

NORGE SETS OUT ON ARCTIC VOYAGE, FLYING FOR PULHAM

Amundsen Airship, Speeding Through the Night, Flashes Word of Its Progress.

ROME BIDS IT GODSPEED

Crowds Block Streets as the Dirigible Rises at 9:30 A. M. and Points to the Sea.

OVER FRANCE AT MIDNIGHT

French Air Stations Are Ready to Aid, but the Norge Is Expected in England This Morning.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. NORGE, passing over France, April 10.—After a successful hop-off from the Clamplino Flying Field at 9:30 o'clock this morning, the Norge followed the Applan way to Rome, with the Norwegian tricolor flying from the topmost point of the ship in honor of our leader, Captain Roald Amundsen. Proceeding at an altitude of 800 meters we could see the huge crowds packed in the narrow streets of Rome, all waving a farewell to our expedition, the first of its kind to start for the North Pole. Our ship was accompanied by a guard of honor consisting of two airplanes. They followed us until we passed over St. Peter's and the Vatican Gardens. Then, as we headed toward the sea, they turned and flew back to the Clamplino Airfield. When we passed over historic St. Peter's, the largest church in the world seemed to be but a small speck. As we flew over the Vatican Gardens the Pope probably watched us fade into the distance, although at our height we could not actually identify his figure. Feel Spirit of Explorers. We saw the cupola of St. Peter's gradually disappear in the smoke over the town. Then, with a last look upon the Holy City, which the crew left with the spirit of explorers advancing upon a vast unknown world, we headed for the blue Mediterranean. It soon appeared upon the horizon and we reached the coast at 10:15 A. M. Colonel Nobil, commander and first pilot of the Norge, decided to fly to the north end of the Isle of Corsica and from there along the French coast, where we had a rendezvous with the weather reports upon which we would base our decision whether we would descend at Cuers, near Toulon, or continue the flight direct to the Azores. All of our instruments are in excellent working order, tests during the flight proving their high quality. Colonel Nobil, accompanied by wireless transmission service, sending a message to Premier Mussolini, who is on board the warship Conte di Cavour bound for the Italian possessions off Africa.

Calls Cancer Non-Contagious After Experiments on Himself

BERLIN, April 10 (AP).—Cancer is not contagious when brought in contact with a healthy human body, in the opinion of Dr. Hans Kurtzahn of the surgical clinic of Koenigsberg University. Dr. Kurtzahn has astonished a convention of German surgeons now in session here by reporting that he had experimented on himself, transferring a patch of cancerous growth from a patient's foot to his own thigh. The cancer cells, he reported, soon died, being unable to live in a healthy body. In an effort to test whether cancer could be cured through a serum, Dr. Kurtzahn also extracted blood from himself after an injection of cancer bacilli. He reported that he had found negative results in the serum made from this blood. The experiments, which were made five months ago, left Dr. Kurtzahn perfectly healthy. The German physician's willingness to experiment upon himself in the study of cancer has been acclaimed by his colleagues as an act of rare heroism.

PRESIDENT TUAN DEPOSED IN PEKING

Coup at 2 A. M. Also Releases Ex-President Tsoo Kun and Calls Wu Pei-fu to Power.

CHANGE IS BLOODLESS

Tuan's Guards, Deprived of \$350,000 by Him, Submit Quietly to Kuomintang.

PEKING, April 10 (AP).—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, leader of the Chihli Party, ousted from control of the Peking Government a year and a half ago by Marshal Chang Tsoo-lin and Feng Yuxiang, once more dominates the capital of China. A bloodless coup d'etat, carried out early today by leaders of the Kuomintang (nationalist) army, formerly followers of Marshal Feng, placed Chief Executive Tuan Chi-jui under restraint, freed his predecessor, former President Tsoo Kun, and called Marshal Wu to "restore the political situation" in Peking. Thus Wu is able to return to the capital, backed by his own Hupoh army and acknowledged as chief by the Kuomintang, the creation of his bitter enemy, Feng, whose leadership the National Army Generals no longer admit. Feng is believed to have retired to Urgan, Mongolia. The coup means a complete realignment of the forces striving for mastery in Northern China. It breaks the anti-Kuomintang alliance between Wu and Chang Tsoo-lin and his Manchurian-Shantung allies. While the Kuomintang hold Peking, backed by Wu's army on the south and southwest, the Manchurian-Shantung forces, presumably hostile to the new combination, threaten the city from the east and northeast. In view of the strength of the Wu-Kuomintang alliance, Chang is not expected to take the offensive soon. The turnover is the outgrowth of negotiations carried on for the last week between the Kuomintang leaders and Marshal Wu, who, with the Hupoh army with him, has advanced from the Yangtze River in the last two months, has been awaiting the expected call at Peking-fu, eighty miles southwest of Peking. Tuan's Guards Easily Disarmed. The coup was carried out quietly at 2 o'clock this morning. The bodyguard of the Chief Executive was disarmed without a struggle and submitted to being transferred to the southern part of the Imperial City, where the members were enrolled in the Kuomintang. The defection of this force, which was Marshal Tuan's chief reliance, is explained by the fact that \$300,000 (about \$350,000) recently made available by the Diplomatic Corps to pay the guards and Peking police, was being retained by the Chief Executive. Secretly surrounded the preparations. The guard of the Chief Executive, the massive walls of Peking were closed last night, the telephone service was cut off and the residence of the Chief Executive surrounded by the Kuomintang troops. The delegates to the extraterritoriality conference, including Elias H. S. Rawns, the American delegate, were guarded by Chinese pickets when they arrived this morning at the building in the Imperial City designated for them.

WILD RUN ON BANKS BY CUBAN DEPOSITORS ENDED BY MACHADO

President Intervened Dramatically as Crowds Besiege a Leading Foreign Bank.

DEPOSITS \$100,000 IN BILLS

Tells People National Treasury With \$40,000,000 Stands Behind All Banks.

FAKE RUMOR STARTS PANIC

More Than \$50,000,000 Sent to Havana From Banks in the United States.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. HAVANA, April 10.—A false alarm spread by Spanish language newspapers opposing foreign banking interests caused a momentary panic in Havana and the island interior today and a run on all banks, especially the Royal Bank of Canada, which the reports falsely represented as having suspended payments. The false version was readily accepted by thousands owing to the financial depression the country is experiencing and soon the doors of all the Royal Bank branches in the island were besieged. Women and workmen were in the majority. In a few hours there was a rush to every bank in the city, hundreds of excited men and women demanding their savings. The scenes in the days of 1919 when sugar dropped from 25 cents to 2 cents, or as hundreds of nothing compared to those in the Havana streets this morning. President Arrives on Scene. When the clamor was at its height, however, a dramatic event occurred which did much to restore the confidence of the public. President Machado, accompanied by Secretary of Finance, arrived at the main branch of the Bank of Canada at 11 o'clock. With great ostentation the Chief Executive deposited \$100,000. Then addressing the fearful depositors, who by this time had filled all the streets leading to the bank, he condemned severely the run on the bank, qualifying the reports that had charged the run with \$40,000,000. He followed this up by announcing that he with his personal fortune would aid the bank and that if this was not enough \$40,000,000 in the National Treasury was at the disposal of the Canadian institution. The words of the President had an immediately tranquillizing effect, many depositors putting their passports in their pockets and going home. A similar example was set by Secretary of Finance, who, accompanied by the Chief Executive, went to the bank and deposited his money. The Secretary held up his hand for silence. "You are wrong," he told the crowd. Then, taking from his pocket \$200,000 in \$1,000 bills, he counted them aloud and deposited them in the bank. The effect was magical, and the people began to disperse without withdrawing their funds. Not satisfied with having stopped the run on the Canadian Bank, President Machado summoned the members of the Havana Clearing House, of the Sugar Mill Owners and Planters Association and the newspaper reporters to the Executive Mansion for a conference. The members of the Clearing House, headed by Don Narciso Gelais, were the first to be received. They informed the newspaper men that they had been favorably impressed with their interview with the Chief Executive and that the bankers were not alarmed, all banks being in good shape. Sugar Men Make Suggestions. The representatives of the sugar mill owners and planters then conferred with the President. According to Chairman Martinez they suggested two solutions of the sugar crisis problem. One was to limit the present crop by 10 per cent of the estimated output. The other was for the Government to buy half a million tons of sugar and withdraw it from the market. Both measures, designed to bring about an immediate rise in sugar prices, will be discussed at a Cabinet meeting on Monday. The newspaper men were then received by the President, who stated Continued on Page Fifteen.

24 Votes Cast in Election In State's Smallest Village

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 10.—Centre Island, occupied by the New Yorks, the smallest incorporated community in the State, had an election today. Only 24 votes were cast. Nelson B. Burr was elected Village President, George Bullock and Franklin Remington, Village Trustees; William H. Nicholas, Treasurer; Marshall Clark, Collector. Most of the residents and club members are wealthy New York business men. The President and Trustees will meet Tuesday at 1 P. M. at the Union League Club, Manhattan, to perfect a permanent organization. A clerk, street commissioner and village attorney will be appointed.

L. I. TRAINS CRASH IN BROOKLYN; 50 HURT

Work Cars Back Into Passenger Local Standing at Nostrand Avenue Station.

TWO VICTIMS LIKELY TO DIE

Prosecutor Orders Foreman and Conductor of Work Train Held for Investigation.

Two men received injuries probably fatal and about fifty other persons were slightly hurt last night when a Long Island Railroad work train backed into a crowded six-car passenger train at the Nostrand Avenue Station in Brooklyn. The crash produced great excitement. With screams of frightened women and children mingling with the groans of the injured, it was necessary to call out police reserves from seven precincts to restore order. One of the men who was expected last night to die—Anthony Bullock of Jamaica—was pinned amid twisted steel and debris for nearly an hour. Three-quarters of an hour later, however, he was freed. He was taken to St. Vincent's hospital, where he is now lying. A doctor gave him stimulants and a Catholic priest heard his confession and gave him the last rites of the church. Several hours after the crash, District Attorney Dodd ordered the arrest of Bernard Krause of 10409 Ninety-fourth Avenue, Richmond Hill, a foreman on the train, and Walter J. Thompson of 14 Samuel Court, Jamaica, its conductor. The two motormen involved were not held. Train on Wrong Track. The work train consisted of four steel passenger coaches on the rear with three flat cars ahead. It had been on the westbound tracks near the Nostrand Avenue station, unloading the train for the structure, which is elevated at that point. In order to allow trains bound for the Flatbush Terminal to pass by, the train was run back to a crossing. While Conductor Thompson threw the switch on the westbound track, the switch on the eastbound track was thrown by mistake. The train, which was on the eastbound track, went ahead for some distance and stopped. The passenger train left the Flatbush Terminal at 11:15 P. M. and was on the westbound tracks near the Nostrand Avenue station a few minutes later. Passengers were discharged and some were taken on the Motorbus. The switch on the eastbound track was thrown by mistake. 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LUTHER BURBANK DIES AT SANTA ROSA

World's Greatest Breeder of
Plant Life Was in His
77th Year.

BEGAN AS NURSERYMAN

Famous Burbank Potato Was One
of Many Products of Countless
Experiments.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Sunday, April 11 (AP)—Luther Burbank, noted horticulturist, died at his home here this morning after an illness of two weeks. The end came at 12:13 A. M.

For two weeks the distinguished scientist has been ill at his home, with intermittent rallies and relapses. Nervous exhaustion complicated by heart attack caused his condition.

With Mr. Burbank were his wife and his only near relative, Mrs. Emma Beeson of Heidelberg, a sister.

Devoted Life to Plant Culture.

Luther Burbank, wizard of horticulture, upon whom was bestowed the tribute of being the greatest breeder of plant life the world has ever known, devoted his whole life to the cultivation of the soil, with such marvelous results that his success was frequently referred to as uncanny. The man who caused two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before had pronounced a benefactor to the human race.

Mr. Burbank had nothing for sale; he was not a nurseryman, not a florist, not a seedsmen, not a dealer, and not a raiser of any kind of plants or seeds for sale. He was the originator of new kinds of useful and ornamental trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables, grapes and grains.

Began Experiments at Early Age.

Mr. Burbank was born near the little village of Lancaster, Mass., March 7, 1849, and spent his boyhood days in this rural district on a farm. At a very early age he began his experiments with products of the soil. Many of his researches into the mysteries of plant life were said to have been conducted under unfavorable auspices at first, and his theories were considered visionary and were accordingly looked upon with disapproval. His early friends made efforts to turn his labors to more practical channels, and because of his persistence in his chosen field he was regarded by many as a harmless, but doomed, dreamer. His studies of horticulture did not interfere with his wider education, which he obtained by attending the Lancaster Academy, where, it was related, he was unremittent in his studies.

Upon the completion of his course he settled down as a nurseryman, a business which he ran for a number of years in his native village, eventually carrying forward his experiments which he had begun toward improving the quality of his plants. He rapidly acquired a fund of useful knowledge in the line of his work. He paid a visit to California soon after to investigate climatic conditions and the soil, with the idea of removing to that section of the country, and finally locating at Santa Rosa, Cal., near San Francisco.

Produces the Burbank Potato.

His first notable achievement came at the age of 23, when he produced the Burbank potato, an improvement on the ordinary tuber, which gained him some reputation and profit as he continued his propagation in California with excellent results.

The Burbank potato was soon recognized by the agricultural world as desirable, and it has since spread to every part of the earth, exerting greater influence than any other single food plant. His work at this time was confined to the production of a few potatoes a day on an average. He was working hard for a competency which would enable him to abandon the commercial side of his occupation and enter fully into the field of plant training, plant education and plant evolution. In 1890 his income was \$1,000 a year, but he no longer to consider the multiplication of the fruits and flowers that already had been produced. A life of money-getting would have been intolerable to a man like Luther Burbank. Three of his 100,000 achievements famous throughout the world over. The Burbank potato was said to have added \$20,000,000 to the

HE WED MRS. GOBEL; HELD AS BIGAMIST

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

arranged with United States Marshal Snowden to identify Dr. Reid to the Deputy Marshal when the arrest was made.

Report of Another Witness.

Adolph Gobel, eldest son of the "sausage king," was also reported as present when Deputy Winster started for Trenton with Dr. Reid. It was said that he and his sister and her husband, Captain Moore, who until recently was stationed at an army post in the West, had gone from the Moore home, at 129 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in the forenoon to cooperate with the Federal officials in the execution of the warrant.

It also was reported that another charge was placed in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal Carmine G. Anzalone in Brooklyn several days ago, but when he went to the impeding home occupied by the "sausage king," at 279 Highland Boulevard, he found the house empty. He had learned of the death of Dr. Reid and his wife had left the day before. Dr. Reid had occasionally occupied the Highland Boulevard home with Mrs. Reid since their marriage. It also was learned that when he was unable to locate Dr. Reid the Deputy Marshal enlisted the aid of Detective John F. Rotchford of the Liberty Avenue Station in serving the bigamy warrant.

Opposed the Marriage.

The arrest of Dr. Reid on Captain Moore's complaint was the culmination of differences which arose between Mrs. Reid and two of her four children by her first marriage. Mrs. Moore and her brother, Adolph, who is 21 years old and who recently, it was reported, was dismissed from employment in the sausage manufacturing plant in Brooklyn, were against the marriage to Dr. Reid, and soon after the return of Mrs. Moore from her

BYRD PRAISES CREW IN RADIO FROM SHIP

Men of the Chantier, Bound for
the Arctic, All Eager to
Help Explorer Say.

TUNE "ON NEW YORK MUSIC

Broadcast Programs Heard at Sea
Still Link Them With the Land
They Left Behind.

By COMMANDER R. E. BYRD,
Leader of the Byrd Expedition to the North Pole.

Coverlet, 1924, by The New York Times Company and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. By Wireless to The New York Times.

BYRD ARCTIC EXPEDITION, ABOARD S. S. CHANTIER, April 10.

With New York well behind but with the memory of farewells still lingering in our minds, the officers and men of our expedition have turned their efforts toward making everything shipshape.

The job was one for all hands. Not only did the crew and flying men turn to for the job, but so did the movie men, the meteorologist and doctors as well. The result was that very shortly all the stores were stowed and secured and set afloat to take on regular routine.

When the Chantier was anchored off Fort Hamilton last Monday while we were correcting our compasses, a motor boat containing a very attractive young woman came alongside and asked for one of the officers. She was carrying a small package of clothes in her hand. It seems that she was a newspaper woman and wanted to stop away so that she could write up the expedition. She seemed quite disappointed when she was told this was no boat for women.

Crew Loyal and Devoted.

The outstanding fact so far is the extreme loyalty and devotion to duty of every man aboard. There have been several incidents to bring this forcibly to attention. Not the least of these is the sacrificial attitude of Supercargo Touchette. He was lowered in a heavy case into the forehold, using only a small hand line to do so. The weight proved more than he expected, but rather than let it drop and risk the chance of its falling on and breaking an airplane wing, which would have spoiled the chance of the expedition's success, he held on and succeeded in stopping the case a few feet above the wing, though in the effort his fingers were cut to the bone by the slipping cord.

As an ex-captain of infantry, who is an extraordinary seaman, he was lowered in a heavy case into the forehold, using only a small hand line to do so. The weight proved more than he expected, but rather than let it drop and risk the chance of its falling on and breaking an airplane wing, which would have spoiled the chance of the expedition's success, he held on and succeeded in stopping the case a few feet above the wing, though in the effort his fingers were cut to the bone by the slipping cord.

All hands are still laughing at an ex-marine who was sent to me with the suggestion that he might be gotten out of the ship by the next mail. The big point, however, is that he was eager to do anything no matter how small for the benefit of his shipmates.

The unaccustomed ones are learning rapidly. The ship officers have entered into the spirit of the venture and are doing all they can to instruct the greenhorns. It will be only a few days before they will be as good as the oldest sea dogs along.

Time Weather in Prospect.

We seem to have run out of a fog which has enveloped us for the past week or so. With the glass holding steady, look forward to fine and pleasant weather. This will afford opportunity for all to enjoy a much-needed rest.

The ship's pets and mascots, Felix, the cat, and Ingloo and Frosty, the dogs, have been a source of constant amusement to the crew. They have been seen by jumping down a sixty-foot hatch and alighting unharmed. Ingloo has investigated the phonograph and toy goat in the most laughable manner. These two pets, it is safe to assume, will be claimed on our return by every member of the party.

Those of you who sit as I write and hear as I hear music being broadcast from New York will understand when I say that this is one of our greatest comforts. In our saloon we hear the familiar voices of our favorite announcers. It is hard to realize that we are hundreds of miles from New York and bound for the frozen North. It makes us feel more closely tied to our friends who wished us godspeed on our journey.

AMATEUR GETS BYRD RADIO.

Louis Bose Jr., 18, in Touch Here With Arctic Expedition at Sea.

The first news of the Byrd Arctic Expedition since it left here last Monday on the Chantier came to The New York Times yesterday in a message picked up by Louis Bose Jr., 18 years old, a member of the American Radio Relay League, who maintains a amateur radio station in an apartment at 1229 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx.

Young Mr. Bose said that he had heard the operator on the Chantier testing an experimental set on a 40-meter wavelength several times in the past week and that shortly before dawn Friday he decided to call him. The Chantier replied, and after a little chat in Continental code, sent Comby, the Byrd expedition, and the operator of the expedition. Due to a misunderstanding on the part of a telephone operator, the radio did not reach Trans office till yesterday.

Although Mr. Bose's station is almost entirely home made, it is one of the most efficient in New York, having been heard, as postcards covering the wall of the room testify, in every continent in the Union and in every continent.

So well do the signals from 2CJY, the call letters assigned to him by the Department of Commerce, carry that Mr. Bose was able to hear in the room the Norwegian whaling ship Sir James Clark Ross when it was off Cape Horn. Mr. Bose said that he had arranged with the operator on the Chantier to exchange messages regularly every morning at 8 o'clock.

Salish, a member of an amateur station at East Hampton, L. I., it was learned, has a similar arrangement for every evening at 7:30. He said that he had heard the Byrd expedition on the Chantier on the morning of the expedition.

Mr. Venegas is chief operator at the East Hampton station of the Independent Wireless Telegraph Company, but due to interference on the commercial wave lengths, he said, the latter station had been unable to maintain the communication with the Chantier.

The departure this morning was more at last message. The London

NORGE SETS OUT ON ARCTIC VOYAGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

The Norge at Oslo, a crew of 100 men waiting in front of the huge hangars which once housed the ill-fated Fram, the Italian Albatross, was prepared to go at a moment's notice by airplane to Oslo.

At the St. Cyr flying field, on the outskirts of Oslo, a landing plane was also being held in readiness to meet the Norge should it stop there.

Passes Toulon at 5:30, headed West. Copyright, 1924, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

TOULON, April 10.—The Norge passed slightly south of here at 5:30 P. M., flying in a westerly direction. Previously the airplane had circled the Quers Aviation Centre that it was not halt there but was continuing in the direction of Rochefort on the Bay of Biscay and perhaps, it conditions were favorable, would continue on to Fulham in England.

However, the Commandant at Quers ordered a crew to remain on duty all night on a chance that the dirigible might find it necessary to put back. Although Cannon had a good view of the Norge, the inhabitants of Toulon were disappointed. Thousands of men, women and children craned their necks in public squares and other places in the hope of getting a glimpse of the airplane, but only a few persons, who happened to be cruising in Toulon harbor, saw it as it passed.

The examining weather reports coming in from all points along the route to England. At the end of the meeting Vice Admiral Macarty had ordered six airplanes to be in readiness for any possible use in connection with the Norge's flight.

Throughout the night the wireless station will remain tuned in on the 300-meter wave length being used by the apparatus on board the dirigible. The Vice Admiral Macarty has ordered six airplanes to be in readiness for any possible use in connection with the Norge's flight.

Start Made in Perfect Weather.

Copyright, 1924, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

ROME, April 10.—The dirigible Norge, to be used by the Amundsen-Ellsworth expedition on its flight across the North pole, left Rome this morning for Fulham, England, on the first stage of the long journey to the Arctic.

The dirigible left Rome at 10:30 A. M. at a very low altitude under the direction of Colonel Umberto Nobile, who was accompanied by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

It was a perfect day for the beginning of the flight. The sun burned out of a blue sky and there was a slight cool wind, which had shifted from due south to northwest overnight. The dirigible left Rome at 10:30 A. M. at a very low altitude under the direction of Colonel Umberto Nobile, who was accompanied by a small party of men.

Nothing could have been in greater contrast to the ice-bound little island of Spitzbergen. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

Through the morning traffic was tied up in the streets of Rome, as every one stopped to gaze upward at the gray cigar-shaped ship while it circled overhead. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

Ladies presented flowers to the leader of the expedition, and the dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

A few seconds later all noise was drowned by the roar of the engines, and five minutes later the Norge was but a small speck on the horizon. Then, while newspaper men booted for the nearest telephone to announce the departure of the dirigible, the small crowd of onlookers silently made its way back to the city.

The Norge was to fly along the Italian coast all day, arriving near Marseilles this evening, when it will stop on the French coast, landing there early tomorrow morning.

Major George Herbert Scott, commander of the R-34 transatlantic flight, will act as advisory pilot over England. Lieutenant Macarty, the French dirigible pilot, will also accompany Nobile in his journey over France.

The Norge probably will stay a few days in England while her short wave-length wireless receiver is tested and word is awaited from Leningrad that the dirigible has been received there by the Russians.

The Norwegians are very anxious to reach Spitzbergen as soon as possible. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

They must halt at Leningrad, however, because the trip from Oslo, where they will stay one day at a meeting, to Spitzbergen is too long to be undertaken in a single flight at this season of the year. The winds arise suddenly off Norway. They expect to reach Leningrad on or soon after April 15.

The Norwegians seemed glad at leaving this warm climate and returning to their ice-clad home. The Roman climate and food have not pleased them any too much, being too alien to men used to crisp air and heavy meals.

Final Command to "Let Go."

It was 9:20 o'clock when Colonel Nobile, standing at the front of the cabin, shouted through his megaphone: "Let go forward! Stand clear of the propellers!"

Soldiers immediately loosed the bow of the ship, which, now held by only one cable, slowly turned its nose toward the sky.

When the ship was pointing upward at an angle of about 45 degrees, the soldiers, in obedience to another word of command, let go the stern landing rope and the airplane, its engines roaring as the propellers began to revolve, was shot up into the air.

The Norge curved in a wide circle, while the crew waved their arms in farewell to the spectators by the British Air Ministry, which had only sent special weather reports daily but also gave permission for Major Scott, one of the leading British airplane officers, to make the journey from Rome to Fulham. Major Scott flew the R-34 to America.

It is declared here to be probable that Major Scott will take charge of the expedition.



LINE OF FLIGHT OF THE NORGE.

The solid black line shows the approximate route of the present journey of Amundsen's dirigible from Rome to Fulham, England. The dotted line indicates the proposed flight northward to Spitzbergen.

of the expedition remained in session with the meteorologists till 1 A. M. The weather reports coming in from all points along the route to England. At the end of the meeting Vice Admiral Macarty had ordered six airplanes to be in readiness for any possible use in connection with the Norge's flight.

When the crew gathered at Ciampino at 8 o'clock this morning, however, conditions had much improved. Biscuit winds were reported only over Southern France and even there no storms threatened. Tests carried out by the expedition had again inspected the ship to make quite sure that everything was in its proper place and nothing was forgotten, the crew was directed to the dirigible.

The dirigible is most sensitive to any change in the distribution of weight and nobody is allowed to move about during the voyage unless absolutely necessary, and even then only by the captain's orders.

When everything was shipshape a hundred soldiers grasped the dirigible's landing ropes and drew it rapidly to the center of the flying ground.

Every one realized that it was only a few minutes before the departure of the Norge and her gallant crew on as desperate an adventure as ever was attempted. It was a moment of intense emotion.

Wishes of good luck couched in jocular terms or even in the form of a toast, which they were prompted were about on all sides.

Ladies presented flowers to the leader of the expedition, and the dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

A few seconds later all noise was drowned by the roar of the engines, and five minutes later the Norge was but a small speck on the horizon. Then, while newspaper men booted for the nearest telephone to announce the departure of the dirigible, the small crowd of onlookers silently made its way back to the city.

The Norge was to fly along the Italian coast all day, arriving near Marseilles this evening, when it will stop on the French coast, landing there early tomorrow morning.

Major George Herbert Scott, commander of the R-34 transatlantic flight, will act as advisory pilot over England. Lieutenant Macarty, the French dirigible pilot, will also accompany Nobile in his journey over France.

The Norge probably will stay a few days in England while her short wave-length wireless receiver is tested and word is awaited from Leningrad that the dirigible has been received there by the Russians.

The Norwegians are very anxious to reach Spitzbergen as soon as possible. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men. The dirigible was seen by a small party of men.

They must halt at Leningrad, however, because the trip from Oslo, where they will stay one day at a meeting, to Spitzbergen is too long to be undertaken in a single flight at this season of the year. The winds arise suddenly off Norway. They expect to reach Leningrad on or soon after April 15.

The Norwegians seemed glad at leaving this warm climate and returning to their ice-clad home. The Roman climate and food have not pleased them any too much, being too alien to men used to crisp air and heavy meals.

Final Command to "Let Go."

It was 9:20 o'clock when Colonel Nobile, standing at the front of the cabin, shouted through his megaphone: "Let go forward! Stand clear of the propellers!"

Soldiers immediately loosed the bow of the ship, which, now held by only one cable, slowly turned its nose toward the sky.

When the ship was pointing upward at an angle of about 45 degrees, the soldiers, in obedience to another word of command, let go the stern landing rope and the airplane, its engines roaring as the propellers began to revolve, was shot up into the air.

The Norge curved in a wide circle, while the crew waved their arms in farewell to the spectators by the British Air Ministry, which had only sent special weather reports daily but also gave permission for Major Scott, one of the leading British airplane officers, to make the journey from Rome to Fulham. Major Scott flew the R-34 to America.

It is declared here to be probable that Major Scott will take charge of the expedition.

DOBBS

SHOPS FOR WOMEN

DOBBS COATS

of rare Distinction

Whatever the type of Coat Madame is looking for... there is a Dobbs Coat that will fulfill her need—and at the same time charm her with its distinctiveness! The Coat illustrated is slightly formal... of crepe roma with exquisite Mole trimming and a cape that is delightfully graceful. Her Hat of finest Balbunil is decorated with a metal-finished feather.

Dobbs prices are surprisingly moderate!

618 and 620 FIFTH AVENUE AT 50th ST.

It will be interesting for

Many to Know

that SLATER have had for years hand turned patent leather slippers on the newest lasts with medium or broad toes—high or low heels from \$14.50

Toneful Contrasts

with Snake or Lizard effects from \$18.29

HOSIERY

Silk stockings reinforced with lisle for durability Unusual and Seasonal Colors Priced \$1.62 per pair

J. SLATER

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for a PROMISING YOUNG NEWSPAPER MAN

who wants to apply his inventive faculties to a problem closely akin to, and yet different from, his present task. City editors, copy desk men, or reporters, are eligible.

We want a man who understands newspaper technique, has a "nose for news," writes good leads and snappy heads, has a thorough sense of responsibility and is not afraid to work hard.

He may now be on the staff of a metropolitan newspaper or a small town daily.

He is the type of man whose career lies before him, not behind him.

Write to Box F 370 Times.

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to select towns and locations and manage a new organization of newspaper clothing chain of stores. State capital and information. Application will be held in strict confidence. Wonderful opportunity for the right man.

T 307 TIMES.

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For the Women of Fashion

Ready-to-put-on

Sale \$45 up

All special orders designed and fitted by Mr. Michael

23 West 56th St.

CHASE OVER ROOFS NETS THIEF SUSPECTS

Policeman Shoots One in Leg,
Uses Night Stick to Subdue
the Other.

JEWELS DROPPED IN DASH

Hold-Up Men Get \$1,000 Payroll
From Plumbing Contractor—Up-
state Robber Suspects Seized Here.

Patrolman James Nolan of the West 125th Street station became suspicious shortly before dawn yesterday when he saw a shadow reflected by a light in the rear of the jewelry store of E. Gonzales at 429 Lenox Avenue. He started to investigate, when two negroes leaped through a rear hall window and ran up the stairs to the roof, dropping a bundle containing \$2,000 worth of silverware.

Nolan fired two shots, capturing the men after they had crossed the roof to the adjoining building and descended to the second floor. One prisoner, Titus Thompson, 34 years old, of 9 West 129th Street, was found to have been in the right leg by the police. The second, Louis Gonzales, 29 years old, of 34 West 125th Street, was made put up the most desperate fight to escape, was treated there for several cuts on the head, received from the patrolman's nightstick. Both were locked up later in the West 125th Street Station on burglary charges.

Gets \$1,000 Payroll.

Samuel Salzman, member of the plumbing contracting firm of Baer & Salzman, 1955 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was driving through East 176th Street near Morris Avenue yesterday forenoon with a \$1,000 payroll when he was held up by three youths in a sedan, who escaped with the money.

Salzman said the robber at the wheel of the sedan forced his car against the curb and one hold-up man jumped out and threatened him with a knife. The thieves were taking the money. The thieves disappeared before policemen arrived from the Bathgate Avenue Station.

Jacob Blau, manager of the store of the Certified Grocery Corporation at 27 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was alone in the forenoon when two robbers with pistols entered and took \$102 from the cash register. They drove off in a taxicab, advising Blau "not to worry, as the money belongs to your boss."

Seize Up-State Robber Suspects.

Detectives Dab, Corde and Walsh aided Deputy Sheriffs Stein and Phillips of Rockland County, N. Y., to capture two men who were alleged to have participated in the theft of a \$1,350 payroll in the hold-up of the paymaster of the Fibre Conduit Company in Orangeburg, Rockland County. The prisoners were Joseph Steptner, 29 years old, of 303 East Seventy-first Street, and Peter Loomis, 27 years old, of 32 Third Avenue. Before taking them to Rockland County Jail, the detectives said the robbers had threatened the employees of the company with pistols as they took the payroll. One was captured in a trap set for a long term in Sing Sing. William Enoch is awaiting trial for alleged participation in the hold-up. The arrested Enoch and another convicted man let to the apprehension of Steptner and Loomis, they said.

Arrested in Drug Raid.

Albert Lalonde, 20 years old, who said his home was at 84 Catherine Street West, Montreal, and that he was the son of a prominent furrier, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having opium in his possession in an apartment at 738 Seventh Avenue. Detectives Reilly and Sanders of the Narcotic Squad said he admitted that in recent weeks he had robbed three apartments in the vicinity of Broadway and 125th Street.

Lalonde's admission was said by the detectives to have followed the discovery of about \$600 in gold trinkets in the apartment, in addition to a quantity of opium and two complete opium smoking outfits. He also declared, according to the detectives, that he committed the burglaries to defray the expenses of an operation for his wife, who was found ill in the apartment. No reports of the burglaries had been received, the police said, but Lalonde agreed to explain the point out the place he had robbed.

The police said they had received reports that Lalonde was smoking opium addicts to his apartment.

SHOT DEAD IN HIS SHOP.

Victim Believed to Have Been Slain
In Row Over a Card Game.

With a bullet hole in his forehead and cards and money strewn on a nearby table, Frank Aldo, 32 years old, of 341 East Seventy-third Street, was found dead last night in the rear room of a shop he conducted at 440 East Seventy-fifth Street. He was believed to have been the victim of a fight that developed over a card game.

While Aldo's shop ostensibly was a radio repair establishment, detectives said he used it as a gambling place. It was thought that some person who had lost a large sum of money there last night had come to the shop to get his money back. The body was found about 6 o'clock when Charles Williams, proprietor of the Café Corona, 324 East Eighty-first Street, came in to get a drink and got any response to a knock at the front door, he called Patrolman Rinisch, who broke in the door and found the body in the rear room.

SEES JEWISH FUND SUCCESS

Chairman Brown Says Contributions
Will Total \$25,000,000.

Chairman David A. Brown of the United Jewish Appeal, which is seeking to raise \$25,000,000 for relief and reconstruction work among the Jews of Eastern Europe, made a report yesterday to the 1,200 members of the national committee in which he predicted that the original objective would be left far behind and that the amount contributed would be close to hundreds of millions. Drives are in progress in Chicago and a campaign will start in New York City next week to raise \$5,000,000.

The local drive will open with a dinner at the Hotel Manhattan next Sunday evening. Louis Marshall and Felix M. Warburg are Honorary Chairmen of the organization and William Fox is Chairman. The women's organization will hold its opening dinner the same evening, also at the Manhattan.

SHRINERS TO PRODUCE A REVUE AT TEMPLE

Colonel Delamater, Potentate,
Announces Committee—To
Run Six Nights.

Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, Potentate of Mecca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, announced yesterday that plans had been made to produce a revue and night in which many of the Shriner's, their wives and daughters would participate. The revue is called "Harem Scarem," and it will be produced by the Harry Miller company at the temple the night of May 17 and continue for six nights.

All the uniformed units of the Shrine, including the Divan and Honor Legion, will take part in the revue. The rehearsal, under the direction of Harry Miller, will start April 15.

The following committee, under the direction of the Potentate, is in charge of the production: Louis N. Donatelli, recorder; Robert D. Williams, Master of the Shrine; Harry C. Arthur, past potentate; Justice Peter F. Schmuck, orator; Edgar B. Sharp, chief rabbi; Arthur L. Lee, assistant rabbi; Charles W. Folks, Oriental guide; Stuart E. Walker, captain of the guard; William G. Crawford, captain of the Arab patrol; George F. Briegel, conductor of Mecca's band; Robert G. O. Lawson and James W. Muller.

Colonel De Lamater said that the recent ladies' night at the temple was one of the most successful in years. He stated that the main purpose of the revue was to raise money for the Shrine's charitable work. On the entertainment program were three acts from Ringling Brothers' Circus, four De Lamater dancers, Miss Musical Johnsons, Miss Suzanne Zimmernann, soprano; ballet and specialty dances from the George El Cole Studio; Miss Mildred Frost, LeRoy Clayton's jazz band and the Mecca Temple Band.

DANCE TO AID SERVICE MEN

Stage Folk to Help Raise Funds to
Entertain the Sick.

Miss Ruth Draper will take part in the entertainment program for the supper dance which the Stage Women's War Relief has arranged for tonight at the Cafe de Paris. Funds are being raised to provide entertainment for ex-service men in hospitals. Others taking part will include Lawrence Tibbett of the Metropolitan, Misses Ford, Miss Queenie Smith, Miss Carroll McCormack, Charles Purcell and Jack Donaghy.

The Junior Committee, of which Miss Nancy Watson is Chairman, includes the Misses Genevieve Fox, Eugenie Woodruff, Ruth Kingsbury, Sophie Gay, Victoria Freilich, Nancy Glave, Antoinette Clemens and Noel Chaitlin. Arrangements have been made under the direction of Miss Rachel Crozier, Chairman of the Stage Women's War Relief.

MME. JURJEWSKAIA BURIED.

Funeral of Berlin Singer Takes
Place Amid Storm.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, April 10.—A violent snowstorm, the body of Mme. Jurjewskaja, the Berlin opera singer, was buried yesterday at Andermatt in the presence of her husband, Colonel von Brenner, and a small crowd.

The body, when recovered from its tomb of ice below Devil's Bridge, was in perfect condition except for her face, which had disappeared. The singer's suicide was due to despair, caused by Bolshevik cruelties to her family.

She left a small fortune in valuable jewels.

GOV. SMITH IS MADE COLUMBIA ALUMNUS

Unanimously Elected a Member
of University Association
at a Dinner.

1,000 GIVE COLLEGE CHEER

Hailed as the State's Greatest
Executive Since De Witt
Clinton's Time.

Governor Alfred E. Smith became a "college man" last night. By unanimous vote, after proposal by Brig. Gen. William Barclay Parsons, Chairman of the university trustees, the Governor was elected to honorary membership in the Columbia University Alumni Association at a dinner in the Hotel Plaza.

The dinner was in observance of the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the alumni association by De Witt Clinton, who, like Governor Smith, served the State thrice as Governor. Chester W. Cuthill, President of the association, was toastmaster, and the speakers were the Governor and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia.

Mr. Cuthill in introducing Governor Smith paid tribute to Tammany Hall. "Tammany," he said, "is embodied in the person of our chief magistrate, the distinguished Governor of the State, a man who has captured the imagination of the entire country—the greatest Governor the State has had since De Witt Clinton."

The alumni, numbering about 1,000, cheered Governor Smith loudly, spelling out his name at the end of the college cheer. In opening his remarks the Governor referred to Dr. Butler, President of the national council of Republicanism, and to the others there as "fellow members of Tammany Hall." The Governor traced the points of parallel in his career and in that of De Witt Clinton. He found that they had faced pretty much the same political problems and had held the same offices. He compared the cost of government in Governor Clinton's day and in his own and pointed out that Governor Clinton had once obtained \$500 of State money to support the State's Laker-to-Albany canal. The Governor said that transportation was the chief problem of the State. He said that if any one charged the Erie Canal with being a failure and as failing to keep pace with modern needs, he was "called a friend of the New York Central Railroad." He reiterated his suggestion that the barge canal from Oswego to Albany be diverted into a deep ocean waterway to give the State a Laker-to-Albany canal to meet the Canadian plans.

"The only thing I noticed about De Witt Clinton," said the Governor, returning to his comparison of careers, "is that he was once defeated for the Presidency. I beat him there—I got my decision in two weeks."

The first witness to testify against the Governor at Bellevue Hospital in September, 1924, for appendicitis and an abdominal abscess. She said she had been married to him for 15 years and had three children. She said that there was a tradition that it had been bought for a bottle of liquor, "and I venture to point out that it might seem to have paid profitably at the same price."

He urged a return to the political philosophies of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, and defended the city against those who speak ill of it.

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PRAUD ON PATIENTS CHARGED TO DOCTOR

Witnesses Accuse Dr. Landis of
"House of Health" Before
State Medical Board.

MISUSE OF X-RAY ALLEGED

Photograph of One Said to Have
Been Used for Another—
Convicted Twice Before.

The State Board of Medical Examiners held the first of its hearings in the Academy of Medicine, 77 West Forty-third Street, yesterday afternoon to investigate charges of fraud on patients against Dr. Leonard Landis, head of the "House of Health," 140 East Twenty-second Street, with a view to revoking his license to practice medicine if the charges are proved.

Sol Ullman, Deputy Attorney General, who presented the evidence against Dr. Landis, read a letter from Augustus S. Downing of Albany, Assistant Commissioner of Education, asking for the revocation of Dr. Landis's license. The letter charged that Dr. Landis was guilty of improper practices at the House of Health by employing laymen as well as licensed physicians, and that there was no charge of malpractice against him and no moral turpitude involved.

The first witness to testify against Dr. Landis was Mrs. Yohanna Zidench, a widow, of 438 East Seventy-seventh Street, who said she had visited the House of Health seven or eight times in the summer of 1923, and had paid \$20 for an X-ray examination and subsequent electric treatment. She said that Dr. Landis had shown her an X-ray film, told her it was hers and pointed out on the film where it showed her stomach had fallen an inch and a half.

After her back was burned by the electric treatment, she said, she stopped going to the House of Health and consulted a physician, who told her she merely had indigestion and stopped her pain with medicine.

Admits She Had an Operation.

Cross-examination by Mr. Henley showed that the witness underwent an operation at Bellevue Hospital in September, 1924, for appendicitis and an abdominal abscess. She also admitted that she had been married to Dr. Landis for 15 years and had three children. She said that there was a tradition that it had been bought for a bottle of liquor, "and I venture to point out that it might seem to have paid profitably at the same price."

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MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The Attorney General is preparing to press a claim against the United States for several million dollars, based on the contention of the Madero family that Henry Lane Wilson, while United States Ambassador to Mexico, was directly responsible for the assassination of President Madero.

The Attorney General has directed members of the Madero family to appear, so that he may prepare the case, in which it will be charged that Ambassador Wilson advised Victoriano Huerta to get rid of Madero.

Statements have also been made to the effect that conferences were held at the American Embassy here at which Ambassador Wilson had advised officials of the Huerta administration to perform certain acts in return for which he promised prompt recognition of the Huerta Government by the United States.

Henry F. Tennant of Buffalo, who was Secretary of the American Embassy in Mexico City during the incumbency of Henry Lane Wilson as American Ambassador, denied without qualification last night the charges set forth in a cable from Mexico City yesterday that Ambassador Wilson had been implicated in the conspiracy that led to the downfall of the Madero Government and the subsequent assassination of Madero in 1913.

"During all that eventful period," said Mr. Tennant, "I was closely associated with Ambassador Wilson as his Secretary of Embassy and in that capacity I enjoyed his complete personal and official confidence. I have read the cable dispatch alleging that Mexico is about to raise a claim for millions of dollars of damages against the United States upon the alleged testimony of certain Mexicans who aver that Ambassador Wilson suggested assassination of their allegiance to Madero."

"I am anxious," continued Mr. Tennant, "to declare in as emphatic and unequivocal language as possible that such a story is without a shred of foundation in fact and is simply a ridiculous canard manufactured out of whole cloth. Nothing of the kind could have occurred without my knowing something about it, and I am prepared to take my oath that nothing of the kind did occur."

"Naturally I have had no opportunity to see or communicate with Henry Lane Wilson since this charge was made public, but as my confidence in his denial will be as strong as my own, I have just wired him tonight at his home in Indianapolis pleading my services at his disposal in any move he may wish to make to repel this audacious canard."

Mr. Tennant until recently had been for years in the diplomatic service of the United States and had filled many important posts in addition to that in Mexico City. He is now affiliated with the Guaranty Trust Company and returned a few days ago from Salvador.

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"During all that eventful period," said Mr. Tennant, "I was closely associated with Ambassador Wilson as his Secretary of Embassy and in that capacity I enjoyed his complete personal and official confidence. I have read the cable dispatch alleging that Mexico is about to raise a claim for millions of dollars of damages against the United States upon the alleged testimony of certain Mexicans who aver that Ambassador Wilson suggested assassination of their allegiance to Madero."

"I am anxious," continued Mr. Tennant, "to declare in as emphatic and unequivocal language as possible that such a story is without a shred of foundation in fact and is simply a ridiculous canard manufactured out of whole cloth. Nothing of the kind could have occurred without my knowing something about it, and I am prepared to take my oath that nothing of the kind did occur."

"Naturally I have had no opportunity to see or communicate with Henry Lane Wilson since this charge was made public, but as my confidence in his denial will be as strong as my own, I have just wired him tonight at his home in Indianapolis pleading my services at his disposal in any move he may wish to make to repel this audacious canard."

Mr. Tennant until recently had been for years in the diplomatic service of the United States and had filled many important posts in addition to that in Mexico City. He is now affiliated with the Guaranty Trust Company and returned a few days ago from Salvador.

CHARGE LANE WILSON WITH MADERO DEATH

Mexican Government Prepares
Claim Against Washington
for Millions.

CHARGES CALLED UNTRUE

Former Secretary of Our Embassy
Was on Ground and Calls State-
ments Baseless.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The Attorney General is preparing to press a claim against the United States for several million dollars, based on the contention of the Madero family that Henry Lane Wilson, while United States Ambassador to Mexico, was directly responsible for the assassination of President Madero.

The Attorney General has directed members of the Madero family to appear, so that he may prepare the case, in which it will be charged that Ambassador Wilson advised Victoriano Huerta to get rid of Madero.

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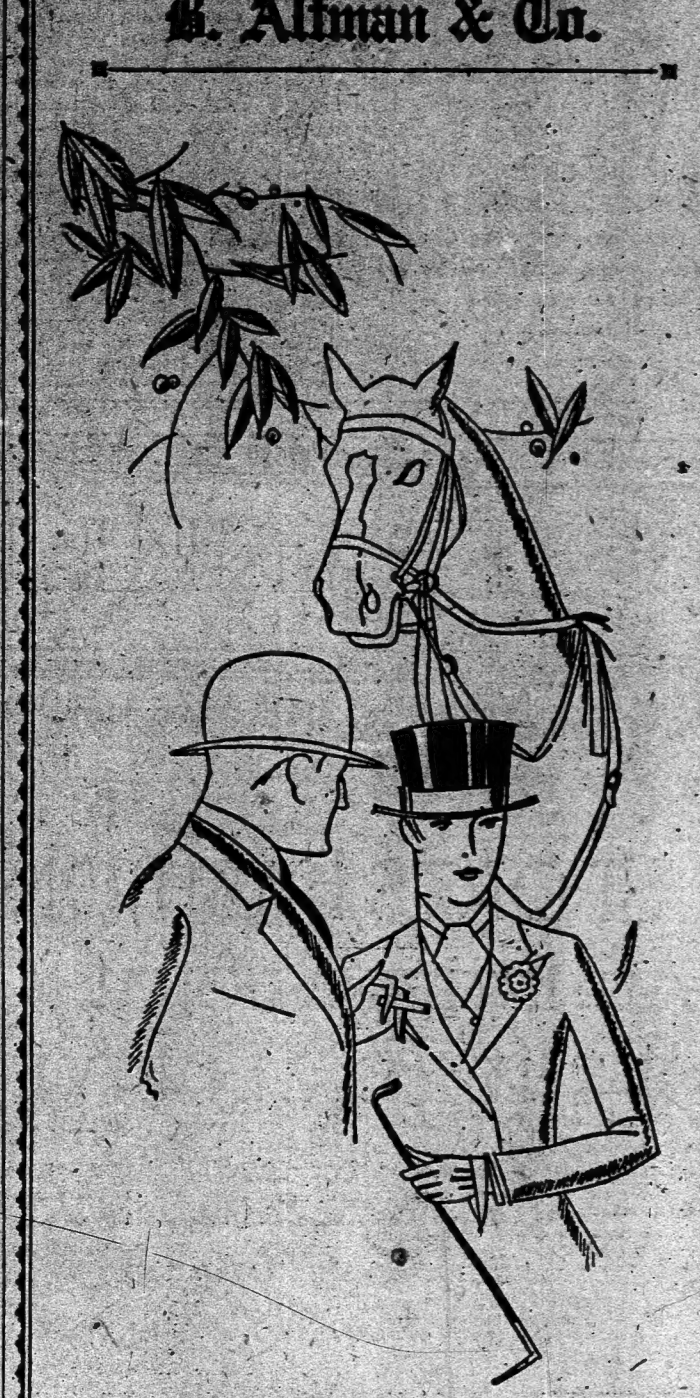
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B. Altman & Co.



The Smart Equestrienne

In making selections in the newly enlarged department at B. Altman & Co. the horsewoman may feel assured of riding toys and accessories conventionally correct.

Habits Made to Order

Smart slender-line coats of brown, tan or oxford imported whipcord; navy or green gabardine. With self or contrasting breeches. Made to individual measurement in our own workrooms . . . \$95.00

Other Habits ready for immediate wearing . . . \$35.00 to \$95.00

CHILDREN'S HEALTH SHOW.

Four Schools Demonstrate Work at Dr. Payne's Conference.

Classes in four schools gave a demonstration of health education yesterday at the conference held under the direction of Dr. E. George Payne of the New York University School of Education in the University Place Presbyterian Church. The children came from Public School 167, at 337 St. Nicholas Avenue; Public School 108, 233 Lafayette Street; the Bayonne (N. J.) Junior High School, and the Eighteenth Avenue School in Newark.

Representatives of community agencies engaged in social and educational work were present. As demonstrating the work pupils are doing to teach and acquire health habits, the children went through the form of holding their Health Club meetings. Their various committees reported progress, and some of the class members related their own experiences in health education.

Dr. Louis C. Schroeder of New York University, attending physician at the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Principal Edward Sweeney and Dr. Ira E. Wile spoke.

Riding Hats

of soft felt . . . \$7.50

Tailored Shirts

of English broadcloth . . . \$3.10

Flannel Waistcoats

—in red, green, tan or two-tone check designs . . . \$7.50

Regulation Boots

TERHUNE'S QUEST FOR A COLLIE FAILS

Made Special Trip to Get One in
Scotland to Find Their Breed
Is Inferior to Ours.

TELLS OF LIQUOR SHORTAGE

Big Export Trade Is Putting Green
Product on Market, Says Author,
Home on Aquitania.

Albert Payson Terhune, writer of
stories about dogs, who went to

Scotland, home of the collie, a month
ago in search of fine dogs with which
he hoped to improve the breed of his
kennels, returned yesterday on the
 Cunard liner Aquitania, confessing he
was "a licked man."
"I come back like a dog with his
tail between his legs," said Mr. Ter-
hune. "I'm licked. I couldn't find a
collie in Scotland, though it is the
home of the collies, that could mea-
sure up to the best that is in the
United States."
"Most of the collies which their own-
ers pointed to with pride as the finest
breed would take second prizes in a
small-town American dog show. They
are too thin and lank. They haven't
the hair which our dogs have. It all
surprised me."
Mr. Terhune told how he entered
Scotland from England. He said at
Cheviot he climbed a hill and read a
sign reading: "Scotland," and he knew

he was there. In his last Mr. Terhune
met an old Scotchman who was hard-
ly a stick of sheep and crying his
collies with great pride. The shepherd,
expressing his great love for the dogs,
said:
"They have the brain of a man and
the ways of a woman."
So highly do the farmers of Scotland
prize their collies that they take the
dogs with them to church on Sundays,
the author said.
Discussing his observations about
Scottish beverages, he said that even
the people were complaining of having
to drink green liquor because of the
export trade.
Amice Terhune, wife of the writer,
herself a musical composer, said she
found a number of tunes and airs in
Scotland which she intended incorpo-
rating into songs she was composing.
Bradford Merrill, general manager of
the Hearst publications, who had been

in Italy, America and France, accom-
panied Mr. Terhune on the Aquitania and
lost of an interview he had with
the famous Scotchman. The man who
was interviewed was a remarkable man,
said Mr. Merrill. "In fact I think he
was the greatest man of the kind in a
government in the world today. His
case and his eyesight were in the
talks and there is a driving power
about the man which is rare and what
I call him of the magnificence of the
Italian steamship upon which I came
to Italy. He replied: 'We will build
ships and fleets.'"
"He is like that in everything he
says, and the property in Italy and
the enthusiasm is a good deal of what
sort of personality he possesses."
Others on the Aquitania included
Mr. and Mrs. Maud Grieve, missionary
educators, who met and were married
in India; Dr. Fisher, M.D., The
President of the Women's Student As-
sociation of Poland; and Dr. H. M.
Henderson, of St. West, Mississauga.
The Aquitania brought 900
first class, 100 second and 100 third
class passengers.

WRECK VICTIMS' FUNERALS

Funeral services for the victims and
deceased sailors in the wreck of the
New York-Albany City train of the
Pennsylvania Railroad on Tuesday
will be held in Jersey City tomorrow
morning. John O'Connor, the engineer,
who lived at 25 Henry Street, will be
buried from St. Joseph's Church at
Bellevue and Payson Avenue. A
funeral service will be held for Anthony
Raynolds, the fireman, who lived at 27
Meade Street, will be held at St. An-
thony's Church. Both burials will be
in Holy Name Cemetery.
The bodies of the Rev. Alexander H.
Nichols, his wife, Anna, and their
fourteen-year-old son Alexander Jr.,
who died at White Plains, Pa., were brought
to Jersey City yesterday and taken to
the Greek Orthodox Church of St.
Peter and Paul. It is expected that
the burial will take place tomorrow.
Nichols killed his wife and son and
shot himself.

It is not too early to select the Summer home for your Winter
Fur. Ask us about our fur storage vaults.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.
Telephone WISconsin 9600



THE LARGE MILAN STRAW HAT THE HAT OF THE FASHIONABLES

15.75

An Unusual Price

Exceptionally fine quality Milan straw, in black, navy
blue, red, sand, green or gray. Two tailored models—one
with its crown creased in the Reboux manner; the other
with a fitted crown. Small, medium or large head sizes.

THE MILLINERY SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

For Madame

THE BLACK BROADCLOTH COAT IS THE COAT THE FASHIONABLES WEAR WITH THEIR OWN FOX FUR SCARFS



Franklin Simon & Co. is first to
present the simple but elegant black
broadcloth coats especially designed
to wear with your own fox fur scarf

69.50 to 95.00

They are indisputably the most distinguished fashions
of the season—these impeccably tailored coats of black
chiffon broadcloth with fine satin or silk crepe linings.

MADAME'S COAT SHOP—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

PRESENTING FOR THE FIRST TIME
FOR MADAME AND MADemoiselle

ILLUSION THE NEW DIAPHANOUS GLOVE SILK UNDERTHINGS



Sheer as a fine silk stocking is sheer;
wearable as dependable glove silk.

Illusion Glove Silk in:

VESTS	2.95 to 3.75	CHEMISE	4.95 to 7.95
PANTIES	2.95 to 4.95	NIGHTGOWNS	7.95 to 12.75
BLOOMERS	3.75		

In delicate colours: mirage, fantasy, dawn glow, nectar,
crystal, romance or nymph, with unusual colour appliques,
exquisite laces or hand-embroidery.

GLOVE SILK UNDERTHINGS SHOP—Street Floor

Entire contents copyrighted, 1926, by FRANKLIN SIMON & Co., Inc.

FRANKLIN SIMON & CO

A STORE OF INDIVIDUAL SHOPS

PARIS - 4 RUE MARTEL

FIFTH AVENUE - 37TH AND 38TH STREETS - NEW YORK

LONDON - ALDERSGATE, E.C.

SPORTS FASHIONS FOR GAME AND GALLERY AN INTERNATIONAL COLLECTION OBTAINABLE ONLY IN THE EXCLUSIVE INDIVIDUAL SPORTS SHOPS

The Sports Season 1926 Is Just in the Offing. Madame and Mademoiselle
Must Prepare Now for Tennis Courts, Golf Courses, Polo Fields,
Bridle Paths, Country Clubs, Open Roads and "Globe Trotting."

MESSRS. C.F. ROBERTS & CO. (LONDON) LTD.

Roberts' Knitted Frocks
Of softest and finest spun
silk, of a texture and elegance
on a par with its beauty and dur-
ability. In the models Roberts
originates for the London aris-
tocracy, also copies of Paris
models. 45.00

We have the honour to announce
that Roberts of London—maker
of "England's finest" in knit-
ted frocks and sweaters—
have appointed Franklin
Simon & Company as
the exclusive shop to
represent them in
New York.

Sweaters by Roberts
Slip-on or Cardigan models
in the finest wool or spun
silk, knitted with true crafts-
manship; in plain colours or
smart stripes, combining the
smartest colour effects. 18.50 to 25.00

Traditionally Correct Riding Kit

Copies of riding habits from Bus-
vine of London and Patou of Paris.
Master-tailored, of conventionally
correct fabrics, in traditionally cor-
rect colours. 50.00 to 165.00



The Sports Coat de Luxe

From Paris—styled by a Parisienne
—hand-woven by Russians on a file
mesh in an intricate stitch of creamy
white wool and lustrous silk,
new and different. 69.50



The French Champion's Tennis Frock

Tennis frocks must not only be prac-
tical but as smart as anything.
Patou designed a clever frock for
the French champion and we
have copied it exactly in silk
crepe. 35.00

Aquascutum Sports Coats

Are all things in all weath-
ers—a sunny weather top-
coat of pronounced smart-
ness—a shower-proof
coat of proven protec-
tion. 65.00

Boivin Frocks
are only obtainable
in America in the
Sports Shop. These
simple yet distinguished Paris-
made frocks have achieved
an overwhelming success. Six
different models in silk crepe or
Jacquard silk shirting. 75.00

Windbreakers from Paris or London

No sportswoman's wardrobe is com-
plete without a sturdy windbreaker.
These from London or Paris are
tailored of glacé or suede leather
in the newest fashions and
colours. 39.50 to 45.00



GLENFELL-LONDON Golf Kit

A three-piece golf "kit" con-
sisting of a slip-on sweat-
er, knitted of feather-
weight yarn, a skirt of
Surrey tweed, a silk
shirt and tie. 79.50



Boivin Inc

CHEMISIER, PARIS

Franklin Simon & Co.

TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 9600

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1902 - FIFTH AVENUE'S FIRST FASHION SHOP - 1926

MRS. WHITEMORE WINS HER FREEDOM

Slayer's Wife Gives Information
to Police Against Two of His
Gang, the Kraemers.

WILL BE FREED TOMORROW

Assistant Prosecutor Says No Evi-
dence Links Her to Any of
Husband's Robberies.

Mrs. Margaret Whittemore, wife of Richard Reese Whittemore, the bandit leader, will be released tomorrow in return for information she gave yesterday against Jacob and Leon Kraemer of her husband's gang, according to Ferdinand Pecora, Chief Assistant District Attorney. She has been in the Jefferson Market Prison for three weeks and has been indicted for first degree robbery in the \$170,000 Goudvis diamond holdup at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street on last Jan. 11.

Mr. Pecora made the following statement after he and Harold W. Hastings, Assistant District Attorney, had questioned Mrs. Whittemore for two hours Friday afternoon and several hours yesterday.

"Mr. Hastings and I have concluded questioning Mrs. Whittemore. We feel quite satisfied with the statement she made this afternoon. She is being returned to Jefferson Market Prison and will be brought here again Monday morning, at which time some disposition will be made of the indictment against her. Nothing in her own statement or from any other source that has come to our attention connects her with the crime for which she is indicted. She will be discharged on Monday on her own recognizance.

To Appear When Wanted.

"Mrs. Whittemore has signed for us a stipulation that she will appear whenever we want her as a witness. "We regard her statement to us this afternoon as very helpful, particularly as it applies to Leon and Jacob Kraemer. Mrs. Florence Carter has been in the room with Mrs. Whittemore, and Mrs. Whittemore now admits that she (Mrs. Whittemore) was in this city since shortly before last Christmas."

Mrs. Florence Carter (a fictitious name) is the red-headed sweetheart of Anthony Paladino, a member of the gang. On Friday Mrs. Whittemore denied a statement by Mrs. Carter that Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore spent a week in December with her and Paladino at their apartment in Brooklyn and had Christmas dinner with them. According to Mrs. Whittemore's first statement, she had not been in New York for three years until a few days before the gang was rounded up last month.

Mrs. Whittemore was confronted with Mrs. Carter yesterday in the District Attorney's office. Mrs. Carter attempted to embrace her, but Mrs. Whittemore repulsed her, saying she did not know the woman. Then Harry Schulman, Mrs. Whittemore's attorney, urged her to tell the truth. Mrs. Whittemore sat chewing gum and reflecting awhile, then called to Mrs. Carter and talked with her. After that she admitted Mrs. Carter's story was true.

Knew Husband Was Criminal.

Although Mrs. Whittemore did not admit any connection with the robberies of her husband's gang, she acknowledged that when she married Whittemore in 1921 she knew he was wanted by the police, and that she knew later that he was a criminal. She protected him in her statement, however, insisting that she had no information that linked him with any crime. As to the baggage checks she had when arrested for a trunk which contained two pistols, she said she never knew what was in the trunk, never had a key to it and never had access to it.

Mr. Schulman said:

"Mrs. Whittemore deeply regrets the references that have been made to her in the papers saying that she has been known by the designation of 'Tiger Girl.' That term has never been applied to her and there never was any reason for referring to her in any such fashion. She deplores the fact that it was applied to her and asks the newspapers in justice and fairness to publish this statement in her behalf. Furthermore, Mrs. Whittemore desires to state she has always been conscious of the fact that she has never been involved in any criminal act or wrong-doing."

JEWELERS PRAISE POLICE.
Say Round-Up of Whittemore Gang
Deserves Appreciation.

Victor A. Lambert, Secretary of the Retail Jewelers' Association, made public yesterday a letter he had sent to Police Commissioner McLaughlin on behalf of the association commending the police for the roundup of the Whittemore gang. The letter said:

"The annual meeting of the Retail Jewelers' Association of Greater New York and Vicinity was held at the Canadian Club in the Belmont Hotel on Wednesday evening, April 7. Among the matters discussed was the capture of the Whittemore gang, whose members have made the jewelers of the city the particular object of their hostility."

"Many expressions of satisfaction for this fine piece of work on the part of the Police Department were made, and by a unanimous vote of the members present a resolution was adopted that a letter be sent to you, expressing the commendation of this organization for the splendid work done by Inspector John D. Coughlin and Detective Sullivan, Cronin, Horan and Daly, who were responsible for the rounding up of the Whittemore gang. In sending you this expression of commendation, we believe that when form such a splendid task a word of appreciation should be forthcoming, and as the jewelers have suffered so much from hold-ups we now feel somewhat relieved to know that the leaders of the gang have been apprehended. We are also confident that their capture and punishment will have a very salutary effect on other bandits who were associated with them in their crimes or who are operating in similar gangs."

Gets Order in Will Contest.

Mrs. Anna Jackson of 276 Riverside Drive, who recently won her contest of the will of her husband, Daniel H. Jackson, wealthy realty operator, was appointed administratrix of the estate by Surrogate Foley yesterday. The order provides that the Grace National Bank shall hold \$500,000 worth of securities, comprising virtually the entire capital stock of the E. R. A. Realty Company, Inc., and the Darry Realty Corporation, which were owned by the decedent. The value of the estate is said to be \$1,245,112.

NEW JERSEY ALUMNAE HOLD LUNCHEON HERE

Miss Cooper Tells of Year's
Progress—Frelinghuysen
Is Toastmaster.

Graduates of the New Jersey College for Women met at a luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Astor to hear Miss Esther Cooper, President of the Alumnae Association, tell of the organization's progress during the past year. Ex-Senator Joseph B. Frelinghuysen was host and toastmaster.

Miss Cooper outlined the "four important steps" taken by the association since last commencement. The first was an enlargement of the Association Council to include a member from each class in addition to the five executives now composing it. Others were the establishment of an alumnae home on property donated by James Neilson, the extension of membership of the Board of Managers of the college to include members of the Alumnae Association and the starting of a weekly Alumnae Bulletin.

Miss Cooper spoke of the "Fanny Fund." Each graduate is requested to contribute \$3.65 at the year's end to a fund for the endowment of the Alumnae Home.

Frank Bergen, general counsel for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, regretted the modern attitude

toward study and said that sports were allowed to interfere with studies. Edward Katzenbach, Attorney General of New Jersey, said that the New Jersey College for Women benefited from its association with Rutgers, the old Queens College of Colonial days. Other who spoke were Senator Clarence E. Case of Somerset County, Mrs. Edward Katzenbach, Mrs. Wells P. Bagleton, Dr. William L. Chamberlain, Dr. Henry B. Cobb and Mabel L. Douglas, Dean of the college.

SWISS BANK THIEF/GIVES UP

Returns From Rome With Funds on
Advice of Priest.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 10.—A young clerk named Elster, employed in the Cantonal Bank at Brigue, Switzerland, stole \$4,000 several weeks ago and fled to Rome.

Elster, who is a Catholic, went to mass on Easter Sunday and then confessed his crime to an elderly priest, who exhorted him to return home to his wife and restore the stolen money to the bank. The clerk decided to take the priest's advice and telegraphed to the police at Brigue that he was returning and intended to surrender voluntarily to avoid a delay for the execution of an extradition warrant.

When the train arrived at Brigue, Elster walked up to two policemen who were waiting for him and he was arrested. He had spent only a little of the stolen money and had surrendered of his own accord, his sentence probably will be light.

150,487 ATTENDED THE CIRCUS LAST WEEK

World's Attendance Record, the
Officials Believe, Set at the
New Garden.

What the management of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus believes to be a world record covering both circus and theatrical attendance for a single week was established at the New Madison Square Garden with last night's performances. At twelve performances, beginning last Monday afternoon and terminating with the Saturday night show, a grand total of 150,487 persons witnessed the circus. The biggest six consecutive days' attendance at the old garden totaled a trifle under 50,000.

"Our advance sale for the coming week is good, but it is not likely to approach the record just made," a circus official said last night. "Credit for the high mark is largely due to the juvenile patronage made possible by the school holidays. Probably half of last week's matinee audiences were children."

A number of attractions have been added to the program at the New Madison Square Garden since the opening performances. Among them is "Jupiter the balloon horse," who ascends to the girders and then makes his descent through a shower of rockets and roman candles.

DOBBS Shirts

Dobbs ready-to-put-on shirts must not be confused with the usual ready-made shirts. Dobbs Shirts are custom cut, form fitting—Hand needed throughout. For all occasions. Finest imported fabrics. No finer shirt making is possible.

Prices surprisingly moderate.

620 FIFTH AVENUE 244
at 5th Street 28 S MADISON AVENUE at 40th St. at 2nd Street

Touring Cars

Many persons prefer a touring car to the closed model automobile. Exceptional bargains offered daily in the Automobile Exchange of The New York Times.

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

THE GOLD BROCADE SHAWLS
SPONSORED BY CALLOT—
HERE EXCLUSIVELY!

89.00 to 165.00

"Sevilla"
"Hindustan"
"Bagdad"
"Romance"
"Palm Leaf"

THE glorious gold ombre and shaded brocade shawls, the magnificent metal patterns spun on richest silks—the shawls that Callot made famous in Paris presented by this shop exclusively.

SHAWLS—Main Floor

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Evening Wraps

An Important Collection of Exquisite Evening
Coats, Capes and Wraps—Originations,
Reproductions, and Our Own Importations

EVENING WRAPS FOR WOMEN—

98.00 to 495.00

METAL BROCADES, rich and sumptuous, in
French evening coats, velvet lined, some fur
collared.

SUMPTUOUS METAL TISSUES in evening
wraps that reproduce handsome Paris models, with
finest furs.

FRENCH SHEER CREPE WRAPS and capes
with exquisite treatments of beads, fine shirrings,
flower appliques.

PAILETED CAPES in shimmering all-over
effect forming a capelet on sheer French wraps.

CREPE ROMA CAPES with circular tiers, tucked
scallop or pleated capelets, some fur trimmed.

SILK VELVET in summer weight, with exquisite
antique gold and silver embroidery.

WOMEN'S COATS—Second Floor

EVENING WRAPS FOR MISSES—

75.00 to 225.00

FRENCH METAL TISSUE EVENING COATS
in silver or gold with appliqué of tiny gleaming
metal rings on deep border and puffed sleeves.

FRENCH CAPES AND COATS of sheer crepes
with exquisite bead treatments, tiny paillettes, cut-
out effects with crystal beads.

FRENCH SATIN COATS with appliqué of gleam-
ing pearls.

FRINGED CAPES of Canton crepe with fringed
borders, tiered fringe or fringed scarfs.

TUCKED CAPES of double crepe roma, tucked in
scalloped treatment, with shirred collar.

MISSES' COATS—Third Floor

See the Bonwit Teller & Co. Entrance Fashion Show
at the Matinee Performance of "Dearest Enemy" at
the Knickerbocker Theatre, Wednesday, April 14th.

Bonwit Teller & Co.
Originations
the Vogue of Gold!

Agnes Sponsors
Long Golden Spear
Earrings

Flexible golden spears
that reach almost to the
shoulders, designed by a
great French
laqueist. pair 28.00

It Is Chic to Match
The Slave Necklace and
Bracelet of Solid Gold

Golden links alternated
with semi-precious stones—
genuine chrysoprase,
onyx or carnel—on neck-
let and bracelet to match.
the smartest expression
of the slave jewelry vogue!
Necklet 75.00
Bracelet 49.50

French Drawstring
Evening Bags
of Golden "Baby" Mesh

Exquisitely fine, lacy
mesh with the mesh
fringe studded in tiny
jade or coral beads—a
new de luxe version of
an evening
bag. 58.00

From Paris—
Net Evening Scarfs
With Golden Applique

Paris favors net as the
smartest evening acces-
sory—scarfs with ends
hand colored in gold as
the supreme note
of chic! 16.50

Imported French
Evening Kerchiefs
Veined in Gold

Sheer crepe Georgette in
lovely Paris colorings
with a hand colored
flower in each corner,
delicately traced
in gold. 1.00

"Venez Avec Moi"

Our Own Exquisite
Paris Perfume

A new creation in the art
of perfume, exclusive,
French, typifying the
charm, the piquancy, the
exquisite taste of the
modern woman. Made
expressly for this shop.
10.00 and 20.00

MAIN FLOOR

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B. T. & Co., 1926

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Fringe!

THE VOGUE IN
EVENING GOWNS



BONWIT TELLER & CO. introduced the evening
vogue of fringe. It was confirmed by every great
Paris couturier. Again we present the fringed gown
in newest Paris variations of its beauty and grace!

WOMEN'S FRINGED GOWNS—

125.00 to 245.00

AFTER CHANEL—Hand knotted fringe forming
capelet and tiers on a bloused gown of crepe du soir.

AFTER CALLOT—Meshed silken fringe on a crepe
Elisabeth dinner gown, Gothic streamer sleeves.

AFTER MOLYNEUX—Tear-drop bead fringe on
a crepe Du Soir gown in "goddess" silhouette.

AFTER PATOU—Hand knotted silken fringe on
the bolero and skirt of a crepe nanette dinner gown.

AFTER BRANDT—Little tiers of crystal fringe
shimmer on a chiffon evening gown.

AFTER MOLYNEUX—Fish-net knotted fringe
forming the entire skirt of an evening gown of
crepe Elisabeth.

WOMEN'S GOWNS—Second Floor

MISSES' FRINGED FROCKS—

85.00 to 195.00

AFTER VIONNET—Palm leaf fringe, very short,
flutters all over the skirt of a sheer crepe frock.

AFTER CALLOT—A fringed apron front, tied at
the back with a bustle bow, on a crepe roma frock.

AFTER PATOU—Short, fluttersy fringe around the
bottom and up one side of a sheer crepe frock.

AFTER CHANEL—Silk tubular fringe forming a
capelet and tiers on a silk lace frock.

MISSES' FROCKS—Third Floor

ADVERTISING FRAUD TRAPS EX-CONVICT

E.A. Noblett, whose Record Goes
Back to 1893, Held in \$30,000
After Detection of Swindle.

\$10 RECEIPT IS EVIDENCE

Arranged to Sublet Apartment After
Accepting \$550 in Rent From
a Previous Applicant.

Edwin Arden Noblett, ex-convict who posed as "Dr. Dick Pearson" and assumed more than twenty other aliases in the last twenty years, was remanded to the Tombs under \$30,000 bail when he was arraigned yesterday before Judge Francis X. Mancuso of General Sessions on a grand larceny indictment. He had been charged in a Grand Jury investigation with swindling persons through the subletting of his apartment in the Dorchester, at 131 Riverside Drive, in which, investigation by Assistant District Attorney Richard C. Murphy developed, he himself was not welcome.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora, in requesting Judge Mancuso to hold Noblett in high bail, announced that it was his purpose in the coming week to appear before the Grand Jury and request that a superseding indictment be returned in the case, charging Noblett with being a second offender. Noblett's police record shows that he was sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing by Recorder Goff in 1899, and again was



EDWIN ARDEN NOBLETT.
Ex-Convict Held in \$30,000 for
Advertising Fraud.

sentenced to a five-year term in that prison in 1912 by Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions.

Record Goes Back to 1893.

Noblett, who is about 60 years old and whose police record runs back to August, 1885, was trapped by representatives of THE NEW YORK TIMES on April 7 last when he accepted and gave a receipt for \$10 as a deposit on the rental of his apartment for three months, although he previously had accepted \$550 from Stephen Bourne of 136 East Sixty-seventh Street in advance payment for the rental of the same apartment from March 20 to June 1 of this year. This was a little more than two months of the same period in which he had agreed to sublet the apartment to William W. Miller and Mrs. Margaret Nash, employees of THE TIMES, who posed as man and wife when they visited Noblett in the apartment in response to an advertisement by Noblett offering to sublet his apartment. The World had joined with THE TIMES in an investigation of Noblett's criminal activities in replying to "opportunities" advertisements which appeared in both newspapers.

The ex-convict used the number of his apartment telephone in the advertisements offering to sublet his apartment, but in his replies to the advertisements in the "opportunities" columns, written in multigraph form, in the last few weeks he used such aliases as "Dr. D. Pearson," "Ted Noble," "E. Harr," "E. T. Shawman," "J. H. Hogue," "George King," "M. Hollis," "J. Hunter," "E. St. Clair" and "Janet Moore."

Before Assistant District Attorney Murphy presented the evidence against Noblett to the Grand Jury, the prosecutor said that investigation by the police and postal authorities of Noblett's activities had led to the ex-convict's being termed a "master swindler." The prosecutor added that there were indications that in the eight years that Noblett had lived at the Riverside apartment, during which time he had on three occasions been arrested by the police or Federal authorities, many persons had been swindled by Noblett through various ingenious schemes and it was expected that news of his indictment would result in additional complaints being sent to Chief Assistant District Attorney Pecora.

Bench Warrant Issued.

The grand larceny indictment was returned against Noblett on Friday, and a bench warrant for him was placed in the hands of Detective Bernard Flood of District Attorney Banton's office. Flood found Noblett and his young wife and their 17-year-old daughter at breakfast yesterday morning when he took the ex-convict into custody at the Riverside Drive address. "What, again?" exclaimed Noblett, the detective said, when the warrant was read to him and the man prepared to accompany the detective to Police Headquarters, where he was fingerprinted and a new photograph taken for the Roove's gallery.

Detective Flood then took Noblett before Judge Mancuso in the Criminal Courts Building, and when Chief Assistant District Attorney Pecora said a superseding indictment would be sought, which, on conviction, would carry a maximum penalty of twenty years in Sing Sing as an old offender, the Court said that if \$30,000 bail "is not high enough, I will make it \$50,000."

Mr. Bourne had complained that after he gave Noblett the \$550 he was unable to get possession of the apartment or the return of his money. He said that when Noblett had not surrendered the apartment on March 20, offering excuses that his wife was ill or he wanted to have the apartment redecorated, Noblett ignored the demand that the \$550 be returned.

Noblett after this placed an advertisement to sublet the apartment in THE NEW YORK TIMES. He used a fictitious name when he turned the advertisement over to Mrs. Nash in the office of THE TIMES in the financial district. Mr. Miller's suspicions were aroused when he saw the advertisement, although Noblett had changed the telephone number he had used in previous advertisements which had been rejected by THE TIMES.

Trap Is Laid for Noblett.

Inquiry uncovered that the telephone was for the apartment which Noblett had used so frequently in his various schemes. Then Mr. Miller arranged to trap the man. He dressed himself in a light suit, stuffed railroad time tables and other data in his pockets when he called on Noblett with Mrs.

Nash and said they had just returned from Florida and desired to sublet the apartment. Noblett said he would sublet the apartment furnished from April 14 to June 14 at \$225 a month. This was after more than an hour's wait in the apartment, during which Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Nash said, the telephone, concealed in a closet, rang almost continuously with persons calling up for information about the apartment in response to Noblett's advertisement.

Noblett was wary, however, observing the actions of his visitors from another room for most of the time they were there, after explaining that he and his family had been at breakfast when they called, although it was almost noon. He sought to obtain an advance of two months' rent from Mr. Miller, but eventually accepted the \$10 and gave the receipt, written by him on a typewriter in the room, when Mr. Miller agreed to return at 5:30 P. M. Neither Mr. Miller nor Mrs. Nash returned, however. Instead, they prepared to lay the evidence they had gathered against Noblett, including the receipt, before Assistant District Attorney Murphy. This, the prosecutor said, clinched the swindling charge.

against Noblett submitted by Mr. Bourne's complaint.

Noblett's Criminal Record.

Noblett's criminal record at Police Headquarters reveals that he was discharged on a grand larceny charge by Magistrate Grady on Aug. 7, 1899; Judge Cowing of General Sessions dismissed a grand larceny indictment against him in December of the same year; received the eight-year sentence from Recorder Goff 32 years later; was discharged on a grand larceny charge by Magistrate Grady in June, 1909; the following year was arrested in Philadelphia on another grand larceny charge, of which the records reveal no disposition; on May 16, 1911, was discharged by Magistrate Cornell on a grand larceny charge; four days later again was discharged on a similar charge; three months later was arrested for violating the Postal law, but the Federal indictment was dismissed when it was found that Noblett had served the eight-year term in Sing Sing for the same offense.

On Oct. 8 of the next year, however, Noblett received his second sen-

tence to Sing Sing on a third charge, and, two months on a grand larceny charge, but there is no record of the disposition of the case. After this there is no record until 1922, when after he had been acquitted by a jury in the Kings County Supreme Court on a charge of swindling, he was rearrested. Justice Strong described the verdict as "a miscarriage of justice."

Noblett, in 1922, was acquitted in the Federal court on an indictment alleging that he attempted to steal a Liberty bond, and as he walked out of court was taken into custody again by the Federal authorities on a charge that he used the mails to defraud, but there is no record of the disposal of this case. His typical arrest record in the police archives goes back to February, 1923. It also was based on a grand larceny charge.

Chief Assistant District Attorney Pecora, after Noblett's arraignment before Judge Mancuso yesterday, declared that THE NEW YORK TIMES and THE WORLD had rendered a distinct public service in aiding the District Attorney's office in obtaining evidence against the ex-convict.

Kurzman presents



THE VERY LARGE, VERY SIMPLE HAT OF FINE MILAN STRAW

Classic in line, shadowy, picturesque, flattering—authoritatively smart—the LARGE MILAN HAT is the most important hat of the new season. Kurzman presents it in five smart shades and in black, with the simple grosgrain band.

IMPORTER *Kurzman* 5th Ave. at 36th St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

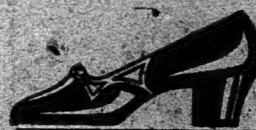
Higher Heels and Lighter Shades Distinguish

FASHIONABLE PUMPS

FOR DAYTIME AND EVENING



10.00



We specialize in Widths AAA—AA—A

The smart Parisienne carefully matches shoes to her other accessories this Spring, and we present the new and important shades, modes and materials Fashion dictates.

PARIS SHADES

Parlement, Sauterne, Bois de Rose, Opal Grey, Honey Dew, Pearl Grey

PARIS MATERIALS

Satin, Kidskin, Calfskin, Suede, Patent Leather, Silver or Gold Kid, Fancy Brocade



ALSO ON SALE IN OUR BROOKLYN STORE

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

WOMEN'S SPRING COATS

IN GRACIOUS, YOUTHFUL MODES



59.75

The woman of fashion who is accustomed to paying much more, will be delighted with the beautiful tailoring and fine quality of these stunning new coats. Never has a smarter collection been offered at this special price.

Twill, Pajet Chic, Charmeen, Twill-bloom; Satin, Silk Crepe. Many Smartly Fur Trimmed.

WOMEN'S DRESSES

COMBINE FRESHNESS
AND INDIVIDUALITY



39.75

A charming group of daytime dresses which effectively use Georgette, flat crepe, crepe de Chine and other smart silks to retain the lovely, graceful lines of the feminine mode.

WOMEN'S SUITS

TRIUMPH IN SIMPLE
MANNISH MODES



39.75

Demure little short coats, subtly molded cut-aways and kick-pleat or wrap skirts make this collection one of the most versatile this season. Twill, hairline stripes or checked fabrics.

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENTS ON THE SECOND FLOOR

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

A Special Reduction

HAIR TRANSFORMATIONS WITH SIDE PARTING

Plain \$15.00 | Grey and White 20.00

SMART transformations that fit perfectly over long or short hair. Lustrously soft and natural in appearance, and waved according to the latest Paris modes.



PERMANENT WAVING

By skillfully trained artists. Nestle Lanoll or Frederic Methods 15.00

BEAUTY PARLOR—Street Floor Bldg.

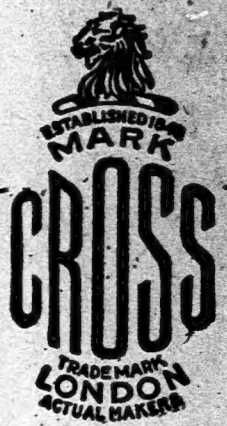
For Appointments Phone WISconsin 8200

BERGDORF GOODMAN

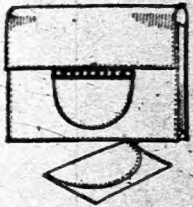
616 FIFTH AVENUE

READY-TO-WEAR

IN OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF FRENCH DRESSES IN REGULAR SIZES AT MODERATE PRICES



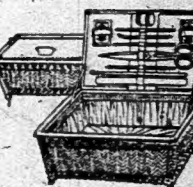
"Life is short; don't make it shorter"—a good motto to remember before crossing the street.



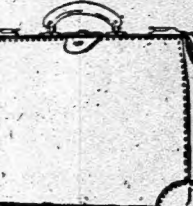
"Cross" Envelope Purse—a smartly tailored accessory for the Spring outfit. Red, green, tan, blonde dined calf and black, brown, rose or grey antelope; moire silk lining. Fitted with purse and mirror. Attractively mounted with ornament of gilt and enamel in colors. Handle on back. 8 x 6 inches. \$12.00



Fitted Overnight Case—for motoring and week-end trips. Toilet articles of tortoise shell or amber color composition; full size, and may be used separately as a dresser set. Red, green, blue, tan or grey lizard-grain calf, with imported French Dresden silk lining in various colorings. 10-inch size. \$35.00



"Cross" Sewing Basket—with the necessities that simplify and make work more pleasant. Tan English wicker with blue, purple, green, brown morocco of tan pigskin cover; satin lining. 8 1/2 x 6 1/2 inches. Specially priced, one week only. \$9.50



"Cross" Traveling Bag—sturdily made to withstand more than the ordinary amount of wear. Black or brown boarded hide, leather lined. 18 and 20 inches. \$22-\$23



"Cross" Suit Case—light weight and capacious. Black enamel cloth, reinforced with black or tan leather binding. Fancy cloth lining. 20, 22 and 24 inches. Specially priced. \$10.00

Folding Iron Board—a great convenience for the woman traveller. Easily packed in suitcase or trunk. Black enamel cloth. \$4.50

Wedding Stationery—invitations, announcements, at home and reception cards—Mexican Floor.

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
Upper W. 33rd Street, Cor. 1631
NEW YORK
Fifth Avenue & 37th Street
175 Broadway
Boston: 145 Tremont Street

CENSURES COOLIDGE FOR MEXICANS' VISIT

Archbishop Curley Says Interference Will Be That Country Approves Church Persecution.

RECEIVED AS DIPLOMATS

Washington Points Out That President Received Casaurang—and Telles as Pure Formality.

Special to The New York Times.
BALTIMORE, April 10.—Archbishop Michael J. Curley in an article on the Catholic situation in Mexico published today in the current issue of The Baltimore Catholic Review, official organ of the Baltimore diocese, inferentially criticizes President Coolidge for entertaining at the White House Manuel Telles, the Mexican Ambassador, and Puig Casaurang, Mexican Minister of Instructions.

After denouncing the present hostility of the Mexican Government toward religious orders and the expulsion of Catholic nuns and priests, Archbishop Curley writes:

"Now, then, there is Puig, Minister of Education. Louis and Trotsky have nothing on our Puig. God must be banished. The lights of Heaven must be put out. Mexican children must be raised atheists as far as Red Government is concerned. Freedom in educational matters is dead. The wretched Government cannot educate the children.

"Calles and his band of Reds blame the Catholic Church for Mexican illiteracy, when in their patent insincerity they know that the Church never got a chance to do her work. American journals, Red and otherwise, sing the song of Calles and his robber band for pay. They know nothing about Mexico or its Constitution of 1917, and they care less.

"Puig was arrested for libel at San Benito, Texas, by Sheriff Robertson. He was allowed out on \$500 bail, and off he started for the capital city of the U. S. A."

"Relies, who is the spokesman of the Mexican Bohemians, took him in hand, and the next thing we find is that Puig and Telles are entertained in the White House. There was a distinguished company present and the affair was given prominence in the social column of The Washington Post.

"Now, we have no interest whatever in White House entertainments. But in this particular case we have an interest. The social recognition of the Red Minister, the persecutor of Catholic sisters, the destroyer of Christian education, the enemy of all real liberty, has been made much of by the Reds and Calles back home, and now we are told that our President and our Secretary of State approve the whole hellish attitude of Puig Casaurang.

"I am not saying that this is true. I am sure it is not. But I repeat that the interpretation put upon the luncheon given to Puig is precisely one of approval by our Government of the bitter anti-Catholicism of the gunmen now ruling and ruining Mexico."

Welcome Was Diplomatic Courtesy.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—The welcome extended to Puig Casaurang, Mexican Minister of Education, by President Coolidge when the former was on a recent visit to this country was declared in official circles today to have been merely in the nature of the customary courtesy extended to a Cabinet member of a foreign nation, and did not in any way imply American approval of the religious persecution in Mexico, against which this Government has made informal representations through Ambassador Sheffield at Mexico City.

This explanation followed the publication today of a statement made by Archbishop Curley of Baltimore, who declared that "Red journals" in Mexico had exploited the news of the reception of the Mexican Minister of Education by President Coolidge as proof of America's approval of Mexico's religious policy.

Instructions were sent to Ambassador Sheffield, soon after Mr. Casaurang's reception by President Coolidge, instructing him to make informal representations to the Mexican Government against the deportation of the foreign clergy and to do whatever he could to ameliorate the situation.

Replying to the statement of Archbishop Curley, J. M. Bejarano, a Mexican journalist attending the Pan-American Congress now in Washington, and declaring himself to be a representative of the Minister of Education, addressed the following letter to The Washington Post:

Hotel Powhatan,
Washington, April 10, 1926.
To the Editor The Washington Post,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Sir:
As a member of the Mexican delegation to the first Pan-American Congress of Journalists, and as a representative of the Hon. José Manuel Puig Casaurang, Secretary of Public Education in the Mexican Government, I ask you please to permit me to refer to the article you publish today containing a statement by Archbishop Michael J. Curley of Baltimore.

The statement of Archbishop Curley, which savors admirably to portray him and his associates, requires no rectification. It does not surprise me as it certainly will not surprise those familiar with the situation in Mexico of individuals who by their intolerance have provoked the situation of which they now complain.

The American people, with their adamant characteristics of straightforwardness and fairness, will fully understand, after reading the article, which has prompted this letter, why Mexico has had to resort to the measures it has been forced to employ.

JOSE MIGUEL BEJARANO,
Member of Department of Education.

CITY BRIEVITIES.

George A. DeVoght was re-elected President of the Grand Jurors Association of Queens County at a meeting Friday night at the Town Hall in Jamaica.

A bridge and mah-jongg will be held in the grand ballroom of the Plaza tomorrow afternoon for the benefit of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery Association. Tickets may be obtained from the Treasurer, Mrs. James D'Olier, 589 Park Avenue.

The Relation of School and Home to Conduct Problems of Boys and Girls will be discussed by Dr. John B. Roberts, Director of Schools, at the Temple Emanuel, 511 Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at a meeting of the Jewish Sisterhoods next Tuesday evening.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt yesterday accepted the invitation of the Kings County American Legion to appear at the Memorial Day exercises in Prospect Park on the afternoon of Sunday, May 30. Senator George A. Wingate is chairman of the committee in charge.

April drama month at the Emma-St. Theater, 318 East Eighty-second Street, and on April 16, 17 and 18 the Emma-St. Community Players will present three acts plays there, "Boys," "Cinderella," and "The Sign of the Cross."

SAYS HUERTA FLED, FEARING ASSASSINS

Dr. Ferrer, a Refugee, Asserts Ex-President of Mexico Was Warned of Calles Agents.

TELLS OF INSANITY REPORTS

Declares Rumors Are Circulated to Pave Way for the Sudden Disappearance Here of Huerta.

Adolfo de la Huerta, Provisional President of Mexico in 1920, who has been living in retirement here on the

upper west side, has received word of the presence in New York City of three secret agents of the Calles Government who have come here to dissuade him. It was said yesterday by Dr. Adolfo Ferrer, of the West Eighty-eighth Street, a Mexican refugee who is at present Professor of Spanish at Fordham University, Dr. Ferrer said de la Huerta was so convinced of the genuineness of his danger that, within the last few days, he had left his former residence and had sought refuge elsewhere.

Following the seizure of his banana plantation in the State of Tabasco after the de la Huerta rebellion against Calles, Dr. Ferrer came to New York. He said yesterday that de la Huerta had been living here for more than a year, but that his whereabouts were known only to his most trusted friends.

"About twelve days ago," Dr. Ferrer said, "there appeared in several Mexican newspapers of large circulation

articles which stated that de la Huerta had been crazy and that he was suffering from mental instability, which was described as a family disease. Ferrer said that he had seen de la Huerta only once, and that he was in good health and of sane mind. The articles also said that he was in Central Park, or somewhere else, away from his friends.

"As soon as this news reached New York City I spoke with Ferrer de la Huerta about it, at first in a joking way. He also treated the matter laughingly. He said to me, for example, 'Perhaps they would like to have me crazy, but the fact is that my mind was never better able to understand how Mexico is suffering from the reign of terror which has resulted from the present Administration.'

"Ferrer's reports, however, were received by de la Huerta from absolutely trustworthy sources which lead him to regard the matter much more seriously. He was advised that the rumors of his alleged insanity were being circulated to prepare the public mind for his sudden disappearance. It was made clear to him that those who

were trying to kill him wished to use the explanation that he had suddenly gone insane to cover up the fact of his death. Ferrer said that he had seen de la Huerta only once, and that he was in good health and of sane mind. The articles also said that he was in Central Park, or somewhere else, away from his friends.

"The case of de la Huerta is simply an illustration of what is going on all over Mexico. Whenever a Mexican is courageous enough to express an opinion criticizing or antagonizing the present Government, he is either attacked from ambush and killed or his property confiscated for some fictitious reason. I have sworn statements from people who have recently come to the United States from Mexico which tell of scores of such cases of terrorism and secret assassination."

PARIS

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.
Palm Beach

LONDON

To Parents

We do not give discounts to camp directors for girls' and boys'

CAMP CLOTHING

our prices are the same reasonable ones to all

GIVING discounts to camp directors is one way of securing camp outfitting business, but as this is usually a secret commission, given, and accepted, without the parent's knowledge, we consider it a highly unethical practice. We see no reason why the parent should be coerced into buying at this or any other store, simply because a camp director receives a gratuity for sending him there.

We outfit thousands of girls and boys for camp every year, and our large business is done on the superior cut and quality of the clothes themselves. In appearance, comfort, durability, they cannot be surpassed. Always honestly and openly priced.

FOR BOYS

Airplane cloth camp suits, exclusive . . . 4.95 to 5.25
Khaki camp suits . . . 2.95 to 5.45
Tan or gray crash suits . . . 3.95 to 6.95
Pongee camp suits . . . 9.75
White duck knickers . . . 3.25 to 5.50
White crash golf knickers . . . 2.95 to 4.00
Khaki knickers . . . 3.25
Khaki shorts . . . 1.65
Tan or gray crash shorts . . . 2.50
White duck long trousers . . . 3.25 to 4.25
White flannel long trousers . . . 8.75 to 11.00
Khaki riding breeches . . . 3.25 to 4.55
Corduroy riding breeches . . . 6.75
Navy flannel sport coats . . . 13.50
Black rubber raincoats . . . 3.65 to 6.00
Black or tan rubber ponchos . . . 2.95
Shaker-knit sweaters . . . 6.50 up
Khaki blouses 1.25 Flannel 2.75
Golf hose 95c up Pajamas 1.35 up
Blanket robes . . . 3.75 to 8.50
English "ruck" boxes . . . 6.50 to 9.50
Athletic underwear . . . 85c per suit



GIRLS' CLOTHES

4th FLOOR

BOYS' CLOTHES

5th FLOOR

FOR GIRLS

Airplane cloth camp suits, exclusive . . . 3.95 to 4.25
Khaki camp suits . . . 2.50
Peggy cloth bloomer suit . . . 2.35
Cotton tweed knicker and middie . . . 3.50
Khaki cover-all . . . 2.75
Linen jumper coats and knickers . . . 6.75
Linen crash knickers . . . 2.95 to 8.95
Woolen fabric knickers . . . 4.50 to 12.50
Serge bloomers on yoke . . . 2.95 to 3.95
Pleated serge bloomers . . . 3.85 to 6.50
Pleated galatea bloomers . . . 2.25
Lonsdale jean middies . . . 1.50 to 1.99
Unbleached muslin middies . . . 1.35
Flannel middies . . . 1.50
English middies . . . 3.75 to 4.50
Linen riding habits . . . 14.50 up
Golf hose 95c up Blanket robes 5.00
Raincoats 4.25 to 4.75 Pajamas 1.50 up
Knitted athletic underwear 1.00 to 1.35

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—N. Y.
Paris Palm Beach London

MONDAY

Our Entire Stock of
SPRING TAILLEURS
and COSTUME SUITS

Greatly Reduced

Nothing Reserved

EVERYTHING—tailleurs, costume suits, original Paris models, and exclusive Best creations—shows a sharp reduction in price. All are this season's models—the styles, materials, and colors now being worn. A remarkable purchasing opportunity.

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SIZES

50.00

Originally 55.00 to 75.00

75.00

Originally 79.50 to 135.00

145.00

Originally 165.00 to 375.00

ALL SALES FINAL

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—N. Y.
Paris Palm Beach London



The Correct Silk Stockings are Just as Important as the Correct Dress

NADA
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

BEST'S EXCLUSIVE SILK STOCKINGS

come in correct weights for all occasions—and even the sheerest weave is made for long wear.

Nada Chiffon Silk Stockings, 1.95 pair
Nada Extra-Service Silk Stockings, 2.25 pair
Nada Cob-With-Sheer Silk Stockings, 2.95 pair



The Safe and Scientific Beautifier Muscle Culture

The settled, sagging, mature look comes to some women too early. Muscle Culture counteracts this tendency to grow old-looking before your time. Consult Mlle. Reiff free of charge.

Lane Bryant

BEAUTY SALON—24 WEST 30TH STREET
Phone Wicomico 1316 for appointments

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS OUTLINE THEIR AIMS

Speakers Tell Pan-American
Journalists They Serve Truth
and Fraternity.

RADIO A HELPFUL AGENCY

President Coolidge and Chiefs of
Brazil and Peru Send Messages
to Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 10. — Three
press associations of this country out-

lined their problems and aspirations
before the Pan-American Congress of
Journalists today, when spokesmen
pledged themselves to truth in news
and to the promotion of international
understanding.

At a luncheon in the Mayflower
Hotel at the conclusion of the session
the press associations were congratulated
by three American Presidents.
Arthur Hays Sulzberger, President of the
United Press, expressed his ap-
proval of the purposes of the congress.
"My best wishes," he continued,
"that the press of our continent
should be an element working con-
stantly for moral elevation and at the
same time sufficiently vigorous in its
struggle in the great cause of truth,
justice, and international fraternity."

President A. R. Leguia of Peru
cabled to urge the associations on "to
the service of American confraternity
by stating the facts that unite their coun-
tries or by lessening the differences
that separate."

President Coolidge sent a communi-
cation declaring:
"The dissemination of news is more
than a commercial proposition. Done

with conscientious adherence to high
standards, it is of real value in the
development of national life and in the
maintenance of friendly relations be-
tween nations. The more the news ser-
vice between the United States and
Latin America are extended, the bet-
ter will be an understanding of one
another."

The Future Use of Radio

The part that the radio will play in
the future gathering of news was
discussed by two speakers at the morn-
ing session.
"We all know that radio communi-
cation has gone beyond the field of
entertainment," said M. Koenigsberg,
President of the International News
Service.

"We know that radio and the auto-
matic typewriter together can make
the transmission of news so cheap that
the newspapers of North America,
through their press associations, will
be able to afford to gather the news
of South America, and the newspapers
of South America will be able to
gather the news of North America, in
as great detail as they wish. In-
Ernesto Montenegro of El Mercurio,

Montenegro, Chile, presented the same
view.
"All points in the possibility," he
said, "that in the no distant future
the complete irregularity of radio
service will be smoothed, after long-
standing, and the radio service
one of the regular services of news
for newspaper communication; but it is
more likely that the radio communi-
cation will not be a competitor, but a
supplement to the newspaper."
The United States delegates heard
with interest Mr. Montenegro's de-
scription of how detailed news of the
United States already is sent to the
South American press. From Buenos Aires
the Winter temperatures at Bahia
Blanca, Montenegro, the news is duly reported.

World-wide News at the News

Frank B. Noyes, President of The
Associated Press, continued the dis-
cussion of the lengths to which the
press goes to obtain accurate news.
Showing how the spotlight of public-
ity swept from the collapse of a Costa
Rican railroad bridge one day to the
finding of ancient records on the

Atlantic Ocean the next. The Asso-
ciated Press has been again waiting
for the collection and distribution of
news, he said.
J. M. Perry, Vice President of the
United States Press Association, ap-
peared at a house given on by all when
he discussed propaganda and pleaded
for "the unvarnished truth."
"The day of the subsidized or manipu-
lated news agency is passing," he
said.

"The international news gathering
may serve no country," Mr. Perry
added, "not even his own. His duty
is the protection of truth."
A resolution asking the congress to
favor the elimination of unnecessary
radio news was presented by José
Campbell, publisher of the Spanish
paper La Prensa of New York, and
was referred to the Committee on Reso-
lutions. Mr. Campbell said that the
resolution had the backing of twenty
press organizations in Peru and the
Cuba.

BISHOP DEDICATED STEEL

Methodist Church Dedication on Site
of New Broadway Temple.
Bishop Thomas J. McManus of
Portland, Me., dedicated yesterday the
steel which will form the framework
of the new Methodist Broadway tem-
ple at 114 to 116th Street,
Washington Heights, being erected by
the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Sullivan and
the congregation of Chelsea Methodist
Church, of which he is pastor.
Dr. Sullivan and the officers of the
church were present at the ceremony.
More than 200 members of the New
York Methodist Episcopal Conference,
which is in session in Manhattan, to
the site of the temple in honor. A
temporary platform had been erected,
and Bishop McManus and others
spoke from it. There were brief ad-
dresses by Dr. Sullivan, Ella L. Phil-
lips, President of the Long Island
Lighting Company, who is head of the
church corporation, and H. L. V. Sit-
ton, an officer in St. Andrew's Epis-
copal Church.

RUSSEKS FIFTH AVENUE

Parisian!
The Perfected
Permanent Wave

—at last the Permanent Wave
which will please the most fas-
tidious and particular woman.

The PIEROPARIS METHOD

The PERMANENT WAVE without a PAIN

Also Needle Process

RUSSEKS—BEAUTY SALON—Seventh Floor



REMODELING

FUR STORAGE 2%

REPAIRING

Jay-Thorpe

57th Street Wcst

SPORTS CLOTHES

For town or country

The SPORTS SHOP of Jay-Thorpe is known to
the fashionable world for its exclusive and
specialized treatment of every good sports
fashion, enabling the smart woman to outfit
herself completely—for the games, for the
more leisurely country activities and for the
informal occasions in town which approve
smart looking sports clothes.

The Woolen Weaves



French jersey, always favored for its
smartness, service and comfort, is
used effectively in combination with
grosgrain or crêpe. The newer friska
weaves, in a more tailored type, much
worn abroad, are also taking a promi-
nent place, together with angora jer-
sey, featured in our French collection.

Priced from 39.50

Crepe Dressés

Crêpe, the most practical and univer-
sally favored summer sports fabric, is
shown in exclusive versions for every
activity, and adaptations from the
foremost Paris designers, such as the
trim little French golf dress (illus-
trated) which is as smart on the
avenue as on the links.



Priced from 65.00

Coats for Sports and Travels

The SPORTS SHOP makes a specialty
of this type of coat, featuring only the
best ideas of the season and sponsor-
ing chiefly the smart suitability of
English lines and fabrics, mannish
tailored, but always considered from
the feminine point of view and the
standards of the smart woman.



Priced from 95.00

THE SPORTS SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

VISIT OUR PERSONAL DESIGN STUDIO
FOR INDIVIDUAL MODES TO ORDER

RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE
At 36th Street

FURS STORED & INSURED IN OUR
NEW, ENLARGED FUR STORAGE VAULTS

Every New Spring Fashion Is Featured In This
COMPLETE COLLECTION OF RUSSEK-INDIVIDUAL
HIGH CHARACTER
COATS
For
WOMEN... MISSES... JUNIORS

Including every conceivable model in every correct Fabric, Color and Fur
Original Russek Creations as well as Reproductions of Every Successful Paris Design

Model COATS

A SUPERB collection including replicas
of the successes of Vionnet, Jenny,
Lanvin, Paquin and others. Coats
which show their higher value in
countless smart ways.

\$125

FOURTH FLOOR

Misses' & Women's COATS

COATS of rare distinction, including
Faïlles, Moires, Satins, Kashas, Flat
Crepes and Charmees in black and
all smart shades. Richly furred.

\$85

FOURTH FLOOR

Misses' & Women's COATS

TWILLS, Satins, Faïlles, Reys and
Sports fabrics in coats of remarkable
chic. Navy blue, beige, platinum grey
and black are the colors, with collars
of all the smart furs.

\$49.50

FOURTH FLOOR

Young Girls' COATS

A feature group of straightline,
regulation and cape coats in Navy
Twills. Some models feature linings
of Plaid Taffeta. A world of ador-
able styles. Sizes 8 to 14.

\$29.50

SEVENTH FLOOR



Misses' & Women's COATS

THE new silhouettes including the
blouse back and the jabot front coats.
Beautiful fabrics, the highest type of
workmanship, and smart furs make
them unusual at

\$110

FOURTH FLOOR

Misses' & Women's COATS

BEAUTIFUL straight-line and cape coats
of Twills, and sports coats of im-
ported mixtures. A large group and
a very exceptional one at

\$69.50

FOURTH FLOOR

Misses' & Women's COATS

THE Sixth floor presents a fine group
of coats—Satins lined with kashas,
Twills, Reys and Mairasses in
cape and straightline styles. Wonder-
ful values at

\$39.50

SIXTH FLOOR

Juniors' COATS

TWILLS, Tweeds and Mixtures in all
the Spring colors that Youth loves—
both de rose, palmetto green, beige
and navy blue. Cape and Straightline.
Sizes 13 to 17.

\$45

SEVENTH FLOOR

Junior Miss' Coat as illustrated \$29.50
Madame's Coat as illustrated \$85
Girl's Coat as illustrated \$25

MILK MEN IN ACCORD WITH HARRISON CURB

Health Commissioner Confers
With Dealers to Forestall
Renewal of Extortion.

COOPERATION IS PROMISED

Harris Says He Has Heard of More
Pledges of Immunity Being
Made and Cautions Dealers.

Health Commissioner Louis I. Harris held three conferences on the milk situation with milk and cream dealers yesterday. To forestall efforts already being made to pay the way for the extortion of money from milk dealers, Health Commissioner Harris announced that his door would be open any time to dealers solicited to pay allegedly "influential" men for permission to adulterate milk.

Dr. Harris announced that as a result of the conferences there was a general agreement as to the desirability of having new regulations concerning the distribution of skimmed milk in this city. Because skimmed milk was used to adulterate loose milk, Dr. Harris decided to abolish the entry of skimmed milk except in those few commercial enterprises where the skimmed milk was not sold for consumption as whole milk.

Milk Men to Cooperate.

Forty members of the Milk Conference Board, the principal distributor of milk in this city, met Dr. Harris and decided to name a committee to cooperate with him. Hugh W. Taylor, director of the Bureau of Food and Drugs, James E. Thompson, chief of the Milk Inspection Department, and Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. O'Sullivan are preparing regulations to cover the skimmed milk industry.

Thirty independent milk dealers who handle approximately one-third of the city's supply also conferred with Commissioner Harris. He admonished them against irregular practices in adulterating milk which were revealed by the recent investigation. The dealers gave him assurances of cooperation with the Health Department.

Dr. Harris told the milk dealers he understood that some unprincipled men

were planning to take the place of Harry Danziger, arrested on an extortion charge. He said he understood that these men had been promising the milk dealers favors and immunity from the Health Department, and he warned the dealers not to be misled.

Offers Aid to Dealers.

Any dealer with a legitimate complaint, said Dr. Harris, who had a story of unfairness of milk inspectors or officials, need not hire a lawyer to represent them. "Official doors will be open and complaints will be sympathetically received, investigated and decided on their merits," added Dr. Harris.

The last conference was one of sour cream dealers, and those Dr. Harris warned against the use of adulterants in their product.

Danziger, the Middle Village milk dealer, out on \$10,000 bail on a charge of extorting money from milk dealers, called at the office of District Attorney Richard Newcombe in Queens yesterday. Mr. Newcombe did not discuss Danziger's visit. He was questioned by Assistant District Attorney Peter Daly.

Presentation of the case of former employees of the Health Department to the Grand Jury is being delayed for a few days because further corroborative evidence of an important nature is expected.

Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier announced yesterday that he had prepared a bill making it a felony for any person to adulterate, cut or monopolize the control, distribution or price of milk in New York State and would introduce the measure in the Legislature tomorrow night.

BRIDGE AND MAH-JONGG

Tomorrow, Monday
at 2:30 P. M.

Hotel Plaza
(Grand Ballroom)

for the benefit of

Bloomington Day Nursery
Association, Inc. (Pre-School
Committee of Greenwich
House.)

Tickets \$2.50 each
Tables \$10.00

May be obtained from

MRS. JAMES D'OLIER
580 Park Avenue

RE-SOUNDS WARNING ON RUSSIAN LOANS

Government States Policy, Following
Disapproval of Harriman
Project in Germany.

KERENSKY DEBT A BARRIER

Administration Against Extending
Aid, Even Through Another Nation,
While Soviet Refuses Payment.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—American
bankers interested in the possibility of

making loans to Russia have been informed by the State Department that the Administration would not back directly either upon lending money directly to Russia or to other foreign countries for promoting their trade with the Soviet republic.

This announcement was made at the State Department today following the publication in The New York Times of a dispatch from Berlin stating that Secretary Kellogg had made known his disapproval of a project contemplated by W. Averell Harriman for financing German exports to Russia, whereupon the American banker had abandoned his plan.

It was said at the State Department today that, while the department has never disapproved of or discouraged trade or commerce between the United States and Russia, it would not be to the interest of the United States to lend money to a foreign country to

use with Russia, as this would amount indirectly to lending money to Russia.

The State Department does not see how it could loan the United States to make loans to finance exports for trading with Russia. It was stated further that as the Russian debt to the United States has not been liquidated, the Administration does not feel disposed to extend credits to Russia any more than to any other delinquent nation which has not met its obligations. This has been the policy of the Administration dating back more than a year.

This was interpreted to mean that the department will insist on the Soviet Government funding the Kerensky debt to the United States before it will approve of long loans to Russia. The Kerensky debt with accrued interest amounts to approximately \$200,000,000.

In this connection there were unconfirmed reports here tonight that American bankers are considering the advisability of promissory advances of

money to Russia's war country would fund the Kerensky obligation. Officials insisted, however, that there was no indication on the part of the Soviet Government, either in its public statements or in its acts, that it was ready to liquidate the debt.

In the knowledge of the State Department a good many small loans have been made to Germany which have been used for the purpose of developing German trade with Russia, although the department does not know what some of these various loans would aggregate. The department, however, has been powerless to exercise any control over these transactions, which have, for the most part, been made through indirect channels.

FOR WESTCHESTER GOLFERS

County Park Commission Enlarges
Maplemoor Course.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10.—Work has been started on the remodel-

ing and enlarging of the Maplemoor golf course in Haxon Woods Park by employees of the Westchester County Park Commission, under plans prepared by Tom Winton, consulting architect, who designed the Park Commission's course at Mahanick Park, which was opened last year.

Maplemoor, situated between the Mahanick River and Hutchinson River highways, is being enlarged from the original nine holes to eighteen holes, and because of the extensive work being done will not be opened this season.

Ultimately there will be three public courses for Westchester residents under the supervision of the Park Commission, the Mahanick course, the Maplemoor and a course that is being laid out along the Sprain Brook Parkway north of Yonkers into the town of Greenvale.

BENEFIT FOR TUBERCULOUS.

Annual Show to Help Sanatorium

at Saratoga Here Next Sunday.
The annual benefit performance in aid of the Adirondack Fund for the Tuberculosis at Northwood Sanatorium, Saratoga Lake, will be given at the Manhattan Opera House next Sunday evening. Several theatrical stars will appear.

The sanatorium, founded in 1920 as a nursing cottage of eight beds, now has a home for twenty-two tubercular patients. The directors are Edwin Mayer, President; Mrs. Morris Rosenthal, Vice President; Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Mrs. J. K. Newman, William Morris, Colonel Walter Scott, Secretary; James Alexander Miller, M. D.; Edward E. Baldwin, M. D.; Saratoga Lake; Joseph Breitauer, M. D.; Edgar Mayer, M. D., Secretary; Saratoga Lake; Maurice Feustmann, Treasurer, Saratoga Lake.

at Stewart & Co.

FASHION TALK

is not mere news--it is CORRECT APPAREL

Not mere news! For in our shop the prediction of a mode is the production of a fashion. Here appear the very gowns, coats, suits and accessories that are THE FASHION. From Paris, from London—from the world's Fashion centers we bring you the latest modes—establishing Stewart & Co. as an authority on "Correct Apparel."

And These are the Chosen
Fashions for Tomorrow—

ERMEINE TRIMMED COATS

The Smartest of Them All!

55.00 to 149.50

White ermine—Beige ermine—Cocoa ermine—this softly flattering fur lends royal distinction to the newer and more important coat modes. Displayed, tomorrow, by Stewart & Co. on Molyneux's dolman replica coat—Renee's side-bloused cape-coat—straightline coats of tucked simplicity—these and many other expressions of the "vogue for ermine."

PICTURESQUE TAFFETA GOWNS

Lanvin calls them "Cossette," "Musette," "Don Juan"

55.00 and 59.50

Lanvin's creations that took Paris by storm are here for you now at Stewart & Co. in the most perfect reproductions—showing the "gigot" sleeves that make the snug bodice look more tiny! Your first thought when you see them—and your last—is "exquisite!" Of taffeta—for afternoons.

THE LARGE HAT

Made In Our Studio, 20.00

Just as Paris individualizes the hat mode by making hats to your order, so we offer you this service. The large horse-hair hat, ribbon trimmed, is only one of many modes. Others—

18.50 to 25.00



The Gown Sketched

Lanvin's gown, reproduced. "Cossette," so called by herself, of navy and white plaid taffeta, pink taffeta scalloped for trimming. \$5.00



The Coat Illustrated

From Paris—A new idea in cleverly worked ermine on tuxedo collar and front facings appears on this luxurious Juina Superior coat. 139.50

The Fur Scarf



in Every Pelt and
Color Approved by
Fashion for the
Spring Costume

GUNTHER is showing scarfs of finest skins that meet the needs of Madame's every costume—the patrician magnificence of Silver Fox—the silvery brown richness of Russian Sable—the springlike grace of pastel tinted Fox,—beige, green, platinum, pansy, peach—

THESE exquisite scarfs offer infinite possibilities of harmony or contrast in the Spring Costume.

Stone Marten	\$ 55.
Blended Baum Marten	65.
Pointed Fox	95.
Beige Fox	110.
Hudson Bay Sable	115.
Burgundy Fox	125.
Fisher	150.
Russian Sable	195.
Natural Blue Fox	225.
Silver Fox	250.

Gunther
FURS

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH ST.
FOUNDED 1820

FIFTH AVENUE

Stewart & Co.
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

AT 37th STREET

Copyrighted, 1926, Stewart & Co., N. Y.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets West of Fifth Avenue



Copy of
Mademoiselle
for **MADMOISELLE**

Bassette, a New Fabric, develops this youthful two-piece Bolero model.

The sleeves might almost be assigned the most important role in this frock, for the whiteness of them are enhanced with vivid Czechoslovakian embroidery. Scallop, too, an important French note! Black with white, black with Copan. Sizes 14 to 20.

\$59.50

Diversified assortment of other ultra-chic dresses, \$59.50. **Third Floor**



Adaptations from
Paris
for **MADAME**

Introducing **Francis Ann Crepe** in Frock of Navy, the Favored Color of Paris

Features distinctively French are the two-piece effect, rippling cape-back and dashing touch of gold in narrow belt and gleaming gardenias.

Scalloped Effect, Stretched in Self Color.

\$65.00

Other Daytime Frocks exploiting Navy, \$45 to \$95. **Third Floor**



Copy of
Paquin
for **MADAME**

A Coat of Sandal Moire Reveals a Shoulder Cape Gathered into a Bloused Back

Paris, always whimsical in her moods, now has a tendency to slightly outline the waist, as depicted in this graceful interpretation.

The Soft Collar of dyed squirrel accentuates its ultra-chic

\$89.50

Other Coats representing the successes of the spring season, \$49.50 to \$225. **Third Floor**

General Clearance Sale of BOUTON CHAIRS—of stunning hand-blocked lines and costumes, velvets, tapestries, damasks and draperies; White, Colonial, Decadent! **\$25.50**

Stern Brothers—Fifth Floor

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

West of Fifth Ave.

Motor Entrance Forty-third Street

BOOKS on HOME FURNISHING
Decorative Furniture, by Geo. Leland
Hunt, \$20.00
Colonial Furniture in America, by
Lester Vincent Lockwood, \$22.50
Stern Brothers—Main Floor

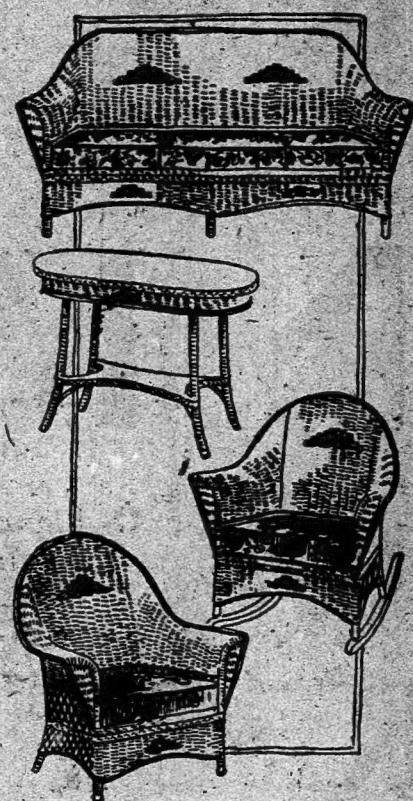
Telephone LONGacre 8000

Stern Brothers

New Open, the New 42nd Street Queensboro Subway Station, directly opposite Stern Brothers

Charm Dominates These Home Furnishings

Noteworthy items, which challenge not only the imagination for their beauty, but the Homemaker's appreciation of remarkably fine values. Meeting the great quest for the smart and unusual in Summer Furniture, Rugs, Upholsteries, and the annual replenishment in China and Silverware. New and spacious quarters have been added, and a most inviting display is now offered to the Summer Purchaser.



Distinctive All-over Mohair Three-Piece Living Room Suite **\$395**

Full webbed with outside backs sewed and welted on (not tacked); bow fronts; built deeper and lower than the average suite, for smartness and comfort. All pieces have double foot and full sweep backs in Burgundy, green, taupe and walnut tones. Sketched.

Suite with Queen Anne legs and shaped backs, **\$375**

Six-Piece Curly Maple Bedroom Suite—Colonial Influence **\$295**

Selected curly maple veneered on gumwood, this suite consists of Dresser, Chest, Vanity Dresser, Four-Poster Bed, Chair and Bench. Beautifully constructed and dustproof.

8-piece Group, as above, with twin beds and night table. **\$355**

Cool and Colorful! Four-piece Genuine Round Reed Suite—Special at **\$165**

Of hand-woven reed, in four-tone finish, with spring cushions covered with smart cretonne; all posts double bound in flat reed, adding strength and appearance.

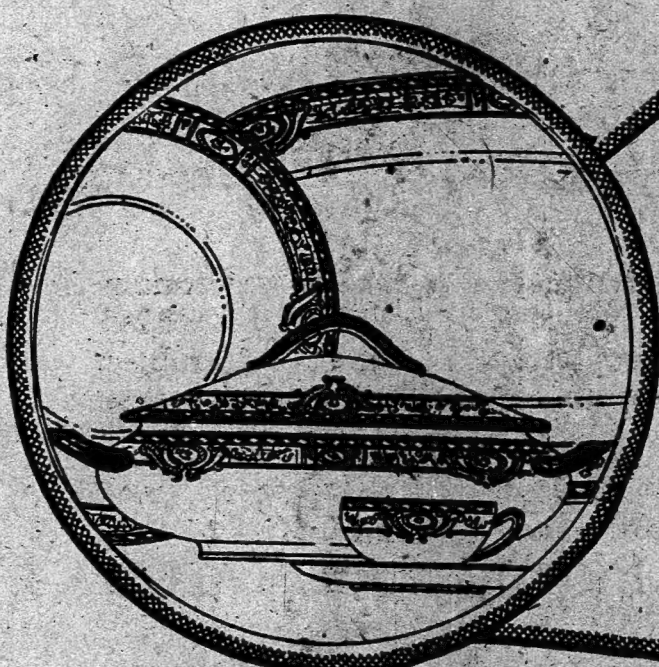
Other Reed Suites, \$155 to \$725

10-piece Berkey & Gay Dining Suite

Inspired by Heppelwhite. Each piece with tops and sides of straight grain walnut veneers with fronts of Butt walnut veneers on gumwood and birch. Hand decoration on china cabinet, buffet and serving cabinet. Buffet has solid mahogany plush-lined silver tray.

\$445

Convenient Credit Terms
May Be Arranged
Fifth Floor



An Important Sale of Silver Plated Table Ware—Plated on Nickel Silver

Water Pitchers of hammered silver, 2-qt., **\$3.95**
Casseroles, pyrex glass, **\$4.50**
Gravy Boat and Tray, **\$5.45**
Flower Center Pieces, **\$5.75**

Serving Tray of hammered silver, 12-inch, **\$3.45**
14-inch, **\$4.25**
Double Vegetable Dishes, **\$5.95, \$7.95**
Cocktail Shakers, **\$5.95**
Chop or Relish Dish, five compartments, **\$7.50**
Meat Platter with well and tree, 17 inch, **\$10.45**
Tea or Coffee Set, 4 pieces, **\$14.95**

Stern Brothers
Main Floor

Wonderful! These 100-Piece Clear White Imported China Dinner Sets

Sets of unusual distinction and beauty—four individual border designs in harmonizing colors. Handles are covered with rich, plain gold—edges gold lined. As far as we know, these prices are the lowest quoted.

\$32.50
Regularly \$49.50

100 pieces; conventional medallion border design in blue set with pink, rose, ivory band. **Fourth Floor.**

\$39.50
Regularly \$69.50

100 pieces; rich border of rose garlands, blue medallions, edged with narrow black bands, showing diamond motif. (Illustrated).

\$49.50
Regularly \$75.00

100 pieces; two-tone ivory border with colorful fruit motif dark blue and yellow edge blending with the ivory in smart effect.

Never Were Summer Rugs More Fascinating Than Now

Cluny Curtains

Hand-made Lace Edge
and Insertion—

Offer Exceptional Value at

\$4.50 PAIR

Regularly \$6 to \$7.50 Pair

Mounted on fine but strong bobinet in white only. Seven patterns to choose from. 2 1/2 yards long. As illustrated at right.

Fourth Floor

From France, Belgium, India and our own home markets come Seasonable Rugs for Summer Home, Town House, Country.

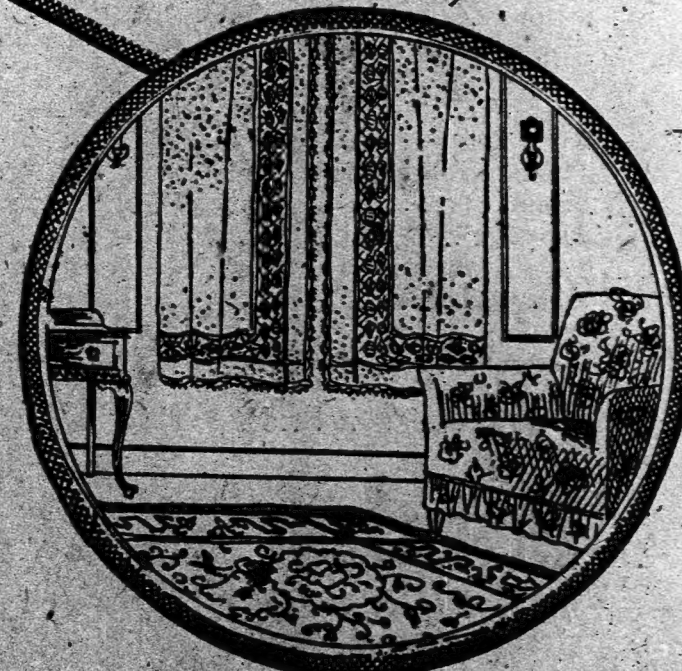
Celebrated Kilmak Fibre Rugs
Heavy and reversible, in clear cut designs and soft colors. They range in price from 3x6 ft. at \$4.50 upward to the room size 9x12 ft. at \$20.

Imported Belgian Fibre Cocoa Rugs
For Porch, Dining Room, Hall, etc. Heavy reversible Rugs with new and artistic color designs. They range in price from 3x6 ft. at \$6 upward to the room size 9x12 ft. at \$36.

Imported French Wilton Rugs at Greatly Reduced Prices
Reproductions of the best Persian designs in desirable old colorings for Living Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, etc. The 9x12 ft. Room Size, regularly priced \$75.50, Now \$59.00.

Extra Fine Wool Fibre Rugs in many new designs
Heavy and reversible, color schemes to harmonize with the new cretonnes. Sizes from 3x6 ft. at \$6.50 to the 9x12 ft. size at \$28.50.

Attractive Grass Rugs with Oriental designs
Heavy extra quality Rugs, with odd Chinese and Oriental designs. Ranging from the 3x6 ft. size at \$3.85 upward to the 9x12 ft. room size at \$18.75.



Published by
"America's Leading Department Store"

MACY'S DAILY NEWS-AD

In the Interest of
Thrifty and Intelligent Buying

Store Hours—9 to 5.30

Telephone LACkawanna 5000

At the Hub of the Metropolis: 34th Street and Broadway

Copyright, 1926, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

OLD FROCK CAN BE BRIGHTENED UP FOR SPRING

Judicious Use of New
Neckwear Lightens Its
Somber Tones

Now that the first warm days have arrived, the dresses which you have cheerfully worn all winter do seem shabby and shabby in the spring sunshine. But don't just shrug your shoulders and bear it. Make a tour of inspection of Macy's neckwear department and you will discover dozens of delightful ways to "springify" your dark frocks.

There are as many varieties of neckwear as there are spring flowers; the tailored pique or linen with mannish collar and prim self-covered buttons, the sheer and daintily pin-tucked organdie, the softly flattering jabot-vestee, and the gorgeous creation of rich silk and embroidery.

As for collar and cuff sets, their name is legion and their charms are little less in Macy's Neckwear Department on the street floor. The frilly lace sets seem to be having the greatest vogue at present, but the simple organdie or linen sets will never lose popularity with the tailored girl.

Tell Season By Baseball

According to the Farmers' Almanac, spring arrived on the 21st of March, but everybody knows that spring is not confined to a date.

By St. Patrick's Day, the man who sells baseballs in Macy's Sporting Goods Department reported that he had already sold about 200 baseballs. Spring beat the old Farmers' Almanac this time.

Players of the national pastime are perfectly aware of the standard price of baseballs. Macy's Sporting Goods Department on the fifth floor sells standard brands at a considerable saving. There are also many less expensive baseballs that will stand hard knocks for a surprisingly large number of games.

Normandy Type

LACE BEDSPREADS

\$29.75

Macy's Usual Price \$37.75

FAITHFUL copies of the more costly imported hand-sewn ones—made of the same sort of laces, retaining the delicate quality of the originals. In the soft cream color called "Paris" with an elaborate medallion center and a corresponding design to cover the pillow or bolster roll.

Twin Size, \$25.50

Sixteen slips to be used under them in red, blue, apple, green, orchid, maize and peach. \$5.94

Twin Bed Size, \$4.49

MACY'S—Second Floor, New York Building

What Is a Picnic Without Sandwiches?

There is a shop in New York that has developed the making of delicious sandwiches into a fine art. Every kind imaginable, from the aristocratic caviar tidbit to the plebeian ham sandwich, may be had at this picnicer's paradise, Macy's Delicatessen Shop on the Fifth Floor.

The Book Column

New Books That People "In the Know" Are Now Reading.

"The Letters of Sir Walter Raleigh," edited by Lady Raleigh. Most delightful reading in these personal letters of a cosmopolitan and Oxford professor. Two volumes.

"The Mind of the President," by C. Bascom Slemp. A philosophical, epigrammatic, and informative presentation of Mr. Coolidge's views on important public questions.

"When We Were Rather Older," by Fairfax Downey, a witty, spontaneous parody of the past.

"When We Were Very Young."

"Nise Baby," by Milt Gross. A screaming comedy in four floors, filled with the adroit malapropisms for which Mr. Gross is famous.

These books are obtainable at Macy's Book Department on the street floor.

A Fur Scarf— Two Carnations— A Smart Tailleur.

This is the combination approved by the chic Parisienne.

Silver Fox Scarfs

Soft brownish tint to blue black shade.

\$98.75 to \$294.00

Pointed Fox Scarfs

Dyed sitka, shade.

\$35.75 to \$79.75

Fox Scarfs

Dyed Hudson blue.

\$39.75

Wolf Scarfs

Dyed eclipse shade.

\$24.74

MACY'S—Third Floor, East Building, 34th Street

An Attractive Sweater Makes One Suit Do the Duty of Two

When Jacket of Tailored Costume Is Taken Off, a
Smart Two-Piece Sports Garment Is Revealed

When Paris decreed "sweaters with tailored suits," it solved a problem that has puzzled women for ages. For when has woman not worn the tailored spring suit? And when has she not worried over the problem of presenting how to look smart during the times it was necessary to leave off the jacket? This year's sweaters solve the problem admirably. There are three models



Carl Zeiss Prism Binoculars

With that spring feeling comes the desire to wander. Binoculars will increase your enjoyment. Macy's carries the finest binoculars at advantageous prices.

DELACTIS, 8x40; excellent for marine use; clear vision with great light gathering power. List price \$86. Macy's price, \$80.75

TELITA, 6x18; compact glass with clear definition; flat so they can be carried in coat pocket. List price \$60. Macy's price, \$56.25

DELTRINTEM, 8x30; ideal for general use; long range with fine magnification. List price, \$72.00. Macy's price, \$67.50

MACY'S—Street Floor, East Building, 34th Street

For Macy's Grocery Ad See Today's World,
Tribune or American

Special Purchase!

Women's Coats

For Street and Afternoon

\$38.75



Carefully selected models approved by the smart woman. Hand tailoring and unusual trimming details give the distinctive note generally found in much higher priced models.

Straightline Coats—
Wrappy Coats—
Cape Coats—

In favored spring shades, navy and black. Furred collars of natural, dyed and summer squirrel. The model sketched shows clever use of pleats giving the flare effect. In fine twill sheens.

SIZES 34 TO 44

MACY'S—Third Floor, East Building, 34th Street

The SHEER GOWN ushers in THE SPRING DAYS

Replica of A PATOU DINNER FROCK

WITH COQUE FEATHERS

\$44.75

For Women and Misses

Georgette with feathers at shoulder and waist in the new Paris shades. Other sheer silk frocks in plain and flowered chiffon and georgette. And a wide variety of sheer gauzy frocks.

\$58.75 to \$74.75



Replica of A CALOT MODEL

\$58.75

For Women

The dress for spring and summer evenings. A Calot of Crepe Elitza, combining a darker tone over light colors.

Black over pink
White over flesh
Red over self color
Black over light green



Newly Arrived PARIS FROCKS

For Women

\$27.75 to \$119.00

For Misses

\$27.75 to \$64.75

Sheer crepe frocks with hand tucking and hand drawn work in soft pastel tones and exquisite new evening shades.

SLENDA-LINE SHOP

SIZES 40 1/2 to 52 1/2

For Medium and Larger Women

Here you will find, too, a charming assortment of sheer dresses—many adaptations of Paris models—in fashionable shades and styles. \$24.74 to \$119.00

MACY'S—Third Floor, East Building

Last Week
of Macy's Famous Sale of

ROSE BUSHES

33¢ EA.

24 varieties. All field grown and hardy. Every rose bush should blossom this year.

Fresh Shipments Arriving Daily!

Every day brings new lots of rose bushes, fruit trees, vines, bulbs, plants and shrubs to the great sale.

In Macy's Special Garden Section
on the 8th Floor

You Save 33% to 40%

Sale! New Spring Cretonnes



TOMORROW Macy's opens its tremendous Spring Sale of English Cretonnes. 48,243 yards! Sale lasts the entire week, subject to any pattern being closed out, of course.

Fourteen gay, colorful patterns. From two to eight color combinations in each pattern. Now is the time to buy—and to save on—your slip covers, hangings, cushions and wicker furniture covers.

28¢ YD.

Usually 44¢ Yard

7,825 yards. Rose pattern in eight color combinations. 31 inches wide.

44¢ YD.

Usually 74¢ Yard

17,400 yards. Floral or fruit pattern in five color combinations. 31 inches wide.

74¢ YD.

Usually \$1.49 Yard

2,200 yards. Semi-glazed chintz effect printed in rose and ribbon design on fine percale. Six color combinations. 31 inches wide.

54¢ YD.

Usually 89¢ Yard

7,150 yards. Three different designs. 19 color combinations. 31 inches wide.

98¢ YD.

Usually \$1.64 Yard

12,157 yards. Shadow print in tropical floral design with peacock. Three color combinations. Two other floral designs in two, five and six color combinations. 31 inches wide.

Usually \$1.49 Yard

1,520 yards. Floral pattern in two color combinations. 50 inches wide.

MACY'S—Sixth Floor, Middle Building



TRIPOLI ALL AGLOW TO GREET MUSSOLINI

Colorful Welcome Planned for
the Dictator and Great En-
thusiasm Prevails.

POLICE GUARDS REDOUBLED

Premier Is Considered Safer in
Africa Than in Rome, but No
Chances Are Being Taken.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wirephoto to The New York Times.

TRIPOLI, April 10.—As Premier Mussolini prepared to embark at Spanish, determined to make his spectacular tour of his African colonies, despite his attempted assassination, the Colonial Government of Tripoli completed final arrangements for the strictest measures to safeguard the Premier's life while he is in Africa. Although it is not believed he will be in any great danger here—possibly he is safer in Africa than in Italy, as one official smilingly remarked—the Governor's office intends to take no chances of letting an irresponsible or political enemy get an opportunity for a pot shot at the eminent visitor.

Additional precaution was ordered following the receipt of news of the attempt at Rome. It is admitted there is always a possibility of a fanatic slipping into the coast towns; therefore the local authorities plan close police protection for the Duke.

The Premier will be given a strong guard and many plainclothes men will be scattered among the crowds in this most picturesque Arabian seaport. The news of the attempt on Premier Mussolini's life caused a sensation in the European colony here. The entire Italian section of the capital turned out to stage a big public demonstration of joy over the Premier's escape. A prominent official spoke, expressing thankfulness that the Duke's life was spared. The celebration reached its height when a large street parade of all the Fascists in Tripoli marched down the ancient capital's only principal street, the Via Zizia, at night. Crowds of Arabs in their ancient flowing robes of Biblical days, packed the street from end to end, furnishing a strange Eastern background for the vigorous, modern Western political parade.

Thanksgiving Salute Fired.

At noon today, as the steamship Solunto, bringing a party of six American correspondents and twenty-five Italian newspaper men, swung into the harbor, the citadel fired a salute of twenty-one guns to celebrate the Premier's escape. Similar salutes were fired by military posts throughout Italian Africa.

Meanwhile preparations to receive the Premier are being rushed, a large open air facade being constructed at the end of the Via Zizia, alongside the Governor's palace, where an elaborate reception is planned for Sunday night. The structure also stands almost in the shadow of a white minaret and a stone's throw from an ancient Arab market. Here and there up and down the Via Zizia one sees posters in store windows announcing Premier Mussolini's imminent arrival. The European colony is all keyed up over his visit.

But in the narrow, colorful corridors in the Arab quarter, where native life goes on as it has in all Arab countries for thousands of years, the Premier's visit has hardly stirred a ripple. The few who know seem not to care whether the great Fascist leader is coming or not. Some are mildly curious, but most of them are largely indifferent and take comparatively little interest in political matters.

The present Arab population in Tripoli is fairly quiet and gives little trouble. The Italians are wise enough to let well enough alone, not wishing to stir up a hornet's nest similar to those harassing several other European powers with Moslem dominions.

Called Tripoli a Political Oasis.

"In the middle of the flaming, smoldering coast of North Africa, Tripoli stands forth as the only little oasis of today political tranquillity," the Vice Governor, Ugo Niccoli, formerly Count Volpi's chief administrator during the Italian conquest of the district, said during an hour's conversation.

The conversation took place on the top floor of the Governor's palace. A contingent of Arab buglers in colorful native uniforms had just blown taps in the square below as the Italian flag was lowered at sunset. Scarcely half an hour before the Mohammedan priests had appeared on the balconies of several minarets, which rise above the house-tops in the vicinity of the Governor's palace, and the faithful to final evening prayers on the Moslem Lent, which ends today.

From a window in the Vice Governor's office two white towers, each illuminated with a ring of electric lights, were still visible against the background of the flaming African sunset, and the Mediterranean with scarcely a ripple stretched away to the north and west.

"With the exception of Tripoli all North Africa today is in flames," said the Vice Governor. "In Morocco the Spaniards and the French are engaged in open warfare. In Algeria the tribes are deeply stirred. Egypt is quieter on the surface, but dangerous undercurrents give the British good reason for anxiety."

Continuing, Senator Niccoli reviewed the story of Italy's swift and determined conquest of the African dominions, contrasting her methods and the fundamental political differences of the situation in the territory controlled by Italy and the regions governed by other European powers.

He said that, with the exception of infrequent isolated cases on the southern frontier, outlying battle in Tripoli have been subdued for two years. The balance of Italian Africa was also relatively peaceful, the only actual fighting being in parts of the eastern province of Cirenaica, where the Italians maintain a small field force which is occasionally drawn into guerrilla skirmishes. All open opposition, however, has been crushed.

"Italy's success in Africa can be ascribed to two factors," continued the Vice Governor. "First, Italian Africa is peopled with an untutored and comparatively passive group of Arabs, the majority of whom are too ignorant to bother about political matters and too indifferent to take any initiative unless stirred up by their leaders."

"If their passions are fanned from above, this mass of humanity can, of course, become dangerous, but if it is let alone the rank and file follow the course of least resistance."

"This circumstance enabled us to apply the dominant feature of our policy, which has been to make revolt impotent by cutting off its head. We combed the country for leaders, had them arrested and tried them before a military tribunal, which sentenced thirty to death and imprisoned a number of others."

Tells How Fascism Rules.

"We got our hands on every important chief except one, who escaped. A number of lesser leaders fled from the district, leaving the Arab masses chieftainless and impotent. We also obliged all conquered tribes to sur-"

der their weapons, the total rifles seized amounting to more than 40,000. "Meanwhile, we preserve a strict but just discipline throughout the territory. We let the Arabs know they have got to respect us, but that we intend to look out for their interests."

Signor Niccoli said that Italian military policy during the operations in Africa had been to utilize the troops of friendly natives almost entirely, maintaining the smallest number of Italians as a nucleus of an army. For this reason the conquest cost very little loss of Italian life, and he estimated the total number of Italians killed in Africa since the World War at about 200.

Although Spanish and French operations in Morocco held the centre of the picture, the Vice Governor declared there had been stiff warfare in Italian Africa, until two years ago, when at the height of the operations Italy had an army of 30,000 in the field.

He said Italy still maintains a regular fighting force in the Province of Cirenaica, which adjoins Tripolitania to the east. Judging from Signor Niccoli's remarks, this contingent still has some work to do. He declared, however, that the subjugation of the tribes is advancing rapidly.

Signor Niccoli also said that during the last two years of peace the Italians had pushed the frontier of cultivation in Tripoli nearly thirty miles to the south. He said they had extended another cultivated area, seventy kilometers to the west on a coastal strip six miles deep and forty kilometers wide.

He believed a large part of the province was convertible to farming purposes by use of the so-called dry farming methods.

Mussolini Keeps at Work on Warship.

ABOARD THE DREADNOUGHT CONTE DI CAVOUR, En Route to Tripoli, April 10 (by Wirephoto to The Associated Press).—Premier Mussolini during his voyage to Tripoli is maintaining the same pace which characterized his activities in Rome.

He rises at an early hour and inspects the various departments of the ship, from the Admiral's bridge to the engine room. Afterward he witnesses fencing matches between the most skilled swordsmen aboard the vessel and then takes on the winner himself. In these matches the Premier exhibits considerable ability. Then the sailors stage a tug-o-war.

The exercises over the Premier's secretaries, who have gone through piles of dispatches, submit to him the more important questions relating to domestic and foreign policy. These he disposes of with concise instructions.

In the evening he presides over an assembly of the crew, during which prayer is offered, and at the conclusion of which the flag is lowered to the strains of the Royal March.

FASCISM WILL STAY, SAYS MUSSOLINI

Tells Spanish Editor Regime Has
a Long Series of Years
Before It.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, April 10.—A review of Fascist faith and future policy is contained in a special interview given by Premier Mussolini to Dr. Andre Revesz, foreign editor of the Madrid newspaper A. B. C., which is printed in the Sunday Times.

"What is the practical result of Fascism, and are the people content?" asked Signor Revesz.

"Look around you," was Mussolini's answer, "and you will see nothing but overflowing activity, unceasing labor and prosperous industry. There are no unemployed and people earn sufficient to live decently. In our country reign peace, discipline and security. What more do the people want? No one wants liberty with a capital L, the fetish of a bygone century."

"But if the masses are in favor of Fascism and of the Government, why fear the attacks of the Opposition press?" Mussolini was asked.

"The restriction of freedom of the press is not enforced to protect the Government but to defend our credit abroad," he replied.

Asked how long Fascism would last, Mussolini replied:

"Without venturing to fix a date and without attempting to prophesy what may happen in the remote future, I can affirm that Fascism has before it a long series of years, during which it will be able to develop its vast program of material reconstruction and moral regeneration for Italy."

"Do you believe that other countries will imitate Fascism?" was the next question.

"I have already declared more than once that Fascism is an essentially Italian product," answered Mussolini.

"That will not, however, alter the fact that the decadence of the democratic and parliamentary system is productive in almost all countries of movements analogous to Fascism which may be capable of imposing a check on the subversive whims of the Left parties, either by assuming power or by exercising their vigilant activity of control outside of actual government."

"Where will it be sensed the surplus of her population?" Dr. Revesz asked.

"After almost the total closure of North American territory against our emigrants they will go in ever increasing numbers toward Latin America, especially to those countries that enjoy a temperate Atlantic climate," was the reply.

"The extent and fertility of these territories, their urgent need of greater exploration and profound affinities of race and language between the Italians and these South American peoples permit of our indulging in the highest hopes regarding the results of this fruitful international collaboration."

Mussolini in conclusion denied that there was a treaty of secret alliance between Rome and Moscow.

"That is pure folly—it is rubbish," he said. "The truth is that between Italy and Russia there are normal relations—cordial if you like to call them so. The economies of the two countries are complementary, which is favorable to commercial development, which has much progressed since the signing of the treaty."

"The totally different nature of the two political systems should not necessarily prevent the existence of peaceful relations. Italy has always respected the interior order of Soviet Russia, acting on the principle that every people is at liberty to choose its own form of government without reference to the approbation of other countries."

Two-Piece Frocks Are Smartest

of crepe satin, shirting silk,
silk crepe, crepe Elizabeth,
tussah, frisca or the new wool
crepes. 29.50 to 125.00.

The Topcoat is of Tweed
in plaids, checks, flecked or
ombré effect; many with
leather facings or smartly
furred. 45.00 to 175.00.

The Composé Sports Suit is New

of tweeds, checks, or flannel—the coat or the skirt
contrasts in colour or in
fabric. 45.00 to 125.00.

For Golf or Tennis

Paris copies—for instance
Goupy's cutaway coat-
jumper golf frock of striped
tub silk, 35.00, and Jane
Regny's short sleeved tennis
frock of silk crepe. 29.50

Suede Coats from Abroad

A London coat of wash-
glove suede, or a Paris
sleeveless slip-over jacket
with new eyeletting are
smart. 25.00 to 49.50.

For the Rider

cross saddle habits of im-
ported materials with con-
trasting or matching
breeches. 65.00 to 145.00.

Imported Knitted Coats

Entirely different are these
new coats knitted in many
new weaves—many with
collars and cuffs of clipped
wool. 39.75 to 75.00.

The Knitted Two-piece Suit

most often it comes from
Paris and is of silk, silk
and wool, the very finest
wool yarns or bouclette.
18.75 to 85.00.

A Double Sweater Set

one sleeveless, pull on,
and horizontally striped—
the other a solid colour
coat model. The set, 21.50,
or sold separately.



SPORTS CLOTHES

THAT PLAY IN GOOD FORM

Sports clothes must be more than smart—they must "play the game" with traditional good form whether they are contestants or merely decorative onlookers. Saks Fifth Avenue presents a complete collection of authentic sports and country club fashions that combine Paris chic with English correctness—in addition to reproductions of the most successful models of Chanel, Regny, Lanvin, Goupy, Patou and other great designers, we have just received a number of English and Paris sports frocks, coats and sweaters—our own exclusive importations.

FEMININE SPORTS APPAREL—SEVENTH FLOOR
SWEATERS AND SKIRTS—SEVENTH FLOOR

SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

MACREADY RESIGNS FROM AIR SERVICE

Announcement Is Made When
He Is 37,000 Feet Above
Earth With a Dead Engine.

MAKES REMARKABLE GLIDE

Lieutenant Had Been an Outstand-
ing Army Flier and Holds Many
World Records.

Special to The New York Times.
DAYTON, Ohio, April 10.—Lieutenant
John A. Macready today wound up
his career as a pilot in the Air Service
and tonight he is a private citizen.
Announcement of his resignation
from the service was made while he
was 37,000 feet above the earth with a
dead engine in a wind blowing 150
miles an hour.
Although he failed to break the French
altitude record of 39,580 feet, Macready
achieved new fame on this last flight
today, when he made the longest glide
in the history of aviation, ending in a
perfect landing.
When he last looked at his baro-
graphs they indicated an altitude of
37,000 feet. When he looked again one

of them was in the bottom of the cock-
pit, a frozen instrument, the other
or frozen the dial was obscured. The
temperature was 63 degrees below zero
centigrade. Macready then looked
at his clock. It had frozen and stopped
at 11:10 A. M.
The lieutenant then discovered that
the gasoline supply had failed and his
engine was dead. He was above the
city of Springfield and pointed the ship
down, gliding all the way in great
spirals twenty miles or more in cir-
cumference.
He is hopeful that official calibration
may give him the altitude record,
but does not really expect it.
Macready submitted his resignation
subsequent to orders transferring him
to France Field, Panama. He has
joined the sales force of the Deico
Light Company, a subsidiary of the
General Motors Corporation, and is ex-
pected to report for duty next week,
although he is entitled to a leave of ab-
sence from the field.
Macready said he regretted leaving the
Air Service, but the opportunity afford-
ed him was such that he could do noth-
ing but accept. He has spent nine
years in the service, six at McCook
Field, where he became the outstand-
ing pilot, having held several world
records. It was he who startled the
world by flying to 40,200 feet. Soon after
that he and Lieutenant Oakley G.
Kelly flew for thirty-seven hours and
then made the nonstop flight from
New York to San Diego, Cal., of twenty-
six hours.
Macready has little to say of his
resignation, and he leaves the service
with the good-will of superiors and
men in the engineering division. Offi-
cers and men at McCook Field asserted
that in his resignation the Air Service
and aviation in general had received
a hard blow. Macready contributed
much to the improvement of airplanes
and flying suits for pilots in his ex-
perimental work.

COURT WARNS AGAINST CAVEWOMAN METHODS

Puts Wife Who Beat Husband in
Front of Crowd on Six
Months' Probation.

Mrs. Anna McRae, 31 years old, of
28 East 130th Street, was found guilty
in Night Court last night of beating
her husband, who is twice her age, at
Third Avenue and 127th Street, and
causing a crowd to collect. In mak-
ing his decision, Magistrate Brodsky
said:
"Many cases of wife-beating have
come before me, but this is the first
time that a husband-beater has ever
been brought up in my court. These
are the days of modern women but
not the days of cave-women."
Patrolman Lloyd said he found the
McRaes engaged in a heated argument
with more than 1,000 persons gathered
around them.
McRae said in Night Court that he
had done no fighting himself and put
the burden of the battle on his wife.
She told Magistrate Brodsky that she
slept her husband because he had
been late for dinner several times re-
cently and because he had not given
her enough money to pay the bills for
the week. McRae had several marks on
his face.
Magistrate Brodsky put Mrs. McRae
on probation for six months with a
warning not to beat her husband again.

Sarnoff & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets

Can We Interest You, Madam, In a Coat
at the Makers' Usual Price to Us
Instead of Our Usual Price To You?

Women's and Misses'

COATS UP TO \$75

At \$50

They Were Created to Sell at the
Higher Prices Named But the Makers
Couldn't Wait for the Weather.

Women's and Misses'

COATS UP TO \$125

At \$70

Simply Means New Coats at Sale
Prices Immediately Instead of Sale
Coats at New Prices Ultimately.

Women's and Misses'

COATS UP TO \$165

At \$90

Coats, Not Merely Newly Made, But
New With the Last-Minute Style
Newness That Comes of Being Late!

MOIRE SILKS
SATINS, TWILLS
FAILLE SILKS
FROST CREPE
PATOU CREPE
CREPE ROMA

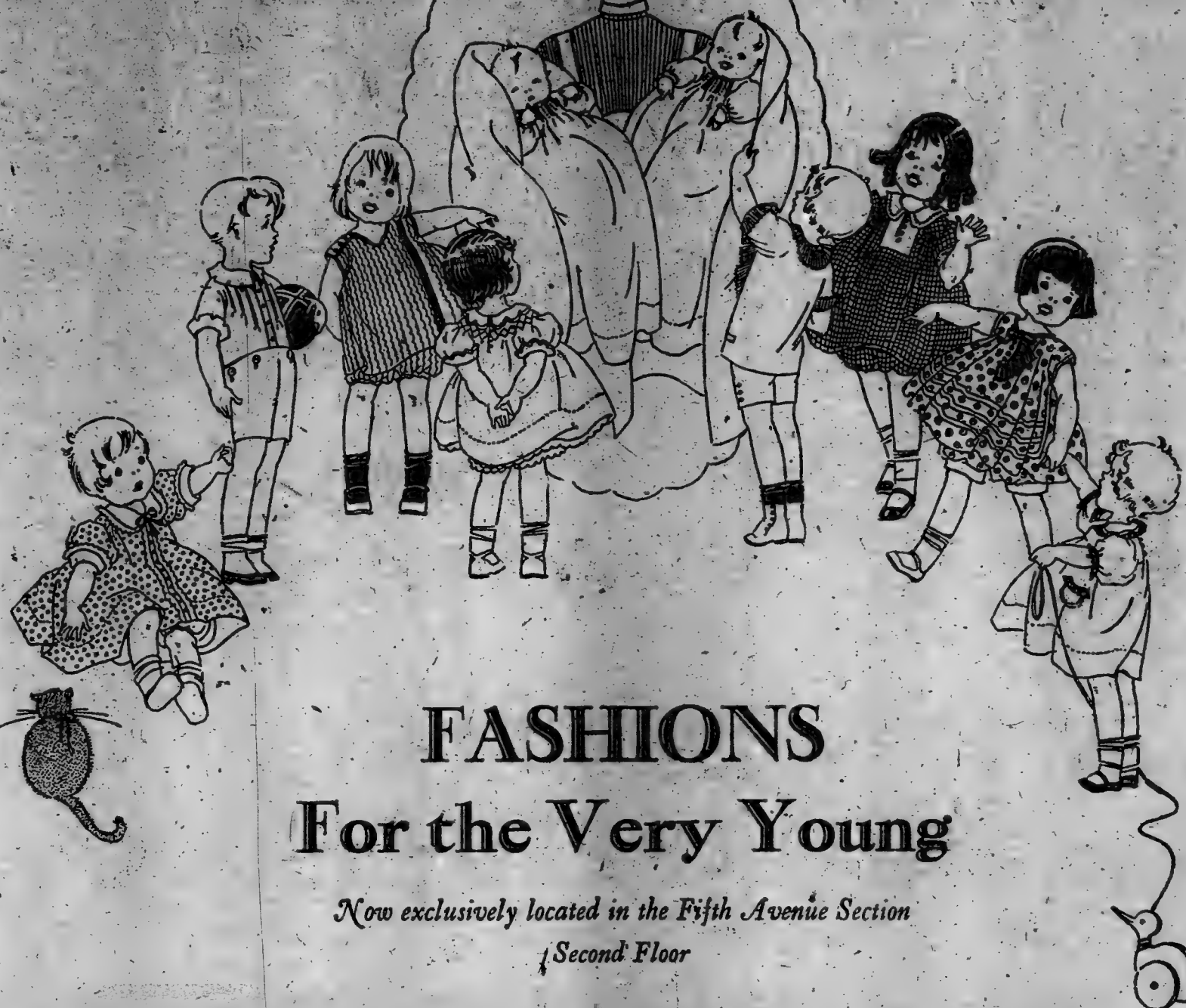
CASUAL COATS
FORMAL COATS
MORNING COATS
AFTERNOON COATS
ALL SIZE COATS
SMALL SIZE COATS

PLAIN COATS
OR TRIMMED WITH
FOX, CARACUL
ERMIN, MOLE,
MONKEY FUR
OR SQUIRREL

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK



FASHIONS For the Very Young

Now exclusively located in the Fifth Avenue Section
Second Floor

Here are brief editions of the matching coat-and-hat vogue in wide selections of imported and American-made models—a fascinating collection of tiny Paris hats—the same smocked frocks in which little English girls play—the same dainty dresses that go to parties in Paris—a whole room devoted to exquisite layettes.

Everything for Baby from Infancy to Six Years

Infants' long dresses, hand-made of white nainsook	\$2.75 to \$165.00	English smocked dresses of white dimity or colored chambray	\$4.75 to \$26.50
Long Skirts	1.75 to 30.00	Short skirts of white nainsook	1.10 to 9.75
Lingerie Bibs	85c. to 22.50	Sweaters in various styles	4.25 to 7.50
Pillow Cases	2.50 to 26.50	Little girls' imported coat-and-hat sets in a variety of styles and colors, variously priced, per set	\$32.50 to \$128.00
Short Dresses	1.50 to 150.00		
Boys' hand-embroidered linen suits	3.50 to 42.00		

Here also will be found
Nursery and Layette Furniture
as well as Perambulators

Sets of nursery furniture in enameled wood, hand-painted	\$118.00 to \$625.00	Perambulators in imported and American-made models, variously priced	\$37.50 to \$120.00
Trimmed bassinets	\$37.00 to \$195.00		

Baby Carriages
Go Carts

Wooden High Chairs
Play Pens

Nursery Chairs
Kiddie Koops

SECOND FLOOR

B. ALTMAN & CO., Altman Square, New York



Exclusive STOUT APPAREL Exclusively

Made to Order \$39.50 Ready to Wear \$39.50

Whitneys

15 West 46th Street
Just off Fifth Ave.



Oxfords are best for tired feet

THERE is nothing like a pair of comfortable, natural Cantilever oxfords to ease tired, aching feet. These helpful shoes are shaped like the natural foot and follow every foot curve with the smoothness that only a natural fitting shoe can give you.

When you lace a Cantilever oxford, the flexible all-leather arch of the shoe is pulled up snugly to the under curve of the foot. A weak foot welcomes this restful support which does not restrict the action of the foot. Foot muscles are allowed to exercise and build up the springy strength they need to hold the twenty-six bones of the foot in arched formation.

The heel of the Cantilever Shoe is helpful, too. It is slightly higher on the inner side so as to induce the wearer to toe straight ahead. This swings the weight of the body away from the inner and weaker side of the foot, distributing it evenly and permitting the foot to act like a cantilever spring.

Why not try a pair of Cantilever oxfords this spring? They will help your feet from the first day you wear them and will eventually permit your feet to become self-supporting if they are weak now. For dress wear you will like a pair of comfortable Cantilever pumps, too. The stores listed below are showing many new Cantilever models now.

Widths, AAAA to E. Oxfords, \$10.00 and \$10.50; Pumps, \$10.50 to \$13.00. High Shoes, \$11.75.

Men's Shoes, \$11.00 and \$12.00. For children and growing girls, \$4.50 to \$8.50.

Cantilever Shoe

For men, women and children

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

14 W. 40th St. (South of Library), N.Y.
13 John St. (Between Nassau and Broadway)
760 Lexington Ave., at 60th Street
2950-3rd Ave. (Near 152nd St.) (Open Evenings)
565 East Fordham Road (at Marion Ave.)
1 D. Shire, 440 Columbus Ave. (at 118th St.)
516 Fulton Street (Hawes Pl., Brooklyn)
897 Broad St. (Second Floor), Newark

INTERIOR DECORATOR

With thorough knowledge of Architectural Interiors, Furniture, Draperies, and Rugs. Accustomed to serve a most discriminating clientele. Splendid opportunity for a man of personality and ability. Address in confidence—

P 361 Times.

Assistant Buyer for Men's Shoes.

A young man whose experience in the men's shoe line qualifies him to assume the duties of an assistant buyer in the men's shoe department of a high class retail establishment may take a desirable connection which offers an unusual opportunity.

Full Particulars Desired
P 362 Times.

FAVORS ALIEN BILL TO ADMIT VETERANS

Senate Committee Would Allow Them to Enter as Non-Quota Immigrants.

5,000 WOULD BE AFFECTED

Entry of Wives, Without Restoring Rights of Citizenship, is Also Favored.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—The immigration bars would be let down for one year for American veterans of the World War. If Congress should adopt an amendment to the Immigration act of 1924 which the Senate Committee on Immigration recommended today, it approved legislation also to admit as non-quota immigrants American-born women married to foreigners, but without restoring them to American citizenship.

Under the terms of the proposal, which soon will be before the Senate, honorably discharged veterans living abroad and their children under 18 years old would be permitted to enter the United States as non-quota immigrants. The bill also would allow automatic naturalization upon the application of such veterans here or abroad within two years.

According to Senator Reid, Republican, of Pennsylvania, who took part in the framing of the amendment, and a veteran himself, there are about 5,000 veterans in Europe who would be affected. It is estimated that approximately half of this number would return.

Senator Wadsworth, who had a bill pending to lighten the provisions of the law toward the countries of the difficulties that are being experienced under existing restrictions. He explained the difficulties under which a man may send for his wife and children after he has become a citizen. This process takes five years.

"If he arrived here in 1923, we will say, or before July 1, 1924," said Senator Wadsworth, "he would have to wait in the first instance until 1928 or 1929, probably until 1930, before he could become a citizen and hope to see his wife and children."

Senator Wadsworth stressed the importance of having these veterans contented in the United States, without grievance against the nation or its laws.

The committee has before it seven bills amending the immigration laws, but rejected with one exception everything except the proposed amendment to admission of the veterans and their families.

John T. Taylor, representing the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, testified that up to Jan. 1, 1925, the Veterans Bureau had received 2,900,000 applications for adjusted compensation and of this number there were 15,421 from foreign countries.

Nearly 5,000 of these originated, he said, in countries whose citizens are allowed entry on a non-quota basis like Canada and Mexico, and at least 2,500 more came from countries whose citizens have no difficulty in getting a quota basis in entering, like the British Isles, France, Germany and Belgium. This left 1,380 applications from citizens whose applications to return might be delayed. They were distributed through Italy, Russia, Poland and Greece.

INDIAN OFFICE HEAD DENIES ALL CHARGES

Burke Faces House Committee—Hudson Says Fear Should Not Sit With Colleagues.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP).—Commissioner Burke of the Indian Bureau made a sweeping defense of his administration today before the House Indian Committee, whose members are considering a demand by one of their number that Representative Fear, Republican, of Wisconsin, be asked to resign from the committee as an outgrowth of his recent utterances regarding Indian affairs.

Mr. Burke denied in detail the charges made by Mr. Fear, declaring that many of them had been based on misinformation and propaganda supplied by interested parties.

The demand for Mr. Fear's resignation from the committee has been made by Representative Hudson, Republican, of Michigan, but was not discussed at today's meeting. In a recent letter, he said, Mr. Fear virtually charged that Burke was controlling the committee. If the Wisconsin member holds that opinion of the committee, Mr. Hudson has told his colleagues, he should resign his membership.

Mr. Burke said he had made a thorough investigation and could deny flatly that "ball and chain" methods had been used in punishing Paul Moore, an Indian on a Wisconsin reservation, or that male and female prisoners were confined together in the same quarters in Indian jails.

He also denied Fear's accusations concerning royalties on oil lands. The specific charge by the Wisconsin member was that the Indian Bureau was seeking to throw open to oil land exploiters more than 20,000,000 acres of Indian land.

STUDENTS SEEK SOLIDARITY

Congress in Geneva Also Requests Intellectual Institute's Support.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireline to The New York Times.
GENEVA, April 10.—The conference of the International Students' Organization before concluding its session here sent to the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation several resolutions which had been adopted regarding cooperation between student bodies.

These deal with the question of traveling facilities for students, exchanges, international fellowships, equalization of examinations and graduation certificates of various kinds, and establishment of student homes, as well as with financial measures related to these various subjects.

The division of work and responsibilities between these two organizations and the basis of cooperation with the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation are discussed at length.

Conrad Hoffman represented America.

ROSENWALD AIDS RESEARCH

Gives \$20,000 to Help Professor Breasted's Work in Egypt.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Julius Rosenwald has donated \$20,000 to be used by Professor James H. Breasted in digging up and translating the inscriptions on the tombs of the Pharaohs of Egypt, it was announced today by the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago.

Professor Breasted has been negotiating with the Egyptian Government for the establishment at Cairo of a museum for which John D. Rockefeller Jr. has offered \$10,000,000.

BANDS PLAY FOR ARMY, FIGHTING TIGRIS FLOOD

Bagdad Population Sees Water Gaining and Houses and People Swept Away.

BAGDAD, Iraq, April 10 (AP).—The new Arab army is working feverishly to the strains of the military bands in throwing up dams to stay the flood, which threatens the entire city. Ten thousand men, women and children, who fear the destruction of their homes, watch them anxiously.

Five thousand men are engaged in the task, but the prospect tonight is gloomy indeed. The breach in the river bank near the Royal Palace, caused by the unprecedented floods of the Tigris, has gradually widened and torrents are now pouring in. The railway station is five feet under water. Already many houses have collapsed and residents of certain sections have been borne off in the raging waters. The banks of the river present a pitiable sight, as houses, trees and bodies swirl down the stream. The chief sufferers have been children, who because of their weakness, were unable to escape the torrent tumbled down the material damage will be exceedingly heavy.

PREFERS OUR CONSTITUTION

London, Editor, Holds Britain Has Lost to Us Its Role of Exemplar.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, April 10.—The American Constitution, which is sometimes condemned in this country on the ground that it makes the President almost a dictator, is given the blessing today of J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, for very much the same reason. In a review of Mussolini's career Mr. Garvin states:

"The Constitution of the United States is totally different from ours, and other countries look more to it for lessons. It provides for strength of the executive and stability of government and institutions. The German Presidency is rather more like the American than the French. Many thoughtful Frenchmen are more than ever convinced by the miserable experiences of the past few months that their executive should be Americanized."

"It seems improbable that parliamentarism in the old, loose sense will ever come back. It must be remembered that in these things the British Constitution, formerly copied everywhere, is no longer an example that any other European country thinks of following or can afford to imitate."

"We now have three parties: we have broken our old, great system of a majority government checked by a powerful opposition. We have fundamentally defective electoral laws, throwing office first into the hands of one minority and then into those of another."

"Henceforth we who invented constitutional freedom better think of mending our own system. We are only ridiculous when we preach to others."

Azores Has Greatest Earthquake

LISBON, April 10 (AP).—The damage caused by Tuesday night's earthquake on the island of Fayal was the greatest in the history of the Azores, according to reports received by the Government. Scores of families are destitute and homeless. Heavy damage was done to the buildings, many of which collapsed. The municipal authorities have appealed to the Government for aid.

BLEASE DEFENDS BROOKHART'S TITLE

Invokes State Rights in Warning Democrats Not to Unseat the Iowa Senator.

TIE VOTE MAY BE POLLED

South Carolina Senator Renews His Attack on the Wilson Administration in War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Cole Blaise of South Carolina, who spoke today in favor of allowing Senator Smith Brookhart, Republican, of Iowa, to retain his Senate seat, renewed attacks on the Wilson Administration by declaring that American boys who were killed during the World War were "murdered."

Most of today's consideration of the election contest, in which Daniel F. Steck, Democrat, is contesting Senator Brookhart's seat, occurred in the cloak rooms, the Senate devoting the greater part of its attention to bills on the calendar. Varying predictions as to the result continued. The report printed that there would be a tie vote of 47 to 47, with two Senators—Brookhart and Cummins—out voting. Another version gave Steck 47, Brookhart 40 and doubtful 7.

Senator Blaise discussed the question from the point of view of State rights, declaring that those who said the South fought to prevent freedom for the negro uttered "a malicious slander." He said the committee which recommended unseating Mr. Brookhart had gone behind the election laws of Iowa, and he warned his Democratic colleagues who supported the committee that they were setting a precedent which might work to their disadvantage.

Mr. Blaise's reference to the World War came in telling of his fight in South Carolina against the Dick law preparing for the war.

"It became a law and is a law today," said Mr. Blaise, "and if it had not been for that law I do not think the Administration which has just passed out would be charged with as many murders in the sight of God as it is charged with by the fresh-made graves in this country and in France."

Senator Jones, Democrat, of New Mexico, arose. Senator Blaise refused to yield, but Senator Jones exclaimed:

"I want to utter my protest against the use of such language by the Senator. I refer to the remark in which he referred to the soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the late war as having been murdered by this Government of ours."

"Well, we have a just difference of opinion on that; that is all," Senator Blaise replied.

Discussing States' rights, Senator Blaise said:

"Did you hear anything about States' rights when they were destroying everything we had? No. When did you hear 'em? You never heard from these great Governors of some States who now want to be candidates for President on the Democratic ticket so afraid for the projected museum liquor away from them, then you began to hear them exclaim about States' rights."

SALES TO GET DATA FOR NEW MUSEUM

Calvin W. Rice Will Make Survey Abroad for the Peaceful Arts Institution.

Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, sailed yesterday on the Paris for a tour of European museums in the interest of the Museum of the Peaceful Arts of the City of New York. He will be away for two months.

The Museum of the Peaceful Arts, made possible through the terms of the will of the late Henry W. Towne, lock manufacturer, which will eventually place about \$2,000,000 at the disposal of the museum, will illustrate every phase of human endeavor from the earliest times to the present.

Mr. Rice will study foreign methods closely. He will examine systems of grouping exhibits, determine how the arrangement of the public is regulated and survey museum sites and general administrative plans. Upon his return he will prepare a report which will be used in the conduct of the Museum of the Peaceful Arts when it comes into being.

Mr. Rice, who holds membership in many foreign scientific associations, has been Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers for more than twenty years, during which the association has grown from about 2,500 members with a budget of \$50,000 to 18,000 members and a budget of \$600,000. He is the second expert to go abroad for the projected museum. Elmer L. Sperry having sailed last week. Others are to go soon.

NEW DATA ON JESUS IN SLAVONIC VERSION

Dr. Vasher Burch Prefers It to Greek Translation of Works of Josephus.

ASKS A THOROUGH STUDY

Text Tells of "the Wonder Worker Jesus," Who Had "Risen From the Dead."

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireline to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 10.—An appeal for a thorough study of striking additional evidence of the historicity of Jesus, which he says is afforded by a Slavonic version of Josephus, is made by Dr. Vasher Burch, a noted authority on the study of Christian origins, in an article in the Diocese of Liverpool Review.

The most important works of Josephus, who was born in A.D. 37, were originally composed in Aramaic. At a later date a Greek version was issued by the author, which is in the form in which it is familiar to modern scholars. It is thought that the Greek version may have been altered in various ways from the original Aramaic. The great interest attaching to the Slavonic version is that it exhibits the text substantially different in many respects from the ordinary Greek text. "This version," says Dr. Burch, "is

one in which are preserved long statements, especially those of Jesus Christ. Conventions and conventions have influenced the few references which as yet have been made—the writers of Christ have been concerned, and the fuller text of the writing is restored."

An entirely fresh account of Jesus is given in the Slavonic version of "The Jewish War," Dr. Burch thus summarized it:

"Josephus tells us that he knows all about the trial of Jesus before Pilate; that in the time of the Emperor Claudius and Procurators Cuspius Fadus and Tiberius Alexander many were the slaves of the wonder worker Jesus; that these preached that their 'Rabbi' who had died was risen from the dead, and, as well, they taught the new law, which is in opposition to old Jewish law; that these very early messengers of Jesus were teaching others who and what He was and is by help of a 'miraculous' document, a mode which He had inspired and all His messengers had used."

PANAMA SHARES OFFERED.

British Company to Exploit Gold Concessions There.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireline to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 10.—The Panama Corporation, Ltd., a new company formed by Sir Alfred Mond, Lord Solly and other British financiers to exploit famous Central American gold mines, issued a prospectus today for the issue of 200,000 in \$1 ordinary shares at par. The prospectus expressed the belief that the gold concessions which are to be obtained the company would obtain one of the great gold fields of the world. The purchase price of the concessions is \$1,000,000, payable to the Central American Corporation, Limited wholly in shares of the new company. The directors include A. F. Bennett, former British Minister to Panama, and H. L. Mond, son of Sir Alfred Mond.

On the labels in hats and frocks of chic women the signatures of Paris fashion creators and the Gilman signature share honors.

Gilman

14 East 46th St.
Opp. the New York Times

Printing Salesman Wanted—

A large modern plant desires a salesman who controls real business. Commission at start. If satisfactory interest in the business will be offered by the owner. No capital required. Write in detail. Strictly confidential.

W 545 Times.

AVEDON



Raguel Miller Inspired the Mode of FRINGED CAPES

\$49⁷⁵ and \$59⁷⁵

THE colorful, amorous and vivacious Spanish senoritas have always chosen fringed costumes! For in the swish and swirl of silken fringe lies mystery and charm. And on these new crepe de jour capes it adds individuality and infinite smartness. In new dress shades for late spring and summer wear.

Coat Department

AVEDON



LAST DAY!

Entire Stock of Higher-Priced AVEDON HATS

\$10

Were up to \$32.50

The last day! And your last opportunity to effect such wonderful savings. Smart, new hats—the latest styles—the copies of Paris originals that Avedon has consistently been the first to introduce.

Hats for street, tailored or sportswear \$5

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

The Smart Set Now Dances and Dines In CHIFFON GOWNS

\$39⁷⁵ to \$155

If ever a fabric was designed to catch the spirit of the dance it was chiffon—diaphanous, strangely elusive and decidedly feminine. As lovely in the bouffant, picturesque frock as in the one of simpler, tailored lines. Rare laces, or rhinestones effectively contrast against the black or flesh color of the chiffon.

Dress Department

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

BERENGER PRAISES FRENCH ALLIANCES

Ambassador Says the Societies
Have Done Much to Promote
International Good-Will.

SPEAKS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Declares Barriers Still in Way of
Complete Amity Soon Will Be Down
—Optimistic of Debt Accord.

Henry Berenger, French Ambassador to the United States, was presiding officer and chief speaker yesterday at the twenty-fourth annual meeting and luncheon of the Federation of French Alliances in this country and Canada, held at the Hotel Plaza. Two hundred and fifty delegates from all sections of the country attended.

M. Berenger, in his address at the luncheon following a business meeting during the forenoon, paid a tribute to the work of the French Alliances in interpreting to America the ideals and thought of France, as well as in bringing about a better understanding of American traditions and life among the French people. Both countries, he declared, had a community of basic interests and ideals which had their roots in the early history of America from the time of the French explorers and the Revolutionary days.

Despite these common interests, he continued, there were some difficulties still encountered in the effort to bring about a complete understanding, chief among these being the relatively small number of French residents here as compared with those of other European nations.

Sees Barriers Going Down.

But these barriers, he declared, were fast breaking down, and the two countries were on the way to a common pursuit of those principles of liberty and democracy on which they are founded.

Referring to the criticisms sometimes leveled at France, the speaker declared the charges of French militarism and imperialism were without foundation, and that as regards her foreign debt, France was making every effort to assume to the full her just obligations.

"The French citizens," he said, "are paying five times the amount in taxes that they did before the war, and relatively twice that of the American citizen today. As for armaments, she is expending considerably less than in pre-war days. In Syria and Morocco France has accepted the mandate as the representative of Europe in the interests of peace and civilization."

"The moment will soon arrive when the debt negotiations between France and the United States will be satisfactorily concluded, with honor to France and fulfillment of the traditional generosity of America in carrying out her treaties with other nations for the betterment of international relations."

\$35,000 of Fund Raised.
Frank D. Paye, President of the Federation, announced that \$35,000 has been raised in the last year toward a \$100,000 fund to meet the expenses of French lecturers engaged to speak at American universities and before social and civic groups.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor was conferred by the French Ambassador on Albert Schinz, head of the French department at Smith College, for his distinguished services in education. M. Schinz has been in the United States since 1897 and has taught at the University of Minnesota, Bryn Mawr and at Smith College since 1913.

Other speakers included Samuel Hardin Church, President of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh; Benjamin Vallotton, Swiss writer and journalist, who has for several months been lecturing in this country under

WILD RUN ON BANKS BY CUBAN DEPOSITORS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

that the country was going through a slight crisis caused by the low price of sugar, but that there was absolutely no justification for the run on the banks.

Every bank established in Cuba today is in good condition and false reports, such as those that yesterday can only harm the island," he said. "What is why I personally went to the Royal Bank of Canada and I assure you that \$40,000,000 in the National Treasury is at the disposal of the banks if necessary. Fortunately, however, they do not need this help."

"The price of sugar has not changed. It had been 5 or 6 cents and then dropped to 2 cents a pound would have been 3 or 2 1/2 cents for the last few months the banks have made their operations on that basis and no reason for panic exists."

General Machado asserted that only a slight crisis existed and that at the special Cabinet meeting on Monday some measure to settle the sugar problem would be adopted.

"I shall continue giving the country as honest, constructive administration," he added. "The Treasury is in splendid shape. No deficit exists, not one exists while I am President, and Cuba will not float any foreign loan while I am in power."

Statement for Americans.

To the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES President Machado made this statement:

"No reason for alarm exists whatever. Americans residing here and those in the United States have no cause for worry. The run on the banks is of no importance and was caused by malicious statements. The slight crisis caused by the low price of sugar will soon disappear and the country continues its march of progress and prosperity. We have faith in the American people and its banking institutions, knowing they are favorably inclined toward us and glad to help when necessary."

The secret judicial police are seeking the persons circulating the malicious rumors about the banks. They are believed to be two discharged employees of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Money Being Rushed to Cuba.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—While the Federal Reserve Board was notified of the run on Havana banks and that the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta was extending cable credits to Havana banks through its branch in Jacksonville, the board, it was asserted by officials, was not called upon to approve the course taken by the Atlantic Federal Reserve Bank. Confidential information was received

the auspices of the Alliance Française, and Felix Weill of the department of French of City College, General Secretary of the Federation. Lawrence F. Abbott, President of the Franco-American branch of the American Good-Will Society, and Gonzalo Desaulniers of Montreal, Vice President of the Federation in Canada, announced as speakers, were unable to be present on account of illness. Officers of the federation elected for the coming year were: President, Frank D. Paye; Vice Presidents, James Hays Hyde (France), Gonzalo Desaulniers (Canada), Albert Hauvuer (New England States), Samuel A. Boyla (Eastern States), Murray M. Shoemaker (Central States), Charles A. Johnson (Western States), Leon Boquetas (Pacific States), Charles Lorrains (Southern States), Chairman of the Executive Committee, Albert Blum; Treasurer, Maurice Mercadier; General Secretary, Felix Weill.

SENATE TO DECIDE TIME OF ENGLISH TRIAL

Precedent Holds Impeachment
Actions Must Take Place While
the House Is Sitting.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A decision will be reached next week on the question as to whether the Senate has authority under the Constitution to try Judge George W. English of Illinois at a special session, or whether it must act while the House also is in regular session.

The House voted for the impeachment of Judge English, the resolutions charging the jurist with misbehavior in office. The Senate prefers to try the case at a special session to be called either in June or in November, but there is a precedent which holds that the Senate can sit as a trial body only while both branches of Congress are in session.

This precedent, which was established in 1876 in connection with the trial of Belknap, Grant's Secretary of War, was the result in large part of a contention made by Senator Conkling of New York. In the consideration of the Belknap impeachment, Senator Conkling insisted that "the trial of a public officer accused before the Senate could proceed only while Congress is in session."

The point was sustained by a vote of 21 to 19. Among those who voted for the proposal was Senator Dawes, an uncle of Vice President Dawes.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has appointed a subcommittee to decide whether the Senate would be within its rights in trying Judge English at a special session. The subcommittee is composed of Senators Cummings, Deneen, Overman and Walsh.

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK.

Gov. Smith Endorses Movement;

Old Mare to Be Retired.

Be Kind to Animals Week, which was inaugurated by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1915 and has been continued annually ever since, will open today. In calling attention to the week's activities, Governor Smith said yesterday:

"I heartily endorse this very thoughtful and considerate movement to help dumb beasts and make their lives more peaceful and contented. It is right and proper to teach the youth of our country to be kind to dumb animals and to exercise mercy in the treatment of them. In teaching children the proper care of animals we at the same time teach them the benefits of kindness and mercy in the treatment of humanity."

One of the features of the week will be the retirement of Gypsy, a piebald mare employed in the service of the Namm store in Brooklyn for twenty years. Gypsy will be taken to the store in a S. P. C. A. ambulance, escorted by four mounted policemen, after which she will go to the Bailey Farm at Glen Head, L. I., to spend the remainder of her days.

Runs on Banks in Cuba Frequent.

The Federal Reserve System has a branch in Havana and is directly interested in seeing to it that ample funds are on hand to meet all the demands of depositors. In the case of the Havana branch of the National City Bank, also, the Federal Reserve Branch offers the most practicable and quickest agency through which additional money can be supplied. At the offices both of the National City and the Royal Bank of Canada in New York it was said yesterday that ample funds were assured to meet all demands and that most of the depositors who had withdrawn their funds in the run probably would put the money back in the banks within the next few days.

Bankers said that this was the third or fourth time that talk of a moratorium had started a bank run in Havana recently in connection with depression in the sugar industry due to low prices and the high American tariff. On the previous occasion depositors rushed to withdraw their money, hoarded it a few days and then returned it to the banks when it was seen that the moratorium reports were unfounded.

The disturbed conditions in Cuba were attributed partly to reports that the present sugar situation might result in the island's sugar industry falling into the hands of American banks. While interested in stabilization of the industry, American bankers have denied any desire for domination and have discredited reports that price fixing would be attempted.

The New York sugar market responded to the situation yesterday by developing a firm tone. This was based on reports that the Cuban Government early this week would take action with a view to reducing the production indicated by the principal crop estimates. From a market standpoint this would be a beneficial step, as the large centers now are over supplied with sugar. Offerings were withdrawn to await further developments in Cuba and prices advanced.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FURB STORED AT MODERATE RATES

THIS MODERN "MATCHING" MODE Demands Harmony in Costume and Accessories

For 99 years Arnold, Constable has been alert to the trends of fashion. Whatever the mode decrees—Arnold, Constable presents. And as Paris has decreed a decidedly matching Spring, Arnold, Constable's Fashion Salons

have been carefully prepared to facilitate in every way the matching and assembling of costumes and the many details that make up the chic ensemble. And more—our Fashion Adviser is here to give personal aid.

MORNING AFTERNOON EVENING



THE CORRECTLY SEVERE TAILLEUR—for street wear is given a swagger air by a gay, crisp, plaid taffeta vestee and scarf. The scalloped pocket is featured. Of navy hull. \$9.50

Debonair simplicity stamps the sport things in our Sport Shop. Tailleurs in all the latest, smartest versions. All the new materials and colors. 47.50 to 95.00. Also one and two-piece frocks of frisca, jersey, heavy crepe. 25.00 to 78.00



AN AFTERNOON GOWN AFTER LELONG—achieves chic by rose taffeta trimming on black sheer crepe. A smart combination of colors and materials. 69.50

Other Paris-inspired modes at the same price are—PATOU'S tiered jumper frock, GOUPY'S butterfly frock, MARTIAL et ARMAND'S navy frock, JENNY'S plaid jabot model, LELONG'S crepe and taffeta coat frock, MILER SOEURS' tied bolero model, PATOU'S jumper frock. Other frocks, 39.50 to 125.00



LOVE-BIRDS IN RHINESTONES—an unusual Premier concept—adorn this gown of black tulle, Elizabeth and lace. Simple yet sophisticated. 98.50

Original creations of the Paris "Grande Couturiers" and exquisite replicas combine to make this group a notable one. The smart—the charming—the new in evening modes are found here! 59.50 to 185.00

A Camellia is the newest boutonniere. White, maize, flesh. 65c

The Plaid Handkerchief is smartest worn in the bag. French silk. 1.50

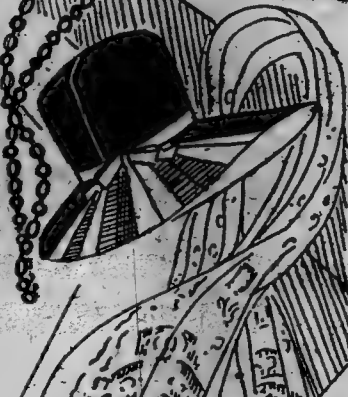
The Two-Flap Bag in contrasting tones is very new. 9.75



A Chiffon Scarf is light and lovely for afternoon frocks. Hand-blocked designs. 7.95

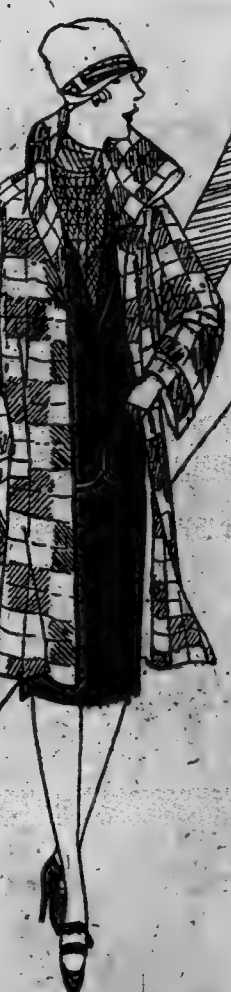
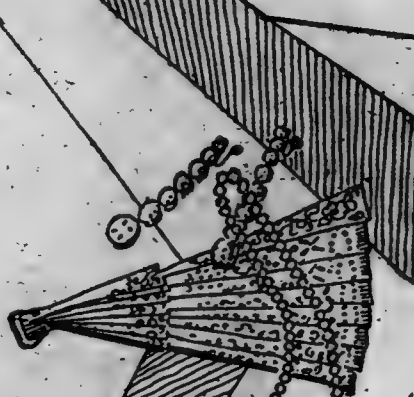
Jade Rondelles with gold links make this delicately ornate "slane necklace." 12.75

An Agnes Hat of horsehair with bands of colored gros-grain ribbon. 25.00



Small Gauze Fans are smart for evening. Empire design spangled in gold and silver. 14.75

French Rhinestones in necklaces and earrings gleam brightly this season. 12.75 to 95.00



THIS ONE-POCKET COAT of imported English tweed is decidedly smart for street, sport or travel wear. 59.50

The many, many smart coats in our Sport Shop possess a casual, comfortable, decidedly English chic. A great many are of imported fabrics, in fact! The best modes in sport wraps are represented. 39.50 to 110.00



A PAQUIN AFTERNOON COAT combines monkey fur and black satin to smart advantage. The polka dot lining is a new note for the formal coat. 89.50

Madame, Mademoiselle, and the small woman will each find an infinite variety of coats to choose from in our Coat Salon. Coats for dress and daytime occasions. Coats with the newest features, in the smartest colors and materials. 39.50 to 245.00



A CALLOT EVENING WRAP is always charming, this one of silver embroidered black crepe with chiffon and lace inserts—especially so! 145.00
Reduced from \$45.00!

Evening wraps of lame, printed chiffon—now so smart—metal crepes. Wraps featuring gold and silver embroideries, the gracious drop shoulder, fine pleating. Wraps that are Paris creations—originals and exquisite replicas. An infinite variety of evening wraps that are all truly delightful. 45.00 to 295.00

WANT BETTER PRICE FOR SONGS BY RADIO

Composers Say Broadcasting
Popularizes Their Tunes
to Death.

DISPUTE OVER FIXING TERMS

Mill Predicts Failure of Bill in
Congress to Set a Rate for
Copyrighted Music.

E. C. Mills, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, said yesterday on his return from Washington, where he testified before the Joint Patents Committee, that the bill to fix terms under which broadcasters could appropriate copyrighted musical compositions would never pass through Congress and was practically dead already.

"A year ago the broadcasters went before Congress," he said, "and asked for legislation which would enable them to confiscate the copyrighted property of composers without paying anything. They failed in that attempt."

"This year they have gone before Congress with a request for legislation which would enable them to fix the prices at which they would seize our property. That is perhaps a little better than the proposal to seize it without paying anything, but we would still prefer to let the law of supply and demand rule over the subject."

Calls Offer Too Low.

"The broadcasters ask Congress to fix a scale of prices which are hardly justified under any consideration. This scale provides, for instance, that a 500-watt broadcasting station should pay 15 cents for a single rendition of a copyrighted song. Under this arrangement WEAF could render copyrighted songs for an hour for \$270. Now, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company leases WEAF to individual users at the rate of \$2,700 an hour, or 1,000 times the price of an hour's rendition of copyrighted songs. The law of supply and demand would handle the matter far more fairly, we believe, than a statute that would work out in this fashion."

"The broadcasters raised the claim again that they popularize our music. We admit it. They popularize it to death."

"Can you popularize 'Mother Macabre'?" I asked a representative of broadcasters.

"No," he replied. "That has been popularized already."

"He admitted our point right there. We want the broadcasters to pay for the use of compositions that have been popularized already. They don't want to pay a fair price, and they would prefer not to pay at all."

Proposed a Counter-Offer.

"We put forward the proposal that we would let them popularize our music free of charge. We would let them play any new composition for four or six weeks for nothing. This would be the popularization period. But after the popularization period they would have to pay. They replied: 'What? You want us to popularize your music and then pay you for it? That is unheard-of!'"

"Another argument the broadcasters put forward was that they were a public utility and were entitled to legislation for their special benefit. That was a new one—public utility demanding that others be regulated for their benefit. You don't hear the railroads arguing, 'We are public utilities, and therefore Congress ought to compel the steel companies to give us our rails at half price.' The idea of regulation not of, but by and for, public utilities did not seem to impress the committee, and all of their arguments for getting special price-fixing legislation substituted for sound economic law seemed to find the ground."

Negotiated on \$1,000,000 Offer.

Mr. Mills said that negotiations had taken place between the American Society of Authors and Composers and Publishers and the Broadcasters' Association in connection with a proposed agreement, under which the broadcasters would pay \$1,000,000 for three years for the use of all copyrighted music controlled by the society.

"We agreed to accept those terms if the broadcasters could get 80 per cent. of the broadcasting stations to sign up," said Mr. Mills. "We found, however, that the committee with which we made the agreement did not attempt to sign up the 80 per cent., but merely endeavored to keep us negotiating while they sent out calls to all broadcasters asking for contributions to help their fight to push the proposed legislation through Congress."

HEIRESS DENIES MARRIAGE.

California Woman Says Another Person Assumed Her Name as Bride

Special to The New York Times.

CARMEL, N. Y., April 10.—Lawyers here just procured from County Clerk B. A. Agor's office in the Putnam County Court House here a record of the marriage of Miss Eunice L. Sargent, who was married in Carmel seven years ago to William Gough of Seattle, Wash., in the belief that the woman assumed the name of Miss Eunice L. Sargent, an heiress, of Santa Cruz, Cal.

The latter young woman has inherited a fortune, provided, as the will requires, she did not marry before the age of 21.

The young woman who was married to the Carmel by the Rev. William Parker gave her address as Santa Cruz, Cal.

She said she was a daughter of William and Arianna Sargent.

Miss Eunice L. Sargent, the heiress, of Santa Cruz, denies she was ever married. So lawyers are trying to establish that some one "pirated" her name.

According to former Town Clerk Percy Cornish, who issued the marriage license to Miss Eunice L. Sargent, the young woman of the same name Santa Cruz has \$500,000 in her own right and about \$300,000 more hinges on the investigation here.

The heiress in California is going "dry," he said, "while the Miss Sargent that was married here in Carmel would be thirty-five now. I think what the lawyer from the Coast got the record of the marriage lawyer told me he knew positively Miss Sargent of Santa Cruz had never married. The description of her does not tally with that of the young woman who was married here."

Broadway

Saks-Herald Square

at 34th Street



Women's New Smocks of Silk Pongee

The 6.95 Grade

Special at

4.95

Made in the favorite artist's model—with shoulder yoke and long V-shaped collar. The silk is a fine, heavy quality that will wear and wear—and be comfortable and cool as the warmer weather comes along.

Collar, cuffs, buttons and pocket trimmings are of silk in lipstick red, Nile green or powder blue.

Sizes 34 to 44.

Saks-Herald Square—Third Floor

Phenomenal Values in This Sale of Negligees and Robes

At 16.95

Actually Worth Up to 39.95



There's not a piece in this group worth less than 24.50. And the styles are fascinating! Printed chiffons and georgettes with voluminous floating draperies, lovely lace-trimmed models dressy enough for tea-gowns, extremely smart tailored models after the manner of men's dressing gowns. Materials include:

Moleskin Satin

Pussy Willow

Georgette

Printed Crepe de Chine

Printed Chiffon

Striped Crepe de Chine

All Sizes and Colors

Saks-Herald Square—Third Floor



Beginning Monday—A Sale of

Women's Spring Coats

Including Copies and Adaptations of the Newest Parisian Models

At 47.00 and 78.00

The most painstaking planning was necessary to achieve these much-undercurrent prices—for coats such as these are not to be had every day at these prices! They must be sought for long and carefully—bargained for. We succeeded in securing for this important double event

Coats for All Daytime Occasions

In silk crepes, satin, taffeta, fine twilled materials and handsome imported novelty fabrics.

Included are replicas of Vionnet's blouse-back coat, Jenny's cape coat, Lanvin's wrappy coat, Molyneux' cape-coat, Patou's three-tiered coat, Paquin's fringed coat and many other very new, late models from well-known creators.

Paquin's Fringed Coat

Fringe, made of looped braid, edges the rounded tiers and collar of the repp model shown at A. With bolero effect back.

At 78.00

Plenty of Other Models Including Styles Particularly Designed for the Larger Woman

Saks-Herald Square—Fifth Floor

Paquin's Coat With Scallops

This model, shown at B, is in two tones—the body in charmeen and the tuxedo revers and collar in a contrasting silk.

At 47.00

An Adaptation From Jenny

Shown at C, with long, scalloped cape back, novel upstanding collar and ball button trimming on the sleeves. In charmeen with simulated leather trim.

At 78.00



Here Is the New

Passport Bag

Special at
15.00

It is a huge pouch bag in box calf—the very smartest type of hand bag you could choose. Inside is a large safety pocket that will hold those important, but bulky, passport papers—and from this the bag gets its name.

Lined in leather and with self covered frame.

Brown, Black and Costume Colors.

Street Floor

Paris Sponsors the Vogue of Fringed Frocks for Misses

Fringed Frocks Are Specially
Priced Here on Monday!

Fashioned in modes sponsored by the leading French designers, these frocks hold a gracious place in the Spring fashions. They are youthful, yet touched with sophistication—a combination truly French!

At 49.75

A Fringed Dinner Frock After Patou

What could be more Parisian than the bolero blouse and the Apache sash! Fashioned of crepe Elizabeth with heavy silk fringe. Illustration A.

At 35.00

A Fringed Scarf-Frock for Afternoon

Slim lines are accented by the novel arrangement of hand-tied fringe on the frock at B. In flat crepe with smart fringed scarf collar.

Many Other Fringed Frocks at 29.75 to 75.00

Black, White and Spring Colors. Sizes 14 to 20.

Saks-Herald Square—Fourth Floor



New Hand-Made Paris Frocks for Women.

Arrived Last Week on le Paquebot "France"

An exquisite collection of frocks from the "Petite Couture" in Paris—those clever dressmakers who have quite as much originality and chic as the Haute Couture, but whose prices are much, much less! These are most modestly priced from 39.75 to 98.75.

An Example of These French Frocks Is the Three-Piece Model, at A

At 49.75



A hand-made jumper frock of crepe de Chine and short pleated cape lined in contrasting georgette; frills and piping of colored georgette trim the blouse. In navy or gray with shell pink, or pervenche blue with beige.

Molyneux Sends a Frock of Polka Dot Chiffon

Which We Have Reproduced to Sell

At 39.75

Illustrated at B. The winged back is Molyneux' newest note. Crepe de Chine lining, chiffon girdle, cuffs and hem band in color of dots. White with coin dots of red, black or navy.

Saks-Herald Square—Fifth Floor

THE CITY'S HISTORY TOLD IN A PAGEANT

Town Hall Committee Presents
the "Sidelights of Old
New York."

VAUXHALL GARDENS SHOWN

President and Mrs. Washington Are
Depicted at the John Street
Theatre.

The Historical Committee of the Town Hall presented yesterday afternoon the third of its annual pageants, "Sidelights of Old New York," a historical revue, and it was acclaimed by many of those who crowded Town Hall as the most successful of its yearly events. There was shown a series of stage pictures dealing with historical incidents in New York City during the Revolutionary period.

The settings, designed by Leonard Cox and Franklin C. Walls, were charming, as were the costumes, which were said to be faithful reproductions of the times. The revue was the work of Donnas George Rowse. There were what appeared to be unnecessarily long intervals between the tableaux that made the audience restless.

The narrator was G. Evans Hubbard, who in Colonial costume explained the historical significance of each scene shown. The most charming and interesting number on the program represented a scene at the Vauxhall Gardens, where the elite of New York gathered in the days when there were no dinner clubs or covert charges. Dr. Fenton B. Turck won applause as Sam Fraunces, the landlord of the Garden, and his introduction to the puppet show and his announcement of the coming attraction, a strong woman, were well done. A feature of the scene was the dancing by the children of Miss Louise Dulaisier's School.

The most impressive scene depicted the appearance of President and Mrs. Washington at the John Street Theatre to witness a performance of "The School for Scandal." The part of Washington was taken by Mr. Cox. Mrs. Hunt Slater appeared as Mrs. Washington, Robert Innes Center as General Philip Schuyler, Miss Amy Reabury Weeks as Mrs. Schuyler and Howard Shelley as an actor. The latter announced that a piece of music had been written in honor of the President and dedicated as "The President's March." To this Washington responded:

"Mrs. Murray Entertains," an incident of the Revolution in one act, was written especially for the occasion by Mr. Rowse. It was directed by Miss Grace Henry. In this act Mr. Cox represented General Howe; Mr. Center, Sir Henry Clinton; Mrs. James Duane Livingston took the part of Mrs. Robert Murray; Cyril Butler, her son; the Misses Agnes Warren and Elizabeth Blair, her daughters. The action takes place in the garden of the "Belmont," the Murray residence in the Village of Incentburg, on the morning of Sept. 15, 1776.

The tableaux represented "The Turtle Feast," "The Kissing Bridge," "Twelve o'clock at Burns's Tavern," the "Press Gang" and "A Revolutionary Recruiting Scene." Among those who posed in them were Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Hendrick V. Duryee, Nigel Cholmeley-Jones, Roydon Cholmeley-Jones, Miss Florence Havemeyer, Martin Alger, Mrs. Leonard Cox, Mr. Center, Ferdinand D. Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Busch, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Mr. Shelley, Miss Elizabeth Schroeder, Dr. Turck, Donald Noel Moulton, Miss Muriel Wurtz Dundas, William C. Kopper, Harry Gott, Miss Marjorie Cleveland and Masters Lenard Stetson Jefferson and Ralph Jefferson. The harp soloist was Miss Lucille Lawrence.

The epilogue, "In the Dawn of Independence," represented Washington at the Morris House. Mr. Cox appeared as Washington and Mr. Kopper as his sergeant. Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren, Chairman of the Revue, whose name led a list of distinguished patrons and patronesses, made a brief speech in which she thanked all those who had a part in making the affair a success.

HASTY PUDDING SHOW HERE

Harvard Players Will Present '1776' on April 23.

The Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard University will pay its annual visit to this city on April 23, presenting the show "1776" at Mecca Temple auditorium. The song hit is "Colonial Blues," written by Thayer Cummings, '28, captain of the hockey team.

Among the characters in the comedy are George Washington and other Colonial leaders. The principal female role will be taken by Scott Wilson, '27, of Lynchburg, Va. Others in the cast are Clement Coady, '27, captain of next fall's football team; Leo F. Daley, '27, twice a member of the varsity football squad; and G. A. Gross, '27, a hockey forward. The book and lyrics are by W. L. White, son of William Allen White, and G. R. Leighton.

The show opens next Wednesday in Cambridge, playing three nights. Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh will see it before New York has a performance. Three performances will be given in Boston after the New York appearance.

\$7,000 TO CHARITY AT OPERA

"Boris Godunov" Given Last Night as Benefit—"Traviata" at Matinee. "La Traviata" and "Boris Godunov" were repeated at the Metropolitan yesterday afternoon and night, the latter performance as a special benefit, while the regular popular subscription for the same date went over to next Saturday and the season's closing. The matinee house enjoyed a well-sung performance of Verdi's classic, given for the sixth time, with Miss Bori, Messrs. Lauri-Volpi and Danise, under Mr. Serafin's direction.

A Chailapin audience greeted the Russian basso's third performance of Mousorgsky's historic tragedy in the evening. Julia Clausen appeared as the Polish Princess Marina, with Misses Delaunoy, Anthony, Howard and Wakefield. Messrs. Fubla, Bada, Rother and others in familiar roles, and Mr. Bamboschek conducting. Out of the \$7,000 receipts a profit of about \$7,000 went to the charitable funds of the Grand Street Settlement.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES FITTING, a machinist with the New York World and a member of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 430, F. and A. M. of the Glendale Square Club, the New York World Masonic Club and Court Nightingale, No. 25, F. of A., died on Friday night at his home, 49 Dry Harbor Road, Glendale. He was 52 years old and left a widow, a son and a daughter.

J. E. MOODY DIES IN SICILY.

Parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Moody, Sail From New York as Word Comes John Edmund Moody, 25 years old, a son of John Moody of 817 Fifth Avenue, head of Moody's Investors' Service, died early yesterday in a hospital, at Messina, Sicily, of typhoid fever, which he is thought to have contracted while on a vacation tour in Northern Africa and Southern Europe. His parents received word on Thursday of his serious illness and sailed yesterday for the Paris for Messina, accompanied by another son, Ernest. Five minutes before the Paris left the pier they learned of John Edmund's death, but decided to proceed to Messina.

Dr. Thomas H. Morgan. Dr. Thomas H. Morgan died at his residence, 222 West Seventy-first Street, on Friday. He was graduated from the Medical School of the University of Toronto in 1897. He belonged to the American Medical Association, was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a surgical expert on the staff of St. Elizabeth's Hospital and assistant gynecologist to the Polyclinic Hospital.

E. HOWARD-MARTIN DIES SOON AFTER WIFE

Retired Diplomat Succumbs to a Stroke of Paralysis at His Home at 69 Years.

Edmund Howard-Martin, retired diplomat, died yesterday at his residence, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, of a stroke of paralysis that is believed to have been partly due to the death of his wife, Alice Agnew Howard-Martin, on April 2. He is survived by a niece, Miss Essie Martin. Services will be held in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Mr. Howard-Martin was born in 1857 in Meriwether County, Ga., and was educated at Washington and Lee University. He was for several years, during the Presidency of Grover Cleveland, First Secretary of the United States Legation in China, and in 1890 was one of a small group of diplomats that were the first to be received by a Chinese Emperor. On his return to New York he lectured on the Orient.

JACOB PROPOS IS DEAD.

Garment Manufacturer Aided Many Charities—Funeral Today. Funeral services will be held at 1 P. M. today in Temple Shaare Zedek, 212 West Ninety-third Street, for Jacob Propos of 300 West Ninetieth Street, head of the women's coat firm of Jacob Propos & Sons, Inc., 1383 Broadway. He died on Thursday night of heart disease in the Presbyterian Hospital. He had been a sufferer from asthma.

Mr. Propos was actively interested in and a financial supporter of many Jewish charities, among them the Hebrew National Orphan Home, the Home of the Daughters of Jacob, Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, Hebrew Day Nursery, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Society and the United Consumptive Society of America. His wife, three sons and a daughter survive.

MOTHER M. XAVIER JONES.

Died in the Presentation Convent in Her Ninety-first Year.

Mother M. Xavier Jones died yesterday in her ninety-first year at the Presentation Convent, 418 West Thirty-third Street. She had been a member of the order for sixty-eight years. She came to this city from Dublin, Ireland, in 1873, with other sisters, to take charge of St. Michael's Episcopal School in West Thirty-third Street. There she labored for years until age restricted her activity. For a long period she governed the community as Mother Superior. Services will be held at 10 A. M. on Tuesday at St. Michael's Church, West Thirty-fourth Street.

James A. McElroy. ST. CATHARINES, Ont., April 10 (AP)—James A. McElroy, President of the McElroy Haircloth Manufacturing Company, and known throughout Canada and the United States as a breeder of blooded cattle and thoroughbred horses, died today at his home in this city. Mr. McElroy was owner of the famous Martindale Cattle Farms near Port Dalhousie. He was 70 years old.

MRS. M. LORILLARD BARBEY

Died in Her Paris Residence.

Word was received here yesterday of the death in Paris of Mrs. Mary Lorillard Barbey, widow of Henry I. Barbey of this city. She was a daughter of the late Peter and Catherine Griswold Lorillard and a descendant of the original Huguenot family of Lorillards who settled in this country in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The late Henry Lorillard, founder of Tuxedo Park, was a brother. Mrs. Alfred Seton of 7 West Fifty-second Street, is her daughter. Mrs. Barbey was a member of the Tuxedo Club and the Colonial Dames of America. Her residence in Paris was 45 Avenue l'Alma.

Dr. V. K. Law. DUBLIN, April 30 (AP)—Dr. V. K. Law, brother of the late Andrew Bonar Law, died today at Coleraine, Londonderry, aged 72. He was an extensive breeder of Irish horses and a large landowner. Other Obituary Notices are printed on Page 9, Section 2.

FOUNDED 1860
WM. JACKMAN'S SONS
INC.
WHERE GOOD FURS ARE SOLD AT LOW PRICES
35 West 35th Street

THE GREATEST FUR COAT SALE IN YEARS

WE are closing out our remaining stock of fur coats at one-third of the season's value! This means a substantial loss to us on every coat we sell! The assortment is complete with hundreds to select from. Every coat guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

No credits

No exchanges

ALL SALES FINAL

No charges

No Free SUMMER STORAGE

The following are a few of the many values:

	Selling price in the season	Selling price in March	Selling price NOW
ALL COATS SKIRT LENGTH			
RUSSIAN SABLE COATS	\$13,500	\$4,000	\$2,650
HUDSON BAY SABLE COATS	6,500	2,500	1,667
BROADTAIL COATS	3,500	1,950	1,350
MINK COATS	3,950	1,975	1,350
BLACK RUSSIAN CARACUL COATS	1,800	900	595
BROWN RUSSIAN CARACUL COATS	1,500	750	475
ALASKA SEAL COATS	900	450	300
BEAVER COATS	750	450	300
BLACK MOIRE CARACUL	750	375	250
LEOPARD COATS	700	350	225
COCOA SQUIRREL COATS	650	350	225
HUDSON SEAL COATS	450	275	183
RACCOON COATS	450	250	185
PLATINUM CARACUL COATS	450	225	150
HUDSON SEAL COATS	375	215	135
WHITE CONEY EVENING CAPES	550	250	125
KOROVA COATS	200	95	60
LEOPARD CAT COATS	195	95	60



Cammeyer

Smart Footwear Is Light in Tone

At the first breath of Spring, the woman of fashion steps into a clever creation of reptile leather in the softer shades as shown by Cammeyer. A medallion effect with bright insets or a slipper with brilliant appliqué and contrasting bands.

The Appliqued Slipper \$14

The Medallion Strap effect \$14

47 West 34th Street, near Sixth Avenue

George
Bernard Co
673 FIFTH AVENUE
New York

Frocks
and

Three Piece Costumes

The exquisite new Frocks and Costumes by George Bernard will make your Springtime Wardrobe as refreshing as a beautiful troupeau! Exclusive Models right from Paris—and many original Bernard Creations that can't be copied. Frocks and Costumes for Street, Sport and Afternoon... and glorious Evening Gowns that will delight Madame as well as the Debutante.

COATS Sport, Street and Dress Coats of unusually smart materials—new designs—with or without Fur trims.

George

LOOKS TO FLORIDA TO RIVAL RIVIERA

Frank A. Parsons, Sailing on
Leviathan, Says Gulf Region
Will Draw Our Tourists.

AN EXODUS OF BUYERS

Many Who Will Study the Fall
Fashions in Europe's Centres,
Also on Board.

The Florida coast and the Gulf region will become more popular with American tourists in the next ten years than the Mediterranean Riviera, according to Frank A. Parsons, head of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, who sailed yesterday on the Leviathan, for Cherbourg and Southampton. Mr. Parsons is to make charitable movements, was another

the itinerary for the summer course of the Art School. While in Europe he will take twenty young architects into Southern Italy and Spain to study types of architecture adaptable to Florida and the Gulf States.

Mr. Parsons was one of 1,134 passengers sailing on the Leviathan. The list gave the first intimation of the great exodus of buyers who are going abroad for Fall fashions. More than 10,000 persons were on the pier to see friends and relatives sail.

Mr. Parsons, while in Paris, will give a three months' lecture course on the history and art of France from St. B. C. to the time of Napoleon. The Paris centre of the art school is on the Place des Vosges and occupies the old house in which Victor Hugo was born.

Donald H. Adams of New Haven, Conn., President of the International Rotary Club, and Crawford McCullough of Chicago, and Guy Gundaker of Philadelphia, former Presidents, also sailed. They are going to London to attend a conference of Rotary Clubs of the British Isles. Edwin H. Rushmore, Secretary of the New York Rotary Club, and a delegation of twenty members were at the pier to see the Rotarians off.

Motley Eittington, who escaped from a Bolshevik prison in 1919 and came to America, made a fortune in business, took out \$3,000,000 in life insurance, and gave large sums to many

passenger. Mr. Eittington is President of the Moscow Fur Company.

John E. Dockendorf, President of the American Diamond Line, operating fifteen Shipping Board vessels between New York and Holland ports, sailed on a business mission.

Officers of the Leviathan had to make room on a lower deck for one of the largest collections of flowers ever seen aboard that ship. They were farewell gifts to the passengers from friends.

DIES IN HOME AT 108.

Inmate of Jerusalem Institution Was Once a Russian Coward.

The death at the age of 108 years of Haskel Cawraknik, for five years an inmate of the Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel at 33 East Tenth Street, was reported to the office of the Health Commissioner yesterday by Dr. H. Hallarman, physician in charge of the home. The centenarian died Monday from senility.

Cawraknik was born in Russia and came to this country fourteen years ago. No further information about his life or family was available at the institution except that he has several children surviving, whose names and addresses could not be learned. Cawraknik was understood to have been a coward in his earlier days.

**3 OF ESCAPED CONVICTS
RETAKEN IN TENNESSEE**

Mystery Surrounds Greatest Jail
Delivery in History of the
State's Prison.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 10.—Three of the convicts who escaped last night in the largest jail delivery in the history of the Tennessee State Penitentiary were again in custody tonight, with every effort being made to apprehend others. Twelve of the men who escaped were looked upon by A. A. McCorkle, prison warden, as dangerous criminals. Three were life termers.

Les Allen of Carroll County, serving a term for robbery and grand larceny, who with Howard Barr, Knox County robber, overpowered the two guards, locked them in cells and led the escape, was captured in Shelby Park today by Gus Kiger, city detective, after Allen had been shot in the leg by officers in a gun battle. Kiger

was shooting to kill, but the escaped convict was not seriously injured.

Whether the escapees at first used a "wooden" pistol in overhauling W. H. Dodson, a guard, and where they obtained the arms with which they successfully carried out the escape remain mysteries.

ANNA SILLAG BOBS HER HAIR.

Beauty Specialist, 76, Cuts Off 73
Inches of Golden Tresses.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 10.—Anna C. Sillag has bobbed her hair today. For almost fifty years she has been in the beauty business, specializing in the secrets of how to grow long and beautiful hair.

Unlike a bald barber, she herself was a testimonial of her tonic. Her hair when cut today was 3 feet and 1 inch long and still golden in color, although she is now 75.

By advertising she made her photograph, with her tresses flowing toward the floor like a Niagara, better known throughout Central Europe than any Kaiser's. The inscription invariably accompanying the picture, "I am Anna C. Sillag with the lovely hair," long ago became a household phrase.

for Stout Women

Lane Bryant specializes in
SIZES 36 to 56
for Small, Medium or Large Women

A Value Event in Slenderizing SPRING APPAREL

Because of conditions that are a consequence of the late, cool spring, we find it possible to present two groups of high character apparel—all new—most of it brand new—at prices far below normal marking.



Twill Coat with
mink collar,
\$45.00



Crepé Georgette
Frock with lace,
silk slip,
\$29.75

COATS

AT SALE PRICE

45.00

A group notable for the very special character of its several types of coats. Models for which the smartest women already have shown a marked preference.

For instance, there are the models of fine twills in the smart navy or black and the light spring shades. Many with fur collars. An all-black faille silk coat of distinguished appearance has flat-pressed pleats at sides. Untrimmed sports coats of woolen mixtures, and others.

Including in both sale groups models for the short stout woman—youthful styles that seldom need alteration.

FROCKS

AT SALE PRICE

29.75

A collection of picked styles—each one a successful expression of some important Paris theme. Chosen also for its slim effect lines that are subtly size reducing.

Daytime dresses in the new tailored effects. Coin spot embroidered and plain flat crepes. Printed silk frocks in smart colors including the polka dot model promoted by Paris. Lovely Georgettes, some lace-trimmed, some beaded—pretty for semi-formal wear.

Fashion's Soft Handmade Hat

Introduced in
Large Headsizes

Ideal for Sports
or Travel Wear

Practical as well as extremely smart—can be folded for packing. The one pictured is of satin faced with straw. All black; black and white.



The other smartly tailored model is of faille silk in navy with gray stitching, black with white; also pearl, sand, blue and green.

ON SALE THIS WEEK

8.50

MANY OTHER STYLES

After-Easter Sale of Lower-priced Apparel Now in Progress in Bargain Basement

Lane Bryant

NEW YORK
24 West 39th St.—31 West 38th St.

BROOKLYN
15 Hanover Place—283 Livingston St.

Eighty-three Years
of Faithful Service

GIMBELS

32nd—B'way—33rd St.

JOE KIRKWOOD,
Famous Trick Shot,
in charge of the
Entire Show
TOMORROW.



WILLIE
MACFARLANE
Present U. S. Open
Champion

These Well Known Professionals Will Appear
During the Week:

Joe Kirkwood a
Trick Shot Golfer

Willie MacFarlane
The present U. S. Open
Champion.

Johnnie Farrell
Won Clearwater Cham-
pionship, 1924.

Louis Costello
Milburn Country Club.

Peter O'Hara
Lake Placid Country
Club, N. Y.

Jack Redmond
Now appearing in Earl
Carroll's Vanities.

Harry Sparling
Riverhead Country Club,
N. Y.

These have all consented
and contracted to be pres-
ent. If, through any un-
controllable circumstance,
any one of them is unable
to appear, we shall substi-
tute for the absentee an-
other golf expert of similar
calibre.

Prize Contests for Amateurs

Prizes for putting—driving—
other innovations—
Valuable prizes for winner
and runner-up of
each event.

Motion Pictures Every Day

Slowed up—to analyze in
detail the technique and
execution of various
strokes. Worth an ad-
mission!

Lectures and Other Helpful Features

Famous pros will give
the benefit of their expe-
rience—and may be ap-
proached off-stage—ad-
dressed man-to-man.

GIMBELS GOLF SHOP—
Fourth Floor

*KIRKWOOD

In charge
TOMORROW

*FARRELL

*COSTELLO

*MACFARLANE

*O'HARA

America's Leading Golf Stars Will Be on Deck!



LOUIS
COSTELLO
of the Milburn
Country Club

JOHNIE
FARRELL
1924 Clearwater
Champion

PETER O'HARA
of Lake Placid
Country Club

Starting Tomorrow
and Continuing All Week
10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Daily
at Gimbel's

3rd Annual Metropolitan Indoor GOLF SHOW

To Be Held at the Gimbel Store

Tomorrow—MONDAY—and Throughout the Week

TO the science of golf—to the propagation of the grand old game that makes all devotees kin—a complete Exposition of Golf, sponsored and financed by Gimbel's as a voluntary contribution to the betterment of the game. Every man, woman and child who plays or plans to play this sport of kings will benefit by attending. Starting tomorrow—continuing through the week—the great "reducer of scores"—at Gimbel's!

Every reasonable means that could be mustered to our assistance has been called upon to insure the success—through service—of our Third Metropolitan Indoor Golf Show. Spacious quarters—apparatus—the automatic driving course that makes a fellow think he's on the fairway—and famous pro golfers galore to help you point up for the Spring campaign, and a better year. Come in—whenever you can; you'll derive a world of profit from this constructive show.

A STAR IN CHARGE EACH DAY

Monday the brilliant Joe Kirkwood is cock o' the roost. He will demonstrate his pet shots and otherwise function as *chef de sport*. Tuesday there'll be another star in command, and so each day of the show. Meaning, something to come for whenever you can come.

AUTOMATIC DRIVING COURSE

Experts have pronounced this feature of ours a boon to beginner and professional alike. An electrically operated contrivance that measures and records the accuracy and distance of your stroke, whether drive, brassie, spoon, mashie or niblick. A machine that will, or ought to be part of the equipment of every golf club—now on display in New York for the first time. Everybody is invited to see it and to use it.

There Are No Admission Charges or Entry Fees.
You Are Cordially Invited to Attend and to Enter the Contests.

Register for all events by phone or in person before
11 o'clock on the day of the contest. Golf Show,
Fourth Floor, Pennsylvania 5100, Extension 168.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32nd STREET—BROADWAY—33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

Prize Contests Every Day

The Program for MONDAY

JOE KIRKWOOD
in charge Personally

The famous trick shooter will walk the floor, talking to visitors and demonstrating his most famous shots. He'll be at your service the day through—to help you all he can.

PUTTING CONTEST for PROFESSIONALS

\$100 \$50 \$25
FIRST PRIZE SECOND PRIZE THIRD PRIZE

Metropolitan (unofficial)
Indoor Championship
At 12 Noon Sharp TOMORROW

Motion Pictures
Other Features

PRIZES FOR ALL EVENTS
ARE ON DISPLAY
IN THE GIMBEL GOLF SHOP

Stern Brothers

42nd St., W. of 5th Ave.



Exquisitely Made, French

HAIR

Transformations
With Sight-proof Side-parting
At Special Prices

Plain Shades \$25 Reg. \$35
Grey & White \$35 Reg. \$45

Imported
BOB WIGS
Created in the smartest hair
modes of the moment
Attractively Priced

Plain Shades Grey & White
\$60 \$75
Reg. \$75 Reg. \$85

Permanent Waving
By most Improved Equipment
and New Methods.
Skilled Hair Artists in
attendance.

Beauty Shop—Fourth Floor

Balch, Price & Co.



UR STORAGE

2%

Of agreed valuation on
single articles valued at
\$50 and over.

1% of agreed valuation
on single articles valued
at \$2,000 and over.

A Minimum Charge of \$1
on any single article.

Your furs are absolutely
PROTECTED against

**MOTHS, FIRE
and THEFT**

and their natural beauty
is preserved in our scientific
method of construction.

COLD DRY AIR vaults,
kept at a point below freezing day
and night throughout the entire
year.

Telephone
TRIANGLE 5900

and we will send our
motor for your FURS.

Balch, Price & Co.
FULTON & SMITH STREETS
BROOKLYN

WAR OF BIDS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

Senator Densen (R., of Illinois,
Chairman, said:

"We hope to get Mr. Ford, the
Aluminum, Harvester and Electric
Power Company bidding against
each other. If we do, the American
people will get the best possible
benefit from their great property."

April 10th, when bids must be in.
April 25th, when lease will be let
to successful bidder.

The granting of Lease means im-
mediate operation and tremendous
increase of population, presenting a
remarkable opportunity for Real
Estate Investment.

Let us send you Free
Wonderful 250-Page Illustrated
Book.

Entitled "The Facts About
MUSCLE SHOALS"

You will be interested in the big
money making possibilities in Muscle
Shoals. Only a few hundred dollars
is required. Muscle Shoals is destined
to become one of the greatest industrial
centers of America. U. S. Government
invested over \$100,000,000 in factories,
and huge power dams which are com-
pleted providing unlimited cheap elec-
tric power. There are vast quantities
of raw materials. The facts about
Muscle Shoals contained in this Book
will convince you of the tremendous
opportunity for investment at Muscle
Shoals. Send for your copy today.
It is FREE.

SEE
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Friday Evening at 8 o'clock
Write for FREE Tickets

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Established 1910
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Room 504 Telephone FRam 5100

FRENCH TO ISOLATE RIFFIAN CHIEFTAIN

Peace Proposals Are Sent to
Heads of Allied Tribes Over
Abd-el-Krim's Head.

SEEK TO CAUSE DESERTION

Alternative of War or Peace, With
Pensions, Flocks of Sheep and
Herds of Cattle, Is Offered.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireles to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TANGIER, April 10.—Any expectations
of an early end of hostilities
waned here today with the departure
of General Sanjurjo, the Spanish High
Commissioner, to Melilla, a few hours
after his arrival from Madrid.

General Sanjurjo, it was said here at
the time of his departure, had been
told to go to Melilla to supervise in per-
son the preparations for a big Spanish
military effort, which it is hoped, will
crush the Riffian forces.

It is still in a mood to accept the
Spanish terms for a permanent
peace.

Still talk of an armistice, and
agents of Abd-el-Krim are said to be
still in Melilla ready to negotiate,
but official opinion here is that peace
cannot be discussed until the military
campaign has been played this year
and have shown indignantly the
relative strength of the Riffians and
the Spanish.

The view of the Spanish High Com-
missioner is that Abd-el-Krim has weak-
ened so markedly at the same time
that the Riffians have been strengthening
their forces that it is now time for them
to push their attacks home. Peace now
would be a disaster.

It is feared that he would leave Abd-el-Krim in a position
to demand further concessions when
he felt disposed to wage a new war.

In this connection it is learned that
Abd-el-Krim has already greatly les-
ened his demands. Originally he had
asked for Alhucemas Bay as a sea out-
let to the Riffian State and Tetuan
for his capital, the Djebala.

He has withdrawn his claims to Tetuan,
but is still standing firm for the ces-
sion of Alhucemas Bay, and this at
the present stage is entirely unac-
ceptable to the Spanish.

It is stated here that the French
and Spanish are at variance with re-
gard to the peace proposals, though
this variance has not shaken their in-
tention to act in concert both in mak-
ing war and peace.

Peace discussions are reported still
to be going on in the French zone.
The French, who are now standing
practically on their original line,
would welcome the end of the hostil-
ities, from which they cannot hope to
gain any concrete advantage.

Spanish, however, whose zone is still
largely in the hands of the rebels, de-
sire to fight on.

The French are said to be continuing
preparations to make an attack to the
north of Tetuan to aid the expected
Spanish action to join the Alhucemas
and Melilla sectors. French warships
are also still scheduled to join in
the Spanish in bombardments support-
ing the advance of troops ashore.

CHAPEL OPPONENTS GAIN.

Yale Academic Faculty Recommends
Dropping Compulsory Attendance.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—Ad-
vocates of optional attendance at both
daily and Sunday chapel exercises at
Yale believe tonight that their struggle
against compulsory attendance took a
long step toward success when the
general Faculty of the academy de-
partment and the general Faculty for
the common freshman year filed a
recommendation with the corporation
to abandon required attendance.

The corporation voted to make the
recommendation the special order of
business at its May meeting. The in-
tervening month will be devoted to an
investigation of the situation.

The Faculty report reverses that
made by a special committee of five
Faculty members which was sub-
mitted last month and which recom-
mended that the system of daily com-
pulsory chapel should be continued as
it has existed since Yale was founded,
but that upper classmen be excused
from attendance at Sunday chapel.

At its meeting today the corpora-
tion voted "to record the sorrow of
the President and fellows at the death
of John Ferguson Wells, first dean of
the School of the Fine Arts, who, in
the first forty-four years of his con-
nection with the university, in addi-
tion to winning international reputa-
tion as an artist, established a
permanent high level instruction in
the fine arts at Yale."

advice reaching the State Department
today from John Van A. MacMurray,
American Minister at Peking.

By the new arrangement, President
Tao Kuang would be under Marshal Wu
Pei-fu. Rumors afloat in Peking are
to the effect that General Feng Yu-
hsiang has returned to Peking from
Mongolia and is taking a hand in the
situation.

The telegram received from Minister
MacMurray reads, in part, as follows:
"The senior Minister has just offi-
cially circulated his colleagues to the
effect that former officers of ex-Pres-
ident Tao Kuang had called to com-
municate the fact that Marshal Wu
had placed under restraint in his re-
sidence; that Tao Kuang had been freed
and would resume previous office; that
General Lu Chung-lin had placed him
under the command of Marshal Wu
Pei-fu; and that General Chang Chih-
chiang in Kaiguan was in agreement
with this action on the part of the
Kuomintang, which had manifested
growing discontent with Marshal
Feng."

"Soon afterward, the senior Minister
was informed by Y. L. Tong of Lu's
office, who had just given the same
information to this Legation, that
Tuan had resigned; that his body-
guard had voluntarily disbanded; that
Lu was holding himself responsible
for peace and order in the capital;
that Marshal Wu would be invited to
come to Peking; and that Tao Kuang
had been freed."

"From Anfu and Independent Chinese
and foreign sources of highest credi-
bility I have been informed that the
coup d'etat has not been entirely success-
ful; that the combination between Wu
and Kuomintang has not been effected;
that the Kuomintang has taken de-
fensive positions at his home and at
the Cabinet offices and President's
place and that he himself took refuge
in the Legation Quarter at midnight
last night."

"The Legation was first aware of the
coup d'etat early this morning when
the city gates were closed and tele-
phone service was interrupted. The
gates have now been opened and tele-
phone service has been resumed. There
are many extravagant rumors afloat. A
report has even reached us from an
ordinarily credible source that Marshal
Feng has returned to Peking and taken
charge."

"It is too early yet to determine de-
finitely what has actually taken place or
how Chang Tso-lin, whose troops are
reported to be closing in more and
more on Peking, will react to the
coup d'etat if it has been successful. All is
quiet in Peking."

PRESIDENT TUAN DEPOSED IN PEKING

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

their use and in which the records of
their deliberations are kept. The dele-
gates were obliged to confer else-
where.

Proclamation Is Issued.

After the disarming of the Chief Ex-
ecutive's bodyguard, a proclamation
was posted by General Lu Chung-lin,
one of the most prominent of the Ku-
omintang military chiefs and com-
mander of the unsuccessful defense of
Tientsin.

The proclamation said that Tuan Chi-
hui, since his assumption of the office
of Chief Executive, had done much
detrimental to the people and the coun-
try. His worst offenses were called
the signing of the gold franc settle-
ment of the French Boxer indemnity,
allegedly without the approval of the
people, and the recent shooting by his
guards of student demonstrators.

He was surrounded, the proclama-
tion adds, by members of the Anfu
Party, who abetted him in ignoring the
law, furthering his own interests and
striving up warfare.

"For the sake of the people," it con-
tinues, "we are obliged to take drastic
measures against him. Meanwhile we
have liberated from his guard the
former Chief Executive Tso Kuang and
have telegraphed General Wu Pei-fu,
inviting him to come to Peking im-
mediately to handle all affairs."

"Peace and order will be maintained.
The merchants and people are hereby
informed of the facts, and are urged to
carry on business. In the event that
rumor mongers attempt to stir up
strife, they will be severely dealt
with."

Every Uncertain as to Results.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Chi-
nese Chief Executive, Tuan Chi-hui,
has been placed under "restraint" and
former President Tso Kuang will again
assume the Presidency of China, while
Marshal Wu Pei-fu is expected to
come to Peking to "assume control
of the whole situation," according to

GREENBURGH MAKES BUS CHOICE KNOWN

Town Board Favors the County
Transportation Company in
Westchester.

SINGLE SYSTEM IS UPHELD

Joint Secret Meeting of Cities on
Wednesday Decided on This
Program.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10.—
The Town Board of Greenburgh has
decided to back the County Transpor-
tation Company as the one to receive
the consent of Westchester County
municipalities to establish a county-
wide bus system, according to Super-
visor Charles D. Millard, head of the
board. The support came after a se-
cret meeting of municipal officials in
this city last Wednesday when the bus
situation was thoroughly discussed.

At this meeting the proposals of the
County Transportation Company, which
is headed by Leverett S. Miller, re-
ceiver of the Westchester Street
Railroad Company and President of
the New York, Westchester & Boston
Railroad Company, were heard, after
which Albert W. Kroeger, President
of the Westchester Motor Transfer
Company, another bus system that is
seeking county-wide franchises, ad-
dressed the meeting. As a result of a
discussion of the feasibility of the
establishment of a county-wide sys-
tem under one management, it was de-
cided that officials were to recom-
mend to their respective communities
the smaller operating companies. As
seeking short routes should not be
considered and that franchises which
were being offered by the Dismal
Company, which had been granted by
all of Westchester major municipali-
ties, together with facilities that
would expedite the transportation to

and from New York City, should be
granted to the larger operators.

The attitude of other municipalities
with regard to whether the County
Transportation Company or the West-
chester Motor Transfer Company
should receive franchises has not been
disclosed. Officials who attended the
meeting on Wednesday of this week
stating that they would not speak
until the next conference of officials to
be held here next week. This opens
a conference at which a vote is to be
taken as to which major company shall
receive the county-wide franchises, is
also to be secret.

Existing bus lines in Westchester
County are to be protected, according
to the officials of the various municipali-
ties, so that the granting of trans-
franchises will mean that better trans-
portation service between municipali-
ties will be afforded without disturb-
ing existing inter-municipal or intra-
municipal routes. This is one condi-
tion that municipal officials will insist
upon, it was learned today.

Independent operators who desire to
establish routes are seeking to lay
their plans before county officials for
the establishment of a unified system
composed of new and old lines.
Edward A. O'Brien, representing the
United Bus Operators of White Plains,
said today that his group was devising
a system of eight or ten lines, operat-
ing together, offering transfers, co-
ordinated schedules, uniform equip-
ment, and union terminals. He was
prepared to lay the proposal before the
county officials this coming week, he
said.

FIRST WHITE HOUSE 'STRAW'

Hartford Man, Coming From Florida,
Wears It.

WASHINGTON, April 10 (P).—The
first straw hat of the season appeared
at the White House today worn by
Frank R. Childs of Hartford, who was
on his way north from Florida.

Mr. Childs is a retired business man.
A fire which is believed to have been
caused by a short circuit destroyed a
portion of the 17th Street elevated
station of the Bronx Park subway at
8:10 yesterday morning and tied up
northbound subway trains and street
traffic for nearly half an hour. As
the tracks are elevated to a height of
about fifty feet at this point, the fire-
men had to throw up ladders to reach
the blaze. About twenty feet of the
roof and a portion of the platform were
destroyed.

TWO PATROLMEN HURT STOPPING RUNAWAYS

One Dragged Through Traffic
in Lower Broadway—Another
Steps Horse Near Park.

Two patrolmen were injured yester-
day in stopping runaway horses and
a third patrolman's uniform was torn
in assisting in one of the efforts.

While Patrolman Henry N. Bokel-
man was standing at a police box on
Broome Street just west of Broadway
about noon a team of horses hauling
a truck east on Broome Street were
frightened by the noise of a passing
taxi-cab. They darted into a gallop
out of control of the driver, Henry
Stollak. As the animals plunged on
toward Broadway, Bokelman leaped
and grasped the bridle of one of the
team. He was dragged along the
pavement while the frightened horses
sped into the traffic on Broadway.

Patrolman Laurence Worden-
hauer ran and seized the bridle of
the other horse.

The team pulled the two patrolmen
along the pavement for more than
200 feet, weaving through heavy traf-
fic amid the shouts of excited men
and women. Just before the shaft
of the wagon crashed into an auto-
mobile parked at the curb, halting
the horses, Bokelman faintly, nar-
rowly escaping the pounding boots of
the horses.

Bokelman was treated for cuts,
bruises and possibly fractured ribs.
Wordenbauer's uniform was torn.

The other patrolman injured was
Traffic Patrolman Michael O'Cal-
laghan, who was directing traffic at
Fifth Avenue and Seventy-second
Street when a horse attached to a
Charles & Co. delivery wagon which
had bolted while standing near the
Casino in Central Park dashed out of
the park past the patrolman. O'Cal-
laghan leaped for the animal's head
and, missing, fell to the pavement.

Jumping on an automobile, O'Cal-
laghan pursued the horse east to Mad-
ison Avenue, then north to Seventy-
eighth Street, over to Park Avenue
and north to Eighty-fifth Street,
where he finally caught it. He suc-
ceeded in halting the horse but not
before he had received a blow in the
body. He was relieved from duty.

Charles Sumner of 225 East 123d
Street, the driver, received a summons
for having left his horse and wagon
unattended in Central Park.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th and 40th STREETS

Our Greatest Annual Spring

SALE of

ORIENTAL RUGS

Offering the Most Phenomenal Savings
in the 99 Years of Our History.

Thousands of rugs—chosen from the most remote
corners of the Orient—are assembled for this great
event which offers the most complete assortment of
rugs we have ever placed on sale.

Room Size Persian Rugs:

Savings as much as \$50.00 each on our usual low prices.
Sizes approximately 9 by 12.

\$168.00 \$197.00 \$237.00 \$285.00

Scatter Size Oriental Rugs.

Savings as much as \$12.00 each on our usual low prices.

Hamadans, Anatolians, Beloochistans

2-9 x 4-6 average size

16.50

Hamadans and Mosuls

3-0 x 5-6 average size

23.50

Nobarons, Hamadans and Mosuls

3-0 x 6-0 average size

28.50

Nobarons, Hamadans and Mosuls

3-6 x 6-6 average size

35.00

Washed Chinese Rugs

Savings as much as \$30.00 each on our usual low prices.

9x12 — \$138, \$192, \$232, \$275.

8x10 — \$175, \$215. 6x9 — \$125.

Savings as much as \$5.50 to \$27.50 on our usual low prices.

5x8—105.00 4x6—52.50 3x5—38.50 2x4—18.00

4x7—62.50 3x6—47.50 2x5—23.00 2x3—14.00

1½ x 2½ Only 8.00

FIFTH FLOOR

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th and 40th STREETS

Our Greatest Annual Spring

SALE of

ORIENTAL RUGS

SALONIKI REBELS IN ATHENS FOR TRIAL

General Panagiotopoulos and
Newspaper Hestia's Editors
Also Are Arrested.

PLASTIRAS IS INVOLVED

Bulgaria Hears General Headed
Movement in Attempt to Over-
throw the Government.

ATHENS, April 10 (U.P.).—Reports from all parts of Greece today indicated that the revolt of the Saloniki rebels, led by three disgruntled army officers, Majors Bakirli, Karakoula and Hristu, was spreading rapidly. The movement was not directed against the Government but against the heads of the army at Saloniki.

One of the principals involved was thought to be General Panagiotopoulos, Premier Pangalos' chief of staff, who was arrested and declared that, if found guilty, he should receive exemplary punishment.

General Panagiotopoulos, former Minister of the Interior and former Governor of Macedonia, has been arrested, as have the editors of the newspaper Hestia.

Hears Plastiras Headed Revolt.
SALONIKA, April 10 (U.P.).—The revolt in Greece, having its central base at Salonika, was headed by General Plastiras and was aimed at the overthrow of the Pangalos Government. This is

the explanation of the movement reaching Bulgaria from Salonika, and it is understood that the rebels were given to the rebels by the fact that General Plastiras, who was a member of the Greek revolutionary committee, was known to the rebels as a political disturber, but made his escape and went to Albania, from which territory he moved into Bulgaria two weeks ago.

Direct advice from Bulgaria states that 8,000 troops, with heavy guns and field artillery, were sent to the revolt. The demands of the revolutionaries included: First, the resignation of General Panagiotopoulos, a neutral Government; third, free elections; fourth, resumption of the presidency by Admiral Constantinos, who resigned recently; fifth, general amnesty for all persons arrested and leaders.

Saloniki Bombed From Air.
CORINTH, 10, to The New York Times. Special Cable to This New York Times.

VARNA, April 10.—Reports from Sofia, Belgrade and Sofia indicate the official Greek version that the Saloniki mutiny has been repressed, although Sofia says there is still sporadic trouble along the frontier and that a number of Pangalos' adherents are still in Bulgaria. The same sources declare that General Panagiotopoulos' airplane was shot down and that the loss of his life was substantiated.

Enright Not to Leave New York.
RICHMOND, N. Y., April 10 (U.P.).—Richard E. Enright, former Police Commissioner, announced yesterday that although he had been president of a Florida development he would continue to live here and would remain president of the International Police Conference, an international organization acting as a clearing house for crime information. He will spend about half his time in Florida.

OPPOSE SURVEY HERE FOR AMERICAN CANAL

Rivers and Harbors Committee
Minority Contends Necessary
Data Are on Hand.

FAVOR ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

Four Representatives Assert Bargo
Waterway Would Be Usable
to Handle Traffic.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—An attack upon the provision in the river and harbor bill authorizing an appropriation of \$200,000 to defray the cost of a survey across the State of New York of the proposed all-American waterway, on the ground that it would be "waste of public money," was contained in a minority report on the measure filed today in the House of Representatives by Representatives Chalmers, McNulty and Morgan of Ohio and Bewick of Michigan, all members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

These men have been active in support of the St. Lawrence waterway, a Canadian route, believing that it is preferable from every standpoint to the route advocated by Governor Smith and members of the New York delegation. A suggestion is made in the minority report that further consideration of an all-American canal is unnecessary, that all the essential information concerning its availability is at hand and that another survey would only tend to delay action by Congress as between a deep waterway

through New York and one leading with the St. Lawrence River.

The report stresses statements made by army engineers that the canal and a railway and a deep waterway, the St. Lawrence River would be a "waste of public money" and that "the canal would not be a canal from Ontario to the St. Lawrence River." The report also states that the canal would not be a canal from Ontario to the St. Lawrence River.

The report of the majority, which was filed today, states that the canal would be a canal from Ontario to the St. Lawrence River.

The report of the majority, which was filed today, states that the canal would be a canal from Ontario to the St. Lawrence River.

Douglas Robinson Fully Recovered.
AVON, Conn., April 10 (U.P.).—Douglas Robinson, the Harvard student who was found in Rochester, N. Y., Thursday afternoon from a fall, is now "perfectly all right," his mother, Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, wife of the assistant secretary of the Navy, said tonight.

The son and his parents are spending the week-end here at Woodford Farm, the home of Joseph W. Almy, President of the Connecticut Valley Tobacco Association, and Mrs. Almy. Mr. Robinson's sister, Douglas Robinson, will resume his studies when the vacation period is over.

SEVILLE LINE STARTS SOON.

SERVICE TO NEW YORK OPENS IN MAY
AND FAST VESSEL GOING LATER.
BY WIRELESS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CORRIGAN, 10, to The New York Times. Special Cable to This New York Times.

MADRID, April 10.—Cochin Gual, president of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Steamship Line, yesterday notified the Mayor of Seville that the new Seville-New York service would be inaugurated the latter part of next month with the steamship Manuel Arana.

Plans will soon be published as to the projected direct service between Vigo and New York, which will operate by one day the shortest and route from the United States to Europe.

The new route will be equipped with the fastest liners and the most comfortable accommodations. This new line is expected to draw much traffic to Spain, the country benefiting both directly and indirectly through the payment of insurance bonds for other European countries.

MADRID LOAN SNAPPED UP.

Bond Issue of 400,000,000 Pesetas
Is Oversubscribed 25 Times.
COURTESY, 10, to The New York Times. Special Cable to This New York Times.

MADRID, April 10.—The Government bond issue of 400,000,000 pesetas, placed on the market yesterday, was oversubscribed 25 times. The City of Madrid alone subscribed nearly 2,000,000,000, or five times the entire issue.

With yesterday's issue the amount of Spain's total floating debt reaches 1,170,000,000 pesetas, with annual interest amounting to 20,000,000, and amortizing annuities of 1,700,000. The consolidated external debt requires an annual interest payment of 60,000,000 pesetas, or nearly a quarter of the country's budget.

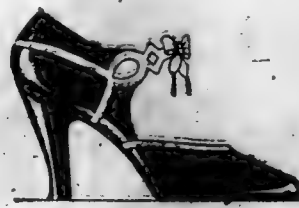
L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"One of America's Great Stores"

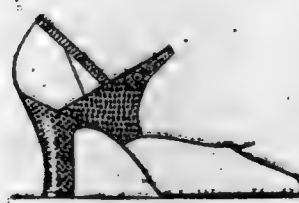
Newark, N. J.



A pair of sabot lines—of parchment kid with matching suede, or patent leather with heels of rose or gray kid. Spike heel. 18.00



A trio tie of patent leather with blond kid crimping, or of kid in sateen, opal gray or parchment with trimming of blending tones. 14.00



An imported strap model of blond or sateen kid trimmed with blending list. Modified French last with spike heels. 15.00



Or snake calfskin trimmed with lizard is this spike heel oxford designed for street wear—fashioned on a medium toe last. 18.00



A step-in pump chooses a modified French last and a spike heel. In opal gray or sateen kid with blending lizard trimming. 15.00



SPRING FOOTWEAR

dares to be new

STRAPS take new ways to subtlety—Sabot lines transform the pump—Oxfords have forgotten straight-laced ways in newer, freer trends—Heels were never quite so straight; nor quite so high. Spring footwear was never half so varied—never quite so new!

NEW LEATHERS from the reptile world—new colors from the petal tones of frocks—new styles for every hour are here—in that variety which makes the spring wardrobe of footwear but a smart succession of many happy choices.

Copyright, 1938, L. Bamberger & Co.

L. BAMBERGER & CO.

"One of America's Great Stores"

Newark, N. J.

presents

Chantilly Text

a new design in
stationery engraving

As fragile in its beauty as is the lace of Chantilly, and as suited to a wedding! Need we say that it will be the happy choice of many a bride of spring, in search of something very lovely and something smartly new?

A seven line announcement, engraved on Crane's wedding stock, is but 25.00 for the first hundred. This price includes announcements, inner and outer envelopes, and the copper plate. Ten line invitations are 30.00. Reception and "At Home" cards are proportionately priced.

Mr. and Mrs. William Le Miller
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Eleanor Margaret
to
Paul Frost
April of March

During a Special Demonstration

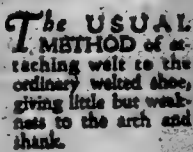
THIS WEEK

A. E. LITTLE SHOES

Will Be Sold at
20%
DISCOUNT

24 Styles for
Men and Women

12.50 Shoes for 10.00



The USUAL METHOD of arching wait to the ordinary welt shoe, giving little but weakness to the arch and Shank.



The UP-TO-THE-MINUTE "Little" arch supporting suspension construction, attaching the upper to the insole by hand.



The A. E. LITTLE SHOE from the outside looking in. Note the unobtrusive inner sole and the patented lockstitch forming the all leather suspension.



The THROUGH and THROUGH stitching is the mark of identity on the "A. E. Little Shoe." It is this stitching which makes the shoe comfortable.

DURING this week an expert demonstrator will show you the "reason why" of this up-to-the-minute corrective shoe. It has already given thousands of men and women the foot comfort they have longed for. If you have never worn a "Little Shoe," we urge you to take advantage of this comprehensive demonstration and unusual discount.

You will thus obtain the utmost in foot comfort that thirty years of orthopedic and shoe research is able to give.

Materials are:
Patent, Kid, Calf, Suede

Colors are:
Tan, Brown, Gray, Black

Separate Shoe Entrance—449 Fifth Avenue

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th and 40th STREETS

ct.

Financial Phase of the Problem.

My I also refer to our impending financial aspects of the problem. The traffic, whether legal, takes a very large toll from citizens of the countries which to our minds when the subject is considered.

Our experience has led us to think that the people insist upon

...takes a very large toll from
the citizens of the countries which
to our minds when the subject
is considered.

Our experience has led us to think
that the people insist upon contri-
butions that toll, as would appear to be
the case, it is less better that the coun-
try should have the benefit of it rather
than that it should go to the boot-
le. In the one case it would be win-
ning, or as we wish to say, it would be

ments are, and other revenue
wrong in concluding that it is
used? On that principle Quis-
s was vanquished the bootlegger and
realized a number of millions of
for its Treasury.

major features of our law provide
rewinding of beer and distilling of
col and other strong liquors be-
ing in the hands of private brew-
and distillers, but strictly under
control. They also provide for
of beer by the

of wine and beer in hotels and
restaurants and clubs, dining cars and
trains and passenger steamboats
with meals, and unrestricted sale
of wine or beer to citizens by retail
of the commission and establish-
ment of grocers for home consumption.
The bill restricts the sale of all strong
liquors to the retail shops of the com-

the commission also controls the sale of tavern, hotel, restaurants and saloons and brewers' licenses and also control over sales of alcohol for medicinal purposes. It also controls the sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the Province to or from foreign countries, insisting that such sales be on a through basis of licence and on the basis of them.

When we say that the liquor is the bootlegger, we are wrong. The bootlegger, we are sure, is that our people will not buy from him for the good and sufficient reason that our legislation says as cheaply as they can, or perhaps more cheaply, than the bootlegger puts its article on the market while the articles handled by the bootlegger are open to doubt. The bootlegger is believed to come from the United States and is not to exist in respect to the other Provinces which are dry, and does not sell in our Province as such.

TESTIONED BY SENATORS.

William was then questioned by committee members—

For Walsh—What system do they have in Ohio? Sir William? A.—In Ontario liquor is only handled in Ontario through licensed dispensaries. The Government has a commission there that imposes restrictions upon doctors' medical prescriptions.

There is none sold for beverage purposes here? A.—Oh, no.

And that one of the Provinces has a law that says that if you sell

Reed asked if the temperance law of Ontario permits the sale of wine in Ontario wineries of wine drinking households.

William said he understood that was the case. When asked about the business said Ontario passed an act last year providing for beer of which he expected to satisfy the hotel, restaurant keepers and the public. Beer was 2.2 by volume and 4.4 by weight, but Sir William declared that was "wholly failed."

When you say the law has failed, it means that people do not like

[illegible]

ditions, More Favorable.

If there had been a mild one of other than crimes against the prohibitory law, Sir William said, there would have been no repression among the best people. Under such conditions, are much more favorable.

Mr. Reed—Has there been such an increase as a result of the 1921 law as to the number of crimes against the people are generally satisfied with the law and are generally satisfied with it and all the people are hear about it in the Province are favorable.

What year was the prohibitory law in Quebec? A—About 1918.

of the legislation body?—As yet no votes. And I might mention that it is partially prohibitory, and that the Government of the Province of Quebec has been the only one who had voted for and adopted the so-called Scott act.

William stated that the Scott act was very dry and was in effect in some sections of the Province of Ontario when the present law was introduced. By degrees many of these amendments came over by voting for the new law, leaving but a few amendments still present under the Scott act.

Mr. Reed.—As I understand, before the introduction of the Scott act, before prohibition at all, you had

Province of Quebec a local option party share in certain sections of the Province?—The Chairman: Yes, by local option adopted prohibition? A.—Yes.

Q.—And some of the subdivisions of the Province have done that? A.—Yes.

Q.—When in 1916 a general election was held in 1916 a general election passed, were you in favor of the prohibitory law, which now still allow the sale of wine and beer manufactured in the Province and sold here? A.—Yes.

Q.—If you had been present at the time you passed the law, would you have approved so successful that many laws have since repealed their alcohol consumption laws and have accepted the policy of the Province? A.—Yes, indeed.

Q.—Of Quebec?

A.—Goff.—Were the people of Montreal as compared with other Provinces

consumers of hard liquor at the party a
of Ontario and other provinces. "You
think reasonably. The only way to
drinking of light wines and beer
was more prevalent in the Province
before prohibition than after," he
said. "A—Yes, I think I am
right."

Quebec Law Previous to 1921.

Mr. Harrell asked if it were true
that at several portions of the Province
Quebec had for years had the right
to have light wines and beer
without restriction.

"That was true previous to 1921," Senator
explained. "Is it not true?"

"great deal of the Province,"
"had the legal right to
and beer?"
previous to 1921—that is right,"
said Sir William.
(withstanding that fact your people
dissatisfied with a law which would
sell light wines and beer at low prices—
—Well, no—if you will allow me to say—
Where the so-called Scott act was
law, certain local sections of the
sections, they have repealed them,
the enactment of the present law, and
give them the right to carry on their
business of the present law."
—Yes, they have come in since the
of 1921 was passed; A—That is
not have the right to wine and beer."

...took this
...understand that, but how they
...ound to the view of the present
...an accepted it since? A.—Yes.
...at is all right, but the govern-
...into effect your existing law
...and began with those portions of
...of the Crook which already had
...small light wines and beer? A.—
...when the people were not satis-
...light wines and beer. The
...continued on Following Page.

PASSAIC POLICE ROUT CHILDREN'S PARADE

5,000 Youngsters Scatter in Disorder in Spite of Strikers' Attempts to Rally Them.

WEISBORD LODGED IN CELL

Strike Organizer Charged With Inciting to Riot—24 Others Jailed After Fighting.

Special to The New York Times.
PASSAIC, N. J., April 10.—An attempt by 5,000 children of striking textile workers to parade here this morning in defiance of police orders and after necessary permits had been refused to them was balked by the Passaic police.

The main detachment, which formed in President Street near Hope Avenue here, was dispersed before its ranks had fairly formed. A second detachment from Garfield was blocked at the Passaic side of the Monroe Street Bridge and scattered in disorder, while the third detachment, from Lodi, profiting by the example of the Garfield marchers, halted half way over the bridge.

Here they paused long enough to jeer the police. Then, in perfect formation, the columns swung about and marched to the strikers' meeting place in Garfield, Belmont Park.

The breaking up of the parade was attended by numerous minor disorders. By noon twenty-four strikers had been arrested in Passaic and Garfield. The bitterest blow to the workers came just before 2 o'clock, when a squad of plain clothes men raided the headquarters of the United Front Committee in Main Avenue and arrested Albert R. Weisbord, the strike leader.

Weisbord was taken to Police Headquarters and looked up charged with violating Chapter 133 of the New Jersey State Laws of 1902 by inciting riots and encouraging hostility to government.

Leader Held in Cell.
The offense charged constitutes a high misdemeanor and carries a maximum penalty of \$2,000 fine or fifteen years' imprisonment, or both. Magistrate William B. Davidson, who was summoned to headquarters soon after Weisbord's arrest, said that he would have to be fixed by a County Judge.

Weisbord's attorneys had not succeeded in getting him fixed at a late hour tonight, and the strike leader was still in a cell.

But the real crisis in the strike situation here is expected on Monday, when Fortmann & Huffman, whose workers are not on strike, but are being urged to remain away by the other strikers, resume operations.

Strike leaders are openly boasting that the opening of the Fortmann & Huffman mills will be a grand closing. In the face of this, company officials are determined to reopen their mills. Yesterday their counsel served notice on city authorities in both Garfield and Passaic that they might be held responsible for any property or business losses that might be suffered from now on, due to failure to maintain law and order.

The time fixed for the parade yesterday was 10 A. M. Fully an hour before that children began to gather in large numbers in front of the Ukrainian National Home in President Street. Nearly all were supplied with small American flags given them by strike leaders, and many carried huge placards or signs denouncing the mill owners and pleading for aid for the strikers.

At 10 o'clock the column began moving across President Street. There were about fourteen uniformed policemen there at the time. Two of these were mounted and two others on motorcycles. Under orders from Sergeant Andrew Nicoll, the patrolmen drew up in crescent formation in front of the children and slowly closed in around them. Leading the parade were a dozen boys and girls bearing a large American flag. The police opened ranks long enough to let these through. Then they ordered the other children to disperse.

Children Scatter Quickly.
Encouraged by shouts from men and women strikers along the sidewalks the children did not disperse immediately. But as the officers scattered among them with cries of "There now, be off with you," they began to give way and finally scattered in all directions.

A group of five men and women attempted to rally their panicky offspring and showed resistance when police ordered them to move on. They were immediately arrested.

Considerable disorder followed. As the rout became general, excited mothers rushed hither and thither among the scattering mass of children in search of their own boys and girls. Strike leaders corralled a goodly number of children, re-formed them in line and started them marching south on Hope Avenue. Then police reappear and headed off this body of children, hopelessly scattering them.

A final attempt to start another line marching in President Street, which also proved fruitless, marked the last stand of the strikers here.

Meanwhile the Garfield detachment was crossing the Monroe Street Bridge. They carried signs reading "You Bosses: Your Murderers," and "Fifty Per Cent. More Children Die in Passaic Than in Any Other Part of New Jersey. Way!" "Night Work for Mothers Kills Children," "Lack of Food Kills Them," "Low Wages Kills Them," and "You Kill Them."

Near the Passaic side of the bridge a small detachment of police stationed there moved forward in a body and ordered the marchers back to a safe distance.

A Fight Develops.
As the children gave way a half dozen strikers sought to rally them. A fight developed between the strikers and the police and the former were arrested. The children retreated slowly across the bridge jeering the police. Many of the men and women strikers encouraged them from a safe distance.

The bridge had barely been cleared when the Lodi detachment was seen

approaching from the opposite direction. The leaders realizing that something had gone amiss halted this contingent and went into conference with the Garfield leaders. The Passaic police formed ranks again; this time half way across the bridge.

At a given signal the Lodi contingent started forward again. Waving their flags and singing the strikers' songs, they approached to within a few yards of the police lines. Then the columns swung about and with loud jeers and much laughter for the police, the children marched back through Garfield to Belmont Park.

Here a mass meeting was arranged. One of Weisbord's lieutenants, Rubin Stein, was in charge. "Toward the close of a denunciation of the police he exclaimed: 'Weisbord is not out of town. He is here.' Then to the surprise of all, Weisbord himself entered. He carried in his hand two local newspapers which announced in glaring headlines that warrants had been issued for his arrest."

The whereabouts of the strike leader had been kept secret after his return from Philadelphia late Friday night. To reach Belmont Park he left Passaic in a taxicab and went by a circuitous route by Paterson, a distance of eight miles or more, whereas from his headquarters to the park is less than a mile.

Receives an Ovation.
His appearance on the platform was the signal for prolonged cheering, after which he delivered a brief address. He told the children that the strike was their strike, and urged them to do picket duty and visit the homes of "scabs" to speak to them. Then he called the attention of his audience to the newspaper headlines, and said: "I understand the police are waiting for me at the other side of the bridge. I may be there for the rest of the day, or I may be there for several days. When I am in jail I want you to carry on as you would if I were here."

But Weisbord took care to return to Passaic by a circuitous route also. He was discussing picketing plans with a score or more fellow-workers when the police finally learned that he was at strike headquarters and called him. He followed him to Police Headquarters and became indignant when the police refused to let him see his client at once. Later, however, he was permitted to talk to him. When he learned that bail for the offense with which Weisbord was charged could be had only by a County Judge, Unger set out at once to find a judge.

Just before 6 o'clock a taxicab stopped at Police Headquarters and a young man jumped out carrying with him a huge basket of roses. They were for Weisbord, sent him by the strikers, and they bore a card which read: "Hold the fort. Victory must come."

Ordered to Get Out.
"Take them out of here," ordered the desk sergeant. "The likes of such a thing I never 'ld see, and I'm on the cops these twenty years. To be sending flowers to a man in a cell! It'll have to be some one higher than me that'll give you permission." And so the florist departed with his burden.

Weisbord is reported to have said prior to the parade that if the police interfered with it, or any of the children were injured, it would be interpreted by the strikers as meaning that their children would not be safe on the streets, and that no strikers' children would be permitted to attend school next Monday.

Superintendent of Schools William H. Steger of Garfield said that if this threat were carried out it would be up to the State Board of Education to take whatever action it might deem fit to enforce compulsory school attendance.

At the meeting in Belmont Park yesterday, Weisbord is said to have exclaimed: "You children of this city will never forget how you were treated this morning. You know that you can do, though, to help your parents win this strike."

Whereupon it is said the children responded in chorus: "We won't go to school," while Weisbord nodded assent. As the meeting disbanded children were heard to cry out: "No school Monday." But at strike headquarters this afternoon it was said that there would be no school strike, and that no such thing had ever been contemplated by the strikers.

It was rumored at strike headquarters that one child had been killed by

a blow from a policeman's club during the process of dispersing the parade. No one could tell who the child was, and the police branded the story as "ridiculous."

From the time of Weisbord's arrest until late tonight thousands took the sidewalks opposite police headquarters. Once the strikers partly blocked the streets and the police were sent back to drive them back. Louis Jacobick, one of the strikers, made objections, and called Patrolman Hogan "Cossack."

The police locked Jacobick up. The prisoner declares he was punched in the nose.

Strike Headquarters Searched.
Following the arrest of Weisbord, police searched strike headquarters for Communist literature, of which there was said to be a considerable supply, but they found only a few books, which they took back with them to headquarters. They also brought back a young boy who had two sleds hanging from his neck.

The boy told the police he was going to take the sleds to Belmont Park, where the strikers planned to hold a series of tableaux representing labor, in which the sleds were to be used.

After a conference today with the Garfield City Council, Mayor William A. Burke and Chief of Police John A. Fors of that city went to Hackensack and appealed to the county authorities for assistance. Recalling the disorders at the mills in February, when homes and buses were stoned and many persons on their way to work were waylaid and beaten, the Garfield authorities declared they felt their force inadequate to cope with the situation.

Particular reference was made by them to Weisbord's speech in Belmont Park last Thursday when he declared: "The time has come for serious business. We cannot let any more workers enter the plant. You must put a stop to it. If they refuse to listen to them you can deal with them in the way you know how."

Chief Bieland of the Bergen County Police announced that his men would take charge of the situation in Garfield on Monday, when the Fortmann & Huffman Company's plant opens. A large number of county police will patrol all streets near the plant.

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SETTLE ST. JOHN'S STRIKE. DR. HARRIS SPEAKS FOR FRENCH HOSPITAL

Asks Support of Its Campaign to Aid Persons of Moderate Means During Sickness.

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John Cosfield, International President of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Union, who came here from Chicago last week, was spokesman for the union committee which met the employers. Following the meeting yesterday, Mr. Cosfield said:

"We made every concession we thought fair, but the employers asked for a virtual reduction of wages for the helpers. Helpers in all trades have been given a wage increase. Common labor has had a wage increase and there is no reason on earth why the steam fitters' helpers should be discriminated against."

The strike was the result of a difference over the helpers' wages. The employers were willing to pay the journeymen \$12 a day, an increase of \$1.50 over the present scale. The union asked for a wage increase of \$1 a day for helpers, bringing their wage up to \$9 a day.

The sliding scale of wages suggested by the employers, according to Mr. Cosfield, would have reduced the average of the helpers' wages to \$7.50.

Confidence Halts When Union Delegates Object to Sliding Wage Scale for Helpers.

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SETTLE ST. JOHN'S STRIKE. DR. HARRIS SPEAKS FOR FRENCH HOSPITAL

As

STATE MUST DEFER FURTHER SCHOOL AID

Action on Proposed \$18,500,000 Increase Would Upset Fiscal Arrangements Already Made.

NEW TAXES ARE REQUIRED

Senator Nicoll Declares Governor's Budgetary Principles Conflict With Advocacy of Measure.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 10.—It has been agreed among the fiscal leaders of the Legislature that legislation to carry into effect the recommendations made by Governor Smith's Commission on School Finance and Administration is a report transmitted to the law-making body this week must be deferred until next year, despite the Governor's plea for them in a special message.

For one thing, the general appropriation bill has long been passed and the measure carrying supplementary appropriations has already been introduced and will be ready for final action during the week to come. This is the fixing of a rate for the direct tax on real estate, adequate to balance the budget, is the final step in providing for the financing of the State Government for the fiscal year beginning July 1. That the Legislature will have done in this regard what has been demanded by the announcement this week that the direct tax would be levied at the rate of one mill, which represents an increase of 33 1/3 per cent, in this impost.

Senator Nicoll's Views.
All these arrangements would be upset if the Legislature were to act on the commission's proposal for an \$18,500,000 increase in the State's contribution to the common schools for the 1926-27 fiscal year. Governor Smith took full cognizance of the situation in his special message, in which he made due reservation for the money recommendations, stating that with the budget for the present year virtually completed, the system of increase would of necessity have to be made over for another year. A bill, introduced by Senator Ernest E. Cole of Steuben, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Education, provides for the increases urged by the commission which would run progressively through the years intervening before 1930. It is certain that this measure will die in the Senate Finance Committee.

Some criticism of the report, which is the main law approval here, is heard on the ground that the commission has failed in making specific its findings relating to methods of raising the necessary funds to finance the increased contributions by the State.

Senator Courtlandt Nicoll of New York expressed this view and incidentally took a dig at Governor Smith for transmitting to the Legislature, with his approval added, a report the Senator called strikingly in conflict with the Governor's principles relating

to the budget which he so frequently has voiced in public speeches and messages to the Legislature.

Renewed Agitation by Teachers.

The week just passed has seen renewed agitation by teachers from New York City in favor of the bill introduced by Assemblyman Block of Brooklyn, providing for further increases in teachers' salaries. A delegation of teachers from New York City has spent the Easter vacation week at the Capitol, lobbying for the Block bill, while another delegation has appeared in favor of a bill introduced by Senator Farrell of Brooklyn which provides for increases in the highest paid positions of the educational system of New York City and which would add, it is admitted by the promoters, some \$400,000 annually to the city's budget.

The latter measure provides that the salary of the City Superintendent of Schools shall be not less than \$25,000 annually; the salaries of Associate Superintendents not less than \$18,000; that of District Superintendents not less than \$12,000, with a similar minimum for principals of high schools and training schools. These amounts are far in excess of the salaries for these positions provided for in the Block bill.

As a result there is a great deal of conflict between the two groups and this, undoubtedly, judging from what is said in legislative circles, is partly responsible for the fact that neither lobby has succeeded in making much headway. Both measures are still in committee. Many lawmakers feel that while an exemption was made in the Home Rule bill, which virtually leaves the New York City Administration at the mercy of the Legislature in the fixation of teachers' salaries, legislation of that character should not be passed, except with the consent of the New York City authorities, and there is no indication so far that the two bills have the approval of the Board of Estimate.

MAYOR GETS FINE HORSE.

Riding Club Secretary Presents Noted Saddle Mount to Walker.

Mayor James J. Walker is now the owner of one of the finest saddle horses in America—Cedar King, an eight-year-old chestnut gelding, which presented to him yesterday afternoon noon by I. Altman, 140 William Street, Secretary of the Central Park Riding Club. The presentation was made by Mr. Altman at Durand's Riding Academy, 5 West Sixty-sixth Street, before members of the club and persons of the academy.

At the Mayor and his horse were introduced to each other he remarked smilingly, that he thought he would like to have the horse. The Mayor said on Monday to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for an appropriation for more turf along the bridge path in Central Park. "To be sure," he said, "I would like to have the horse brought to bring along sugar with which to establish himself properly in the affections of his horse, but this lack was made good quickly by Mr. Altman. 'I see he's a politician,' the Mayor laughed. 'He likes sugar, too.'"

Clear Jamaica of Negro Troops.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10 (P).—The British Government plans to stop the use of negro troops in the Jamaica garrison. Arrangements are being made for the stationing here of only white troops. An air base will be established at Port Royal.

He was waiting her at the stage door after the performance and Browning accepted a seat in the front row while the show was on.

Browning, who is in one adoption at the last moment, and a divorce action. He adopted Dorothy Burnine Browning, 11 years old, whom he kept in a camp in New England. Then he was about to adopt Mary Louise Speas, whom he believed to be 14 years old, but an investigation by the authorities disclosed that she was really 21 years of age. The adoption proceedings were broken off and Browning announced that Mary Louise was out of his life forever. The girl afterward threatened to bring suit against him, but the matter has never reached the courts.

BROWNING, 51, WEDS HEENAN GIRL OF 16

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

real estate man and the schoolgirl first became known a few weeks ago. Browning described Frances as "a lovely girl, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches in height, weighing 145 pounds, with light-brown hair, blue eyes, but about 16."

On April 1, when asked directly if he intended marrying the girl, he said: "I cannot say definitely whether or not we will marry. It could not be right to talk about marriage when that little girl is suffering," referring to her burns from the alleged acid attack.

The meeting of Browning and his bride was similar to his meeting with Mary Louise Speas, except that in the second case he did not advertise in the newspapers for a girl for adoption.

Instead he formed connections with the Philadelphia Tau sorority of the Textile High School where Frances was a student. He bought sorority pins and attended the children's dances. At one dance at the Hotel McAlpin his eyes rested for the first time on the girl who is now his wife.

Book Her Out in Rolls-Royce.

"I liked her from the first time I saw her," said, "so I asked one of my friends to introduce us." From then on Frances was a frequent occupant of the blue Rolls-Royce automobile of Browning. He visited her and her mother at their home at Iris Gardens.

Then came the alleged acid throwing and the revelation of the romance between the real estate dealer and the schoolgirl.

The story of the acid throwing, as told by the girl and her mother, was that Mrs. Heenan returned to the apartment about 2 o'clock one morning and heard Frances moaning. Frances said some one had thrown acid in her eyes, on her face and over her arms.

Browning hurried to the house with bicarbonate of soda and other remedies and a physician was summoned. Detectives investigated but were uncommunicative.

Then the attentions of Browning and the girl came to the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and an investigation was ordered. The investigation revealed that one of Frances's girl friends, Stella Lubin, died suddenly from a heart attack after a party and automobile ride at which Frances and Browning were present.

Following the investigation Mr. Pierson brought action before Justice Franklin Chase Hoyt in the Children's Court to remove Frances from the guardianship of her mother.

Won't Drop Court Action.

When he was informed last night of the wedding, Mr. Pierson said that he preferred not to discuss the matter. He said, however, that the Children's Society would not drop the matter. Hearing has been postponed until Thursday and Mr. Pierson said that Frances would be obliged to be in court at that time.

One of the incidents that formed the basis of the society's charges was that Frances had been allowed to go on the stage in Earl Carroll's "Vanities" at the Earl Carroll Theatre. Frances made only one appearance with the "Vanities," for, according to James Cady, the stage manager, she did not measure up to the standard of a "Vanities" chorus girl or dancer. On that one occasion Browning's automobile

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HEENAN TRUSTS BROWNING.

Bride's Father Says He Thinks Really Man Is Sincere.

NEW HYDE PARK, L. I., April 10.—"I think that Browning is going to

show the world that he means what he says. I believe in his sincerity and that his intentions are 100 per cent pure."

This was one of several observations made tonight by William J. Heenan, father of Frances Heenan, upon his return to his home here from the marriage of his daughter, 16 years old, to the real estate man. He said that he was asked over the telephone this morning by Browning's secretary to visit him in Manhattan. He said he visited the secretary, was informed of the wedding plans, and drove in his automobile to Cold Spring, where he attended the ceremony.

Both Heenan and the girl's mother signed written consents to the marriage. In describing his meeting with Browning, Heenan said that Browning spoke first and referred to Frances as "the best girl I've ever seen."

"Well, you take good care of her," Heenan said he replied, "for she's a mighty good girl."

Introducing Our New Infants' Shop with Our Greatest Sale of

Infants' Apparel

Accessories and Furniture

OF COURSE Baby is the most important member of your family! So vastly important in our consideration, that in making plans for our enlarged store, we just about doubled the space formerly allotted to the Infants' Department.

It is now located on the second floor, and to celebrate its opening we are offering these extraordinary values.

Carter's Mercerized and Merino Shirts, infants to 2 1/2 years 95c

Merino and Rayon Bands, infants to 2 1/2 years 55c

Red Star Diapers, 27 by 27. Hemmed, ready for use, in sanitary packages 1.65

Flannel Gertrudes, with hand feather-stitched hems. All flannel or with batiste yoke. Infants to 2 years 1.95

Batiste Gertrudes, hand-made and embroidered. Infants to 2 years 85c

French Dresses, all hand-made 95c

Philippine Dresses, hand-made and embroidered. Infants to 2 years 1.65

Wool and Rayon Hose, sizes to 2 1/2 years 45c

Domest Flannel Gowns, all white or stitched in pink or blue. Infants to 2 years 45c

Domest Flannel Wrappers, in four styles. Finished in pink or blue 45c

Receiving Blankets in white with pink or blue striped border 55c

Infants' Coats of cashmere or crepe with silk-lined cape. Collar and cuffs hand-embroidered 7.95

Crepe de Chine Bonnets, trimmed with shirring, ruffles and rosebuds 2.39

Hand-Knitted Sacques, with pink or blue trim 1.25

Knitted Sacques, with hand-finished shell edge 95c

Quilted Crib Pads, size 18 by 34 inches 45c

Quilted Lap Pads, size 17 by 18 inches 20c

Crib Size Blankets, in pink or blue with floral pattern. Sateen binding. Size 36 by 56 1.45

Double Crib Ends of all-wool bound with satin. Size 36 by 50 5.45

Crib Sheets, 36 by 48 50c

Pillow Cases 28c

Kapok Pillows with sateen covering 49c

Madeira Bibs in dainty embroideries 50c

Madeira Pillow Covers in many designs 1.95

Kleinert's Crib Sheet of pure rubber gum. Size 18 by 27 49c

Kleinert's Rubber Pants in natural or flesh color 39c

Wicker Bassinet, illustrated at the left, untrimmed, special 18.50

Trimmed with net and ribbon, as shown, special 55.00

Mail Orders will be given Careful Attention

Broadway

GOBELIN TAPESTRIES TO BE SOLD FRIDAY
Rare Specimens to Be Offered From the Allright Collection at Anderson Galleries.

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Established 1856

W. H. HALL FURRIER



Sacrifice Extraordinary Fur Coats

17 Hudson Seal Coats
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5 Caracul Coats
2 Opossum Coats
7 Muskrat Coats
1 Kid Ermine

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Former Prices up to \$450

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Magnificent Textiles, VIIIth, Xth,
XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Century
Stone Figures, XIIIth Century
Carved Wooden Temple, XVth
Century Wooden Windows, XVth
Century Brass and Bronzes, XVIIth
Century Black Ebony, Rare Carved
Wooden Figures, Rare Tibetan
Banners, Old Rugs, Etc.

Also
Consignments from various people,
consisting of Linens, Laces, Fine
Furniture, Silverware, Bronzes.

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GRAND PIANO**

Sheraton Dining Suite, Paintings,
Lamps, Oriental Rugs, Mirrors, and
other articles of beauty and value.

SALE DAYS
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
April 15, 16, 17, at 2:15 P. M.

EXHIBITION ON
Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday
April 12, 13 and 14
from 10:00 to 5:30

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The APOLLO
Reproducing Piano
provides an unfailing
source of entertain-
ment. You are never
lonesome, for you as-
sociate intimately
with such artists as
**PADEREWSKI
GODOWSKY
GABRILOVITSCH
DE PACHMANN**
Obtainable as low as
\$675

WURLITZER
120 West 42nd Street

TO OBTAIN HOUSEHOLD HELP.
The public is urged to avail itself of the
convenience of the newly established of-
fice of The New York Times on the sub-
way level of The Times Building in the
placing of household help and lost and
found advertisements—Advt.

SEEKS OUR POLICY ON CONFISCATION

Ways and Means Committee
Asks State Department's View
of Seized Alien Property.

OLDS DECLINES TO GIVE IT

Meagle Objects to Provision—Pend-
ing Bill for Payment for
German Ships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Whether
the United States has authority to
confiscate alien property seized during
the World War came up for further
discussion today in the House Com-
mittee on Ways and Means, which has
under consideration the bill introduced
by Representative Mills of New York
providing for the return of property or
its equivalent to German nationals and
the liquidation of claims held against
Germany by Americans by Treasury
borrowings.

Robert E. Olds, Assistant Secretary
of State, was examined at length as
to whether he believed the United
States had a right, if it desired, to con-
fiscate property of foreign nationals
now held by the Alien Property Cus-
todian. He refused to commit himself
on this point, contending that he was
present to give facts and not to com-
mit the State Department on questions
of policy.

This is a matter of serious policy
affecting our foreign relations from all
times to come, said Representative
Mills of Michigan. "I would like to
know exactly what is the State De-
partment's attitude. We are con-
sidering a bill which has not been
adopted as a policy by any other
country in the world in any set of
circumstances, except the instance in
Cuba. Is the committee to understand
that the State Department is going
to continue in its attitude of neither
approving nor disapproving confisca-
tion? I realize that it is a matter in
the end for Congress to determine,
but this committee should have the
opinion and advice of the diplomatic
branch of the Government."

"I am here to give the facts," re-
plied Mr. Olds. "I want to keep as
far as possible from touching any of
the questions involving policy. I have
no authority to say where the State
Department stands on the policy, one
way or the other."

Flicker Neagle, solicitor for the office
of the Judge Advocate General of the
Navy, appeared to give information
regarding the German ships seized,
their value as fixed by the navy and
as fixed by present day shipping con-
ditions, and the cost of placing the
seized ships in operation after they
had been scuttled by German crews.

Mr. Neagle objected to the provision
of the bill calling for reimbursement
for seized ships, because, he said,
according to his interpretation, it pro-
vided that the Government would have
to pay for war vessels seized. He ex-
plained that the bill provided for re-
imbursement for ships seized from
German nationals, and in one defini-
tion of the bill the German Govern-
ment was held to be a national.

EXPEDITION WILL FILM RIVER OF DOUBT REGION

Explorer to Retrace Route Fol-
lowed by Late Col. Roosevelt to
Complete Memorial Records.

An expedition to follow the route of
the late President Theodore Roosevelt
through the River of Doubt territory
of Brazil is being formed by George
M. Dyott, South American explorer.
It was learned yesterday. The expedi-
tion will have the sanction of the
Roosevelt Memorial Association.

A complete pictorial history of Col-
onel Roosevelt's trip through the wilds
of Brazil will be made and a reel of film
placed in the records of the associa-
tion. At present movies of the River of
Doubt trip are the only things absent
in the memorial association's pictorial
life of Roosevelt, according to R. W.
G. Vall, librarian and assistant direc-
tor of the association.

The date of departure of the Dyott
expedition has not yet been determined.
Neither Colonel Roosevelt nor Kermit
Roosevelt will make the trip.

"Dyott," said Mr. Vall, "plans to
go over the same ground as the late
President Roosevelt. It is a very dan-
gerous trip, and he plans to branch
out into areas where no white man
ever has penetrated. Mr. Dyott is a
close friend of the Roosevelts, and they
are enthusiastic about his trip."

"The memorial association will par-
ticipate to the extent that we shall
have our motion picture man in New
York market the movies, and in return
we are to get a complete pictorial
record of the expedition. The only pic-
tures we now have of the River of
Doubt trip are a few taken at the
start. The remainder of the pictures
was lost when a boat upset on a river
down there."

Mr. Dyott, who has been out of the
city perfecting details of the expedi-
tion, is expected to return tomorrow.



Exclusively
yours
Katharine Quebedeaux
New York Shop—30 West 51st Street

Sale of Latest Original Models from Paris!

Must be disposed of at once
to make room for Summer
and Early Fall Models just
arriving.

"Jenny" 3-Piece
Ensemble
of Green Kasha, \$125
Originally priced at \$225

"Colette" Plum Colored
Ensemble
—previously
priced at \$225. Now \$115

"Premet" After-
noon Dress of dark
blue cloth, reduced
from \$145 to . . . \$95

"Worth" Evening Dress,
white with silver kid em-
broidery, originally \$195. \$115

Also Various Large
Sizes Specially Priced

Other Gowns and Wraps for Spring
Wear offered in this sale, by Chanel,
Faton, Dorel, Lanvin and others
equally known.

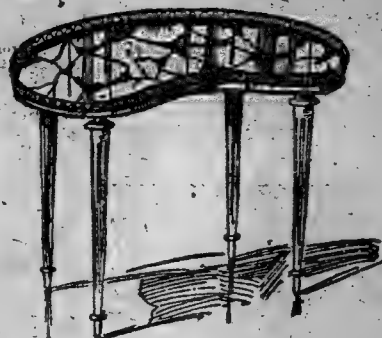
LAWS

584 FIFTH AVENUE

Between 47th and 48th Sts.

554 MADISON AVE. AT 55th ST.

To Close Out! Pieces of Rare Beauty PRICES THAT WILL AMAZE YOU!



13.50

Formerly \$35.00

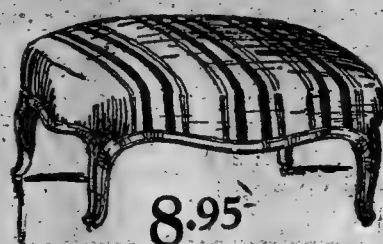
LOUIS XVI COFFEE TABLE

On Sale Below Cost!
Only One to a Customer!Of rosewood. Genuine marble top with finely
wrought bronze rail.

and as a Special Feature!

ALL OUR BEAUTIFUL
BEDROOM FURNITUREat 25% off
the marked prices

105.00

Original \$225.00 Value
ENGLISH LACQUERED
SECRETAIRESA traditional design of rare loveliness.
Extremely decorative. Beautifully
lacquered in green, yellow and red.
Hand made in its entirety. Gracious
Swan neck scroll pediment. A most
imposing piece of furniture.

8.95

Regular \$25.00 Value

LOUIS XV and XVI
FOOTSTOOLSWay Below Half Price.
Only 50 on Hand.Beautifully hand carved walnut footstools
in velvet, damask, and brocatelles.These footstools are also available in hand
made needlepoint, unusually low priced
at \$14.75.

72.50

Formerly \$125.00

LOUIS XV HAND CARVED
WALNUT ARM CHAIRCovered in hand made needlepoint—a most
exceptional value. Fine petit point figures
on back and seat. Finished in antique nails.

37.50

Formerly \$75.00

COMMODOES OF BEAUTY

An exclusive collection of beautiful models of
satinwood and rosewood. Bronze mounts.
Genuine marble tops of very fine quality. 30
inches high, 24 inches wide, 14 inches deep.

Maison Maurice

 INC.

663 FIFTH AVENUE, at 52d STREET

Every Spring Garment In Our Stocks Must Go!

Our lease has expired—we have not as yet
determined upon a new location—and by
May 1st every garment in our stocks must
be disposed of! High-grade beautiful dress-
es, wraps, suits and coats at

MARVELOUSLY LOW PRICES

SILK DRESSES

Originally up to \$95

\$39.50

Flat crepe, satin and georgette in a
wide variety of colors and styles.
Beautiful Dresses!

CLOTH & SILK COATS

Originally up to \$115

Tailored, sports and dressy coats, some
with fur. Very beautifully tailored and
high-grade in every respect.

\$49.50

ENSEMBLE SUITS

Originally up to \$150

\$69.50

Three-piece suits, most of them with
long coats that may be worn separa-
tely. Cloth or silk dresses beneath.
Very wonderful values!

NO RETURNS

NO C. O. D'S

NO EXCHANGES

W. & J. SLOANE

575 FIFTH AVENUE at 47th Street NEW YORK CITY

Fit for the Mansion— Priced for the Cottage

In olden times "wealth" and "furniture" were
words that seemed inseparable. It was thought
needful to possess the first to have the second.

If this thought persists in anyone's mind today,
it will be quickly dispelled by a visit to our
establishment where it will be found that
extreme moderation has been the governing
influence in the pricing of our goods.

End Tables . . .	\$9.00 up	Upholstered Chairs	\$40.00 up
Sewing Cabinets . . .	9.50 up	Easy Chairs . . .	54.00 up
Smoking Stands . . .	9.50 up	Wing Chairs . . .	55.00 up
Windsor Chairs . . .	9.75 up	Chaise Longues . . .	85.00 up
Mirrors . . .	10.00 up	Highboys . . .	110.00 up
Nests of Tables . . .	25.00 up	Sofas . . .	120.00 up
Bed Room Chairs . . .	35.00 up	Love Seats . . .	165.00 up

STORE OPEN FROM 9.00 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
DAILY INCLUDING SATURDAY

FREIGHT PAID TO ALL SHIPPING POINTS
IN THE UNITED STATES

Sloane Endorsed Merchandise Carries An Assurance of Satisfaction

Cheerful Awnings

All Ready to Hang

Sturdy, fine quality duck, in tan and white stripes. Finished with 9 inch scallop valance; bound with white braid; mounted on durable iron frame. Drop 48 inches overall.

\$2.65

50 in. wide for window 28 to 33 42 in. wide for window 40 to 44
56 in. wide for window 34 to 38 48 in. wide for window 46 to 50
GIMBELS AWNING SHOP—Sixth Floor

EIGHTY-THREE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Store Hours 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Telephone PENnsylvania 5100

Shop By Mail Through the
Gimbel Mail Order Bureau

Hardy Rose Bushes

That Will Blossom Soon

44¢ EA.

Three-years old. Mature and sturdy because they were field grown right in New York State. Buy three bushes for \$1.29.

RAMBLER ROSE BUSHES, 29c EACH, 3 FOR 79c.

GIMBELS GARDEN SHOP—Fifth Floor

Gimbels New Fashion Floor

NOW PRESENTS AT A MODEST PRICE

the Paris-new Fashion of

FRINGE

in Frocks for Madame and
for Mademoiselle

\$24.75

the fringe is hand-knotted

Raquel Meller-wise

fabrics are flat crepe

or sheer georgette

Bluette : gray : bois de rose :

Spanish green : and the new

Seville blues : the colors

of the "Bright Shawl"



In sizes for Madame
36 to 44.
In sizes for Mademoiselle
14 to 20.
Gimbels New Fashion Floor
Madame's Frocks Shop—
Third Floor.
Mademoiselle's Frocks Shop—
Third Floor.

Gimbels New Fashion Floor

NOW PRESENTS AT A SALE PRICE

the Paris-new Fashion of

SILK COATS

In Newer Modes
for Madame

\$47

A New Low Price

In Bengaline : Moire or Rich Satin

Straightline modes : Tuxedo-tailored
modes : semi-flange flare modes
the newer cape modes

Squirrel : satin bands : self bands

Every Coat is Crepe-silk lined :
every coat is beautifully tailored :
every Paris color is featured :
and many coats are black



In sizes for Madame
36 to 44.
Other Coats from
\$19.75 to \$225.
Madame's Coat Shop—
Third Floor.
Gimbels New Fashion
Shops—Third Floor



SALE PRICED!

Crisp New White -Dotted Swiss

25¢ Yard

32 Inches Wide. Crisp sheer quality, that makes cunning little garments for the children. A woven dot of medium size that will not pull or launder out. Much below regular.

GIMBELS WHITE GOODS SHOP—Second Floor

54-Inch Silk-and-Cotton : Rayon-and-Cotton BORDERED FLAT CREPES

Imported

All new, smart designs, colors and combinations. Bordered and paneled effects. Designed for Spring and Summer 1926. A choice collection of light, dark and tinted grounds. The creation of real artists at home and abroad.

\$1.25
Yard

GIMBELS COTTON
GOODS—Second Floor

Domestic

Foulards, floral designs, dots, checks, blocks and geometric designs. Printed, woven and Jacquard patterns. Just the smartest thing for street, party or travel wear. 1½ to 2 yards only are required for an entire dress.

Double Thread Turkish Towels

A Gimbel
Leader at 38¢ EACH

Big, spongy, absorbent—double thread and closely woven. They're snapped up every time we offer them. Full bleached yarns, hemmed ends, striped borders:

Rose: Hello: Gold: Blue: Generous size 22x44 inches
GIMBELS TOWEL SHOP—Second Floor

1209 PCS. REED and FIBRE FURNITURE

Entire Stock Ypsilanti Factory Chicago Branch

AT EXACTLY
FACTORY COST

We are selling this highgrade furniture suitable for Cottage, Summer Home and Porch at reductions that are usually not made until the end of the season.

\$2.85 to \$98.55

Chairs . \$5.40 to \$43.00

Rockers \$3.00 to \$43.00

Settees \$11.25 to \$14.80

Smokers \$4.05 to \$6.95

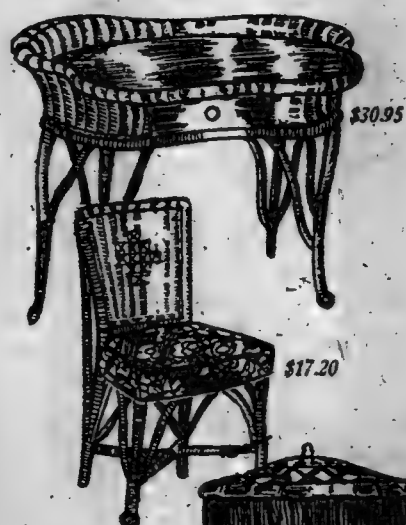
Lamps \$9.00 to \$24.35

Tables \$5.25 to \$32.00

Ferneries . \$3.30 to \$20.80

Davenport \$24.00 to \$90.00

Chaises-Longues \$34.35 to \$69.05



GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

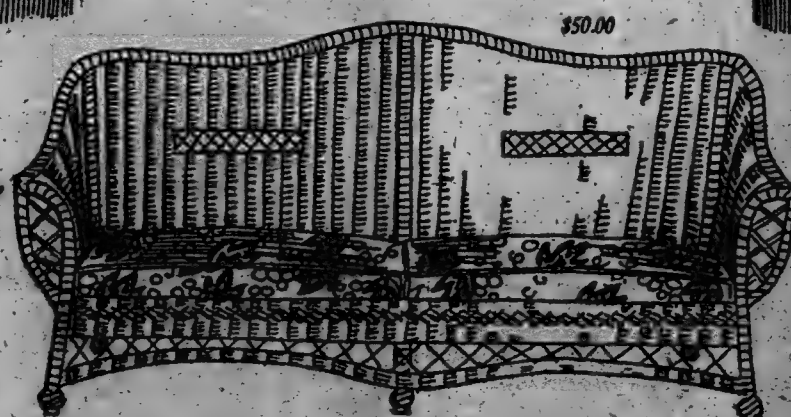
\$14.35



\$17.85

Many of These Pieces Can Be
Matched Into Suites.

\$50.00



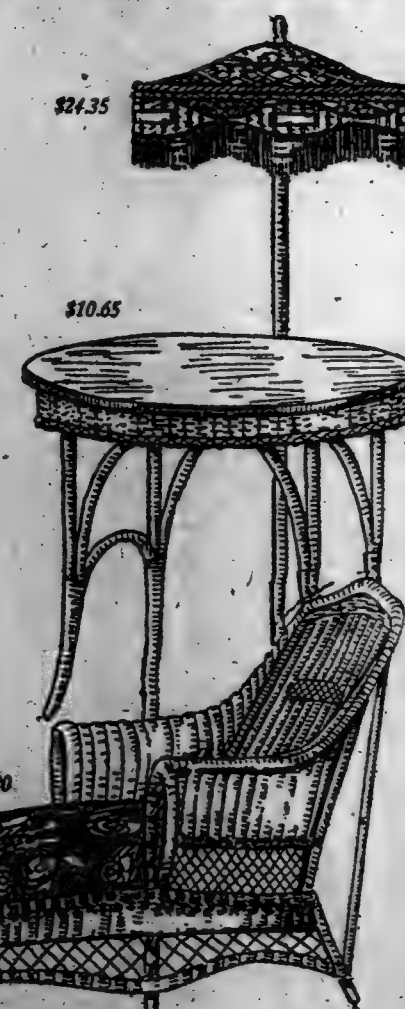
\$9.00

GIMBELS—Seventh Floor

\$14.35



\$37.20



Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

Better Feeling Over Coal Situation.

After even a short absence from England, one is impressed by the change that a few weeks has brought about. The Coal Commission's report has been accepted by the Government and by the owners and the attitude taken up by the miners' delegates is one of tactics rather than of intrinsic opposition to the recommendations of the commission as a whole. Three weeks remain for discussion and negotiation, and only the most pessimistically minded jobs and Jeremiah believe that next month will witness a great industrial struggle in this country.

It is a practical certainty that there will be no great reduction in the miners' standard of living. Figures issued by the Miners' Federation show that if certain proposals of the commission were adopted and the Government subsidy withdrawn, wages in certain districts would drop to only 3 to 10 per cent. above the pre-war level, and in one coal field actually 3 per cent. below that level.

As the cost of living still remains 72 per cent. above the pre-war figures, such reductions in the miners' earnings would be repugnant to the general sense of the British people. The owners have yet to state their proposals, but none of them ventured to suggest that the miners should be penalized to such an extent.

Some form of governmental subsidy will most probably be found necessary until, at any rate, all the recommendations of the commission can be given effect, but it is strongly argued that in the present condition of the coal industry the subsidy should not be employed to pay for the maintenance of a living wage for the workers.

Labor Tends to Conservatism.

Another exemplification of the ordered methods by which Democratic progress is being achieved in Great Britain has been given this week by the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party. This gathering has shown one thing more clearly than any other, and that is that extreme influences upon the body of labor are dwindling. Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden are members of the Independent Labor Party, which began its political existence as a Socialist organization under their leadership. After some years the Independent Labor Party succeeded in getting the trade unionists under its wing, and this was the inception of the Labor Party as it now exists. This year's Independent Labor Party conference proved that the Labor Party to which it gave birth has grown bigger than its parent and, in fact, repudiates any assumption of parental authority.

Most of the Independent conference's time was taken up with criticisms of the big Labor Party's leaders on the ground that they are moving too slowly. The Independent Labor Party came out with a program labeled "Socialism in our time," but even so, it is far from being "Red" in the bolshevik sense.

That trade unionism, headed by MacDonald and Snowden and the great majority of the Labor members of Parliament, is an indication that ordered methods of constituent progress make a stronger appeal to the British working classes than the preachings of the extremists.

ATHENS EXCAVATION TO BEGIN THIS MONTH

American Archaeologists Hope to Start Digging Beneath the Acropolis April 24.

NEW LIBRARY TO BE OPENED

Building Was Donated by Carnegie Foundation and Stocked by a Greek With Rare Books.

Special Correspondence The New York Times.

ATHENS, March 17.—Unless some unforeseen obstacle arises excavation of the old city of Athens at the foot of the north side of the Acropolis will be started on April 24, which date will also witness the opening of the new library, the Genadium, by Professor Kappas, who is coming from Princeton University to perform the ceremony.

It is understood that he will also turn the first shovel of soil in the excavation work, which will be carried on for years.

Historians and archaeologists have been invited to the opening of the new library, which is a handsome building of white marble situated at the foot of the Acropolis on the north side. The building cost about \$250,000, which was donated by the Carnegie Foundation.

Genadius, the wealthy Greek who has given the library for the instruction of students of all nationalities, has been collecting Greek historical works all his life at the cost of many thousands of dollars. He has also presented a collection of books on the history of the Byzantine period, which were purchased by his father at various times when he was fighting in the Greek war of independence in which Lord Byron took a part.

The library will be invaluable to students of Greek history and it is expected that they will come here from all parts of the world.

Mr. Genadius offered the collection to the Greek Government on the condition that the Minister of Public Works carried out the work of building the library to contain the books, but there was no money in the exchequer and the Carnegie Foundation came to the rescue and provided the funds.

Americans who drive through the old section of Athens do not feel and when they hear that it is to be excavated. The roads are narrow, hilly, and full of deep holes into which jaded cab horses fall and taxicabs catapult over while the startled occupants hit the roof violently.

Economic conditions in Greece are not at all good at the present time, and the money has declined to seventy drachmas to the dollar. The currency has been cut in two for the second time, but is divided on a different scale to that in use at the time of the late King Constantine.

The 100 drachma half note was worth 50 drachmas. Now 75 drachmas and half of the 50-drachma bill are

worth 35 drachmas, being two-thirds of the face value of the original bill. This is a little confusing for foreigners who do not speak Greek, when they are trying to pay a taxicab fare or a hotel bill in a hurry, and any loss is never on the side of the native.

Politically there is a good deal of unrest. General Pangalos is not popular with the people. He tries, however, to do his best for everybody. When a delegation came to him about the completion of foreign loans in the market against the domestic product the General rang a bell and told his chief secretary to have a duty placed upon the importation of flour to help the native manufacturers. The only obstacle was that it constituted a violation of the treaties with several friendly nations, and the proposed tax on flour had to be abandoned.

The American contractors for the construction of the new water supply to the City of Athens, Ulen & Co., have started work and a good portion of money has been paid to them by the Greek Government.

The new tax of \$5 on all tourists for visiting the ancient monuments, including the Acropolis, has been rigidly enforced, and no one can enter the historical ruins or the museums in any part of Greece without producing the proper ticket or paying the fee at the door. A ticket is good for one year to all monuments.

A tax of 5 drachmas also is charged on all motor vehicles going or coming between Athens and the Piræus and Phaleron Bay for the repair of roads, which badly need it.

Motor buses are making serious inroads on the earnings of the street cars in Athens and are gaining every day, as the Athenians much prefer them to the electric trolley cars.

The Greek and Armenian refugees who were driven out of Asia Minor by the Turks have established their old industries of carpet weaving, silk rearing, rugmaking, all of which had been carried on for more than two centuries in Smyrna with great success, the goods being shipped from that port to all parts of the world.

WOMEN PLAN A SALE TO HELP THE ILL

Opportunity Shop Appeals for Donations This Week of Discarded Articles.

AID TUBERCULOSIS VICTIMS

Everything From Clothes to Furniture Welcomed—Dr. Harris Praises Relief Work.

For one week, beginning tomorrow, residents of New York City are asked by the Tuberculosis Relief Committee of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to donate their discarded articles, including everything from wearing apparel to furniture, to the committee's Opportunity Shop, 46 West Forty-seventh Street, where they will be sold and the proceeds devoted to tuberculosis relief work. Eighty women are in charge of the shop, which will be conducted on a business basis and is expected to support charitable work hitherto financed by fund raising.

Endorsed by Dr. Harris.

In endorsing the Opportunity Week campaign Dr. Louis I. Harris, Health Commissioner, said:

"The proceeds from the sale of articles at the Opportunity Shop have been so widely and generously used to assist the patients at our tuberculosis clinics that I cannot too heartily endorse your fine and humanitarian enterprise. I trust you will receive strong support from all to whom benevolence makes powerful appeal."

The Soujourners Club, a Mesopotamian organization of war veterans, gave a dinner last night at the Biltmore in honor of radio station WEAF of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for work done in behalf of inmates of veterans' hospitals. Through appeals broadcast by WEAF, it was said, 20,000 radio headsets had been distributed to these hospitals, representing contributions of \$125,000.

A memorial plaque was presented by Captain Newman J. Blackwood, commanding officer of the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, who acted as toastmaster, to Brig. Gen. John J. Carty, a Vice President of the company. Major Gen. Pershing sent a telegram commending WEAF and expressing regret at his inability to attend. Speakers included Worsfold Master Charles H. Johnson, Brig. Gen. March B. Stewart, Rear Admiral Robert E. Conz, Brig. Gen. George Richards and Captain Arthur W. Dunbar, U. S. N.

ASPARAGUS COMING HERE BY CARLOADS

Spinach, Also Plentiful, but Slow Demand Sends the Prices Down.

POTATOES NOW GOING UP

Supply of Strawberries Grows and the Quality Improves in Local Markets.

The largest supply of asparagus this season—twenty-one carloads, or approximately 150,000 bunches—was unloaded here on Friday, according to the weekly review of local food markets made public yesterday by Dr. Arthur E. Albrecht, New York director of the State Department of Farms and Markets. The loose stock sold generally at 18 to 25 cents per pound and bunches ranged from 43 to 55 cents.

"Spinach from Norfolk, Va., and vicinity was in abundant supply," the review says. "The demand was rather slow at the close of the week and in consequence, low prices featured the market. Retail prices were mostly three pounds for 25 cents. The market for cauliflower was slightly higher at the close of the week owing to light receipts. California rates of nine to fourteen heads sold at 2 to 3. Oregon shipments in similar containers ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.25.

"The quality of lettuce was generally poor. Crates of five dozen heads of iceberg type from the West wholesaled at \$1 to \$3.50, but fancy stock brought as high as \$5.

"Peas and beans were in moderate supply at the end of the week. 'Tradition' was brisk for fancy beans. At most retail stores peas and beans sold at 25 cents per pound.

"Potato prices trended toward higher levels at the end of the week. Up-State potatoes sold wholesale at \$8.50 to \$9 per 150-pound sack, and Maine potatoes at \$9 to \$9.50; Long Islands at \$11.50 to \$12 per 180-pound sack in bulk. Present high prices are undoubtedly a reflection of this season's shorter potato crop.

"Receipts of butter were liberal and prices declined 1/2 cent per pound. At retail the finest creamery butter sold mostly at 45 cents per pound.

"Near-by henry white eggs declined 3 cents per dozen at wholesale. Present prices are slightly below those of a year ago.

"Strawberries from Louisiana are in-

HONOR STATION WEAF.

Veterans Give a Dinner in Appreciation of Its Aid to Disabled.

The Soujourners Club, a Mesopotamian organization of war veterans, gave a dinner last night at the Biltmore in honor of radio station WEAF of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for work done in behalf of inmates of veterans' hospitals. Through appeals broadcast by WEAF, it was said, 20,000 radio headsets had been distributed to these hospitals, representing contributions of \$125,000.

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FOSTER FED THROUGH PIPES

Leipzig Trickster Had Chicken Soup Supplied by a Guard.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

LEIPZIG, April 11.—Harry Nelson, professional faster, had an ingenious method to get enough to eat while in his glass cage. After his arrest Friday for fraud, the police learned of his trick.

For thirty-three days he had been sealed in the cage, but he had arranged with a guard to pass him chicken soup through hollow pipes, forming the framework of the cage, during the morning hours while other watchmen dozed.

Nelson gained in weight instead of losing. This irregularity caused physicians to investigate, and they disclosed how he got his sustenance.

The net receipts obtained from those who came to see Nelson, totaling \$8,000, were seized by the police.

BIG INCREASE IN 1925 IN TRAVEL TO CITY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Station and 27,212,747 the Flatbush Avenue terminal in Brooklyn.

The year's traffic at the principal railroad terminals during 1925 follows:

Grand Central—New York Central Railroad, 23,925,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 18,028,174.

Total 1925 Grand Central, 41,953,174.

Pennsylvania Station—Pennsylvania Railroad, 10,737,816; Hudson River Railroad, 1,000,000; Long Island Railroad, 1,000,000; Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1,000,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,000,000.

Total 1925 Pennsylvania Station, 13,738,816.

Long Island City—Long Island Railroad, 1,000,000; Jamaica, including Union Hall Station, 1,000,000; East New York, 1,000,000; Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, 1,000,000; St. George Terminal, 1,000,000.

Ferry traffic into and out of New York showed an increase of 1,324,000, the total number of passengers being 100,708,174, passing the 100,000,000 mark for the first time. The number of local passengers was 49,325,772, a decrease of about 1,000,000, while railroad passengers, 51,282,402 in number, represented an increase of about 2,322,000.

The St. George-Battery ferry, the most important of the municipal lines, according to figures furnished by the Department of Plant and Structures, carried 25,340,743 passengers, an increase of about 800,000 over 1924. The same ferry in 1925, carried 942,915 vehicles, an increase of 22,067. The municipal ferries, all told, carried 288,681 passengers, an increase of about 82,000, and 2,288,573 vehicles, an increase of about 220,000.

MEXICO TO PUBLISH NOTES.

They Show New Laws Government Defends Are Not Retroactive.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, April 10.—The local press will publish Monday three notes from the United States and the answers of the Mexican Government, together with two memoranda.

The notes show that the Mexican Government is maintaining its right to dictate laws it deems necessary and that its articles are not retroactive.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

125th Street West KOCH & CO. INC. BET. LENOX AND 7TH AVES.

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Big Distinctive Values that Challenge Comparison

Three Piece All Mohair Living Room Suite \$345.00

Hair and Moss Filling, Webbing Construction, Reversible Marshall Spring Cushions, Reverse side of cushions in Brocade or Tapestry.

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Sofa, \$172.50 Arm Chair, \$75.90 Wing Chair, \$96.60

Four Piece Bedroom Suite \$239.50

Combination of American Walnut, Gum and Maple Veneer, finished in an antique Walnut.

Gate Leg Table

38x48—when Leaves are up \$29.00
45x48—when Leaves are up \$31.50
52 in. when Leaves are up \$35.00
Five ply built up top, veneered in mahogany. Drawer at each end.

Cogswell Chair 79.00

This is one of the many Cogswell Chairs now on display here. Others range in price from \$35.00 to \$115.00, and come in a large variety of most attractive coverings.

Massive Ten Piece Combination American Walnut Dining Room Suite \$250.00

A Massive Suite in combination American Walnut and Gum Wood. Finished in Huguenot color. Buffet is 66 in. long—Large Linen Drawer—Silver Tray—Semi-enclosed China Closet with drawer—Server, Extension Table, extending to 6 ft.; 5 Side Chairs and 1 Arm Chair covered in Tapestry.

Governor Winthrop Desk 92.50

All exposed parts in genuine Mahogany. A true reproduction of the Winthrop Desk. 38 inches long.

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Bensonhurst Motor Sales Corp.
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Highland Motor Sales & Service.
361 Arlington Avenue.
Perrine-Oldsmobile Company.
1433 Pitkin Avenue.

BRONX
Cassara Garage.
Southern Boulevard & Leggett Ave.
STREET ISLAND
Brown's Garage.
4118 Hylan Blvd., Great Kills.
Ellis Oldsmobile Company.
3 Union Place, Manhattan.
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Felt-Vern Garage, Inc.
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SUNDAY PROGRAMS IN CITY'S CHURCHES

Prohibition to Be the Topic of Many Pastors—Methodist Bishops Will Preach.

RABBI IN CHRISTIAN PULPIT
 Dr. Nathan Krass Will Talk on "Jesus" at the West End Presbyterian Edifice.

Prohibition will be the topic of many pastors today. Due to the fact that two Methodist conferences are in session, several Methodist Bishops will occupy pulpits and probably discuss the wet and dry issues also.

S. Edgar Nicholson, Associate Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State, will speak this evening in the Furman Manor Reformed Church, 71 West Kingsbridge Road, the Bronx. He will answer an address delivered from the same pulpit on March 21 by United States District Attorney Buckner, in which Mr. Buckner said he was for self-determination by the States as to the percentage of alcohol that is intoxicating.

"National Prohibition" will be the subject at 8:30 this afternoon of the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, President of the Federal Council of Churches, before the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A., Bedford Avenue and Monroe Street, Brooklyn. The address will be broadcast by station WEAF.

"Is Prohibition a Success?" will be the topic this evening of the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reiser, pastor of the Chelsea Methodist Church, 178th Street and Fort Washington Avenue.

The Rev. Harry E. Fisher, Secretary of the metropolitan district of the New York Civic League, will deliver an address this evening in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. Provided he has recovered from a cold Arthur J. Davis, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York State will speak also.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Pittsburgh Area will preach this morning in the Washington Square Methodist Church, Fourth Street. At 3 o'clock the Bishop will ordain a class of young men to the ministry.

Bishop William F. Oldham of Buenos Aires will preach this morning in the Metropolitan Methodist Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, taking up the World Service Program of the Methodist Church. This evening the preacher will be Bishop Herbert Welch of Japan and Korea.

Bishop L. J. Birney of China will preach this evening in St. Andrew's Methodist Church, Seventy-sixth Street, west of Columbus Avenue. His sermon will be broadcast over the church's broadcasting station WSDA.

"The Religion of Thomas Jefferson" will be the topic this morning of the Rev. Dr. A. Wakefield Slater, minister of the West Side Unitarian Church, 110th Street, just east of Broadway, in celebration of the 183d anniversary of the birth of Jefferson.

"Judaism and Americanism" will be the theme of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass in Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.

A rabbi—the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enlow of Temple Emanu-El will preach in the West End Presbyterian Church, 105th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, this evening on "Jesus." The service will be under the auspices of America's Good-will Union.

The annual service of the New York chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, will be held this evening in the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, East Eighty-ninth Street, between Park and Madison Avenues. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, chaplain of the chapter.

"Purpose and Power" will be the subject at 2:30 today before the Young Peoples' Conference of the Greater New York Federation of Churches of the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. Polling, the co-pastor, in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The preacher this morning in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 110th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be the Very Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, the dean. The preacher at 4 o'clock will be the Rev. Dr. G. A. Dyke Fitchard, rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

A service in honor of John N. Burnham, blind organist and composer, will be held this evening in the Episcopal Church of the Comforter, 162d Street, near Morris Avenue, the Bronx. Mr. Burnham will give an organ recital, including some of his own compositions.

"The Wondrous Cross" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. George H. Baker, who will begin his pastorate at the Washington Heights Baptist Church, West 145th Street and Convent Avenue, this morning.

Today is the third anniversary of the Rev. Randolph Ray as rector of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street, just east of Fifth Avenue. "The Little Church Around the Corner." Dr. Ray will preach this morning.

Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd will confirm a class in the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Thirty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. This morning the preacher will be the Rev. Dr. H. Percy Silver, the rector.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Trezler, President of the Lutheran Synod of New York and New England, will preach this morning before the Lutheran Congregation of the Holy Trinity, Nutley, N. J., which is worshipping in the Town Hall.

The preacher this morning in the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street, will be the Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, a member of the Faculty of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, will be celebrated this morning. The Rev. Dr. Paul Scherer, the pastor, will preach.

Father James M. Gillis will preach this evening in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, on "The New Decalogue of Science," by Albert Edward Weis, the lecturer will be broadcast by WLWL.

Dr. Sherwood Eddy of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. will preach

at 4 o'clock today in St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University.

"Doubt and Faith" will be the theme this morning of the Rev. Dr. Augustus Steimle, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Advent, Broadway and Ninety-third Street.

"Christianity and Spiritualism" will be the subject this morning of the Rev. Dr. Frank Warfield Crowder, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street.

Peter V. Ross will lecture tomorrow evening at 9 o'clock in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Central Park West and Ninety-fourth Street. The lecture will be broadcast by Station WMCA. Professor Herman S. Hering will lecture next Thursday evening at 8:15 o'clock in the Eleventh Street Church of Christ, Scientist, 2,323 Grand Concourse.

"The Challenge of the Hour" will be the topic this evening of the Rev. Millard S. Robinson, Superintendent of the Methodist City Society, in the Union Methodist Church and Social Centre, Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway.

"Will the God of the Jew Survive?" will be the subject this morning of the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, in Carnegie Hall.

Preceding his sermon this evening the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, will discuss conditions in Florida. The subject of his "On the Air" radio class at 3 o'clock over Station WHN will be "Can the Bible Story of the Flood be Believed?"

There will be a demonstration at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Episcopal Church of St. Mark's-in-the-Bowery.

Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue, of euthymy, the new art, of movement, in which the body is carried about, made visible by bodily expression. The program will be given by the Goshen School of Euthymy.

"The Coming of a New Humanity" will be the subject this morning of the Rev. J. Herman Randall, associate minister of the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. This evening Professor J. J. Cornatius of India will address the community forum.

John Duxbury of England will speak this afternoon at 3:45 o'clock in the West Side Y. M. C. A., Fifty-seventh Street near Eighth Avenue.

John H. Mandaford, Student Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Physicians and Surgeons' Club, will speak at 4 o'clock in the West Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., near Seventh Avenue.

The Rev. Dr. Silas Evans, President of Ripon College, Ripon, Wis., will preach this morning in the Park Avenue Baptist Church, at Sixty-fourth Street.

"Hope for Society" will be the subject at 4 o'clock today of the Rev. Dr. James M. Farr, associate pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.

SERVICES IN BROOKLYN.

Bishop Wilson to Preach in Hanson Place Methodist Church.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the New York area will preach this morning in the Hanson Place Methodist Church. He will give the official sermon of the New York East Conference, which is meeting in the church.

This evening the Rev. Robert Mc-

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Via Luxurious Clyde Line
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It will bring you the information you seek and you will have plenty of time to plan for and look ahead to your vacation. You will be amazed when you realize that you can take a Hollywood tour for no more than you would spend at home. Mail the coupon, today.

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MAY PICK SUCCESSOR TO BREWSTER IN MAY
Connecticut Episcopalians to Del-
et an Bishop at Annual
Convention.

Special to The New York Times.
 NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—A decision has been reached not to call a special meeting of the Episcopal Clergyman of Connecticut to make another attempt to elect a Coadjutor Bishop. Instead, the election will be deferred until the annual diocesan convention which will meet in Hartford about May 20.

Because of the proviso that the coadjutor, who will be chosen will succeed Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster of Connecticut, the election has all the importance and significance of the choice of a Bishop in full who will head one of the largest, most influential and prosperous Episcopal dioceses of the United States.

Bishop Brewster's successful and progressive administration has lasted more than a quarter of a century. He succeeded Bishop John Williams in 1890, and the pair have divided the duties and honor of creating the modern Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut by their joint terms, lasting more than half a century. Firmly established before, the diocese has been given a permanent place in the front rank of Protestant churches by

HONOR WOMAN DESIGNER.
 Numismatic Society Awards Medal to Mrs. Laura G. Fraser.

The American Numismatic Society awarded the J. Sanford Saltus medal to Laura G. Fraser yesterday afternoon at a meeting at the society's museum at Broadway and 158th Street.

Mrs. Fraser received the award in recognition of the excellence of a series of designs, including a polo medal, the American Horse Club medal, the Irish setter medal, the Ride-a-Wee Home medal and the G. H. Alabama and Fort Vancouver half dollars. Mrs. Fraser is the seventh recipient of the J. Sanford Saltus medal. The first recipient was her husband, James Earle Fraser.

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 45th St. and Vanderbilt Ave.
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 WILL SELL AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC AUCTION.
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 Brasses, Old Glass & China, Bronzes, Chinese Porcelains and Cloisonne, Oriental Rugs and Carpets, etc.

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 Sale Days: Friday & Saturday, April 16th and 17th, at 2 P. M. each day
JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer
 40 East 45th Street

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
 MADISON AVENUE-56th to 57th STREET-NEW YORK

Now On Free Exhibition
 Today from 2 to 5, Weekdays 4 to 6, To Time of Sale

THE CHIESA COLLECTION
Part II - Paintings

Italian primitives, including the famous St. John by Orcagna, da Messina's Portrait of a Sicilian Patrician, Correggio's Mater Amabilis, the "pala of the Rucellai" by Bernardo Daddi, The Holy Family in a Landscape by Van Der Weyden, a tondo of Fra Bartolomeo, examples by Palma Vecchio, Vivarini, Agnolo Gaddi and other masters of like importance. Illustrated catalogue five dollars and ordinary edition one dollar.

Sale - April 16 at 8:30 p.m.

Part III - Majolica - Ivories - Enamels - Textiles and Furniture

Important collection of XV-XVI century majolica, Gothic carved ivories, including coffrets and diptychs and a IX century plaque. Limoges and Italian enamels of the XIV-XVI century. Early Pisan wood carvings. A remarkable XVI century Persian manuscript. Velvets and brocades from the Gothic period to the culmination of the Venetian Renaissance and a group of Milanese and Venetian laces. Early Italian furniture. Illustrated catalogue two dollars.

Sale - April 16 and 17 at 2:15 p.m.

GARDEN FURNITURE

From an old English garden. Belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Crowther, Fulham, London, with additions from other sources. Including lead statuettes, groups, fountains and bird baths, orrery sun dials and important forged iron. Illustrated catalogue twenty-five cents.

Sale - April 14 at 2:15 p.m.

ENGLISH FURNITURE

In oak, walnut and mahogany. Including a Georgian three-part dining table, an important set of Queen Anne walnut chairs, Sheraton mahogany corner cupboards, two Georgian pine door casements, a carved pine mantel and overmantel. English pottery and china, fine old mirrors, prints, paintings and fascinating needlework. From the collection of Mr. Frank Bevan, London, with additions from other sources. Illustrated catalogue fifty cents.

Sale - April 15 at 2:15 p.m.

LIBRARY SETS

Of esteemed authors mainly in fine bindings. Collection formed by Victor Thane, Chicago. Also sporting books and prints belonging to a well-known New York collector. Rare first editions. Illustrated catalogue one dollar.

Sale - April 14 at 8:30 and April 15 at 2:30 & 8:15 p.m.

SALES CONDUCTED BY MR. BERNET AND MR. PARKE
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CARDINAL APPEALS FOR CHARITY FUND

Wants All Catholics In His
Archdiocese to Contribute
in Next Week's Drive.

SPEAKS OVER RADIO TONIGHT

Report Shows 50,000 Persons Were
Aided and 33,191 Got Hospital
Treatment Last Year.

Cardinal Hayes in a letter printed in
the annual Catholic Charities bulletin,
of which 450,000 copies were issued to
workshippers in the 33 parishes of
the New York archdiocese today, asks
every Catholic to rally to the support

of the organized Catholic Charities
this year. He is scheduled to re-
late the appeal tonight over Station
WLWL from 8:30 to 9:30 P. M. The
appeal for Catholic Charities opens
next Sunday. Last year \$1,770,674 was
contributed by 349,243 persons.

The Cardinal's Appeal.

The Cardinal's letter to the laity was
as follows:

Archbishop's House, 432 Madison
Archbishop's House, 432 Madison Av.
New York, April 11, 1926.

Dear kind friends in Christ:
"Peace be to you"—the Peace and
the Benediction of "Our Risen Lord"—
is my salutation of gratitude for
your most generous response to my
appeal of last year for Catholic
Charities.

Through your kindness the love of
Christ Himself has touched the
hearts and souls of many, even to
the uttermost limits of this archdi-
ocese. Acting in His Name, priests,
religious and laity, have labored to
root out the thorns and the briars,
to sow good seeds, to shield the
tender plant, and to offer fruit in
abundance to Our Heavenly Father.

The law of Charity has been our
never-failing inspiration in this re-
building of Faith, in the sanctifica-

tion of souls and bodies, and in the
bringing of service and support to
our needy and afflicted brethren in
Christ.

I have been greatly comforted and
strengthened by the continued sup-
port of so many thousands of my
faithful people, and I look forward
to the day when all Catholics—
young and old, rich and poor—will
gladly assist their Shepherd in car-
ing for the lost and the wounded of
the fold.

May God grant that what is yet to
be done by our humble ministry may
be accomplished by the effect of His
divine love.

Faithfully and gratefully your
Shepherd in Christ,
PATRICK CARDINAL HAYES,
Archbishop of New York.

50,000 Persons Helped.
A summary of the Catholic welfare
work was incorporated in the bulletin.
Last year nearly 50,000 persons were
aided through the expenditure of \$335-
627 by the Catholic Charities direct, or
through the St. Vincent de Paul So-
ciety and the Ladies of Charity. In
the hospital division 33,191 patients
were treated in Catholic institutions,
and nearly 3,000 patients were guided
back to complete health in conva-
lescent homes. The Catholic Probation

Bureau supervised more than 2,000
cases. A musical program has been ar-
ranged in connection with Cardinal
Hayes's radio appeal tonight. There
will be a concert by St. Stephen's
Choir, Dr. John E. Foley, direc-
tor. The soloists will be Alexander
Modesti, baritone, and Marie Tiffany
of the Metropolitan Opera House. Irish
songs will be sung by Marguerite
Kamal, with Ralph H. Martello as
accompanist.

William Ferrari-Wine Lebrun Prize.
Special to The New York Times.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—
William Ferrari, of Short Beach,
Conn., formerly a Yale Art School
student, is announced as the winner
of the Lebrun Traveling Scholarship
of \$1,400 in a nation-wide competition
conducted by the Executive Commis-
sion of the New York Chapter of the
American Institute of Architects. This
scholarship, founded by the late Pierre-
Lebrun, architect of the Metropolitan
Tower, provides for not less than six
months of travel and independent
study of architectural masterpieces
abroad. Contestants were required to
submit designs for a community ad-
itorium for a city of 10,000 to 150,000
population.

HUNTINGTON PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD THURSDAY

Art Now on View at Anderson
Galleries—\$30,000 Treasury
Among Objects Offered.

Paintings belonging to the late Mrs.
Henry E. Huntington have been re-
moved from 3 East Fifty-seventh
Street to the Anderson Galleries,
where they are on view, and will
be sold there next Thursday evening.

A large painting by Constant Troyon,
"Riding Time at La Colle, Near St.
Gaudens," most typical of his style,
for which Mrs. Huntington paid \$30,000,
will be offered.

There are ninety-four Italian quare-
cento, cinquecento and later Italian
school examples, and others of the
Barbizon, modern French, early Flem-
ish, Dutch and South German schools.
Two portraits of a child are by Mary
Casatti, now totally blind, whose work
has found its greatest appreciation
in France. Other paintings are a Corot,

"Hunting in the Net, Twilight," pur-
chased by Mr. Quattrin from Corot and
from Knoedler's by Mrs. Huntington,
and still life examples by Robie Mon-
moyne and de Fontenay.
The numerous old masters are chiefly
religious subjects, mostly Madonnas.
There is a portrait of Charles J. of
England. A Bouguereau example is a
large painting of a mother and child.
"Portrait of a Lady," by Antoine
Peche, Van Marcke is represented by
"Homeward Bound." "The Pets," a
dog and two puppies, surrounded by
sympy children, is by Diaz. A hand-
some portrait bust is Eugene Merle's
half-length profile of Charlotte-Corday.
"Moonlight," by Donette, shows a
river with church spires and windmills
silhouetted in the background.

Indian Artist Will Lecture.
The lecture this afternoon in the
Brooklyn Museum will be given by W.
Langdon Kihn, student of Indian life
and painter of Indian portraits. His
talk will be called "An Artist among
the North American Indians." His
Indian pictures have been exhibited
at the Anderson Galleries here and in
galleries in other cities. The lecture,
at 3:30 this afternoon, will be illu-
strated by photographs and paintings.

THREE MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITIONS AND SALES (TODAY 2-5 P.M.) AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES 499 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

AMERICAN, BARBIZON & DUTCH PAINTINGS FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF MR. J. J. ALBRIGHT BUFFALO, N. Y.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLD BY ORDER OF
THE EXECUTORS

WM. J. WHITE
CLEVELAND, OHIO
SOLD BY ORDER OF
MRS. WM. B. WHITE

JAMES STILLMAN
NEW YORK
SOLD BY ORDER OF HIS SON
C. C. STILLMAN

(To be sold Wednesday evening, April 14, at 8:15)

PAINTINGS

INCLUDING FINE EXAMPLES OF THE
ITALIAN QUATTROCENTO, CINQUECENTO
& LATER SCHOOLS & ALSO OF THE
BARBIZON & MODERN FRENCH
EARLY FLEMISH, DUTCH, SOUTH GERMAN
& OTHER SCHOOLS

REMOVED FROM
2 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

SOLD TO CLOSE THE ESTATE

(To be sold Thursday evening, April 15, at 8:15)

RARE & IMPORTANT
GOBELIN & FLEMISH
TAPESTRIES
FURNITURE, RUGS, NEEDLEWORK
ARMS & BARYE BRONZES

FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF
MR. J. J. ALBRIGHT
BUFFALO, N. Y.

(EXHIBITED AT THE ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY)

SAMUEL W. WEIS

CHICAGO, ILL.

(EXHIBITED AT THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE
& THE DELGADO MUSEUM OF ART)

& OTHER PRIVATE OWNERS & ESTATES

(To be sold Friday, Saturday afternoons, April 16, 17, at 2:30)

SALES BY MR. F. A. CHAPMAN AND MR. A. N. BADE

SPEAR'S Warehouse Removal Sale

The
Largest
Furniture
Warehouse on
Manhattan Island

Thousands and thousands of feet of floor space
in the new Spear warehouse, stretching along about
a block of 22nd Street. Within practically a stone's throw
of both stores, near the main arteries of travel, ideally located
to make Spear delivery service quicker, surer, more scrupulously
helpful than ever! A warehouse big enough to house the tremendous
orders of brand new, fresh-from-the-market furnishings which are now under
way for us in the foremost factories—to which all present stocks in the old
warehouses must be immediately sacrificed.

Unprecedented Opportunities for Home Furnishing

This sale begins TOMORROW, APRIL 12, with what
are probably the most remarkable values a furniture store
has ever offered. It will continue with a series of eventful un-
dersellings to last until the furniture in the present warehouses
has been completely disposed of. You can save on living room,
dining room, bedroom furniture, rugs, bedding, lamps, tables, chairs,
lacquered furniture, fibre furniture, refrigerators, breakfast sets—any-
thing and everything that goes to make a home comfortable and liveable.

LIBERAL CREDIT Even more generous
terms than usual in
force during the Removal Sale. Pay a small first pay-
ment on any Removal Sale special, divide the other pay-
ments into small amounts to extend a year or longer. Take
advantage of these spectacular prices and pay for your selec-
tions while you use them and when convenient financially.

\$2,225,000 worth of Furniture, Rugs and Bedding at Removal Sale Prices

Dining and Breakfast Sets

\$276.50	8 Piece Renaissance Suite	\$169.75
329.75	10 Piece Walnut Veneer Suite	199.50
439.75	10 Piece Italian Suite	296.50
497.50	10 Piece Renaissance Suite	296.50
437.50	10 Piece Elizabethan Suite	319.75
1050.00	10 Piece Marquetry Inlaid Suite	696.50
46.50	5 Piece Breakfast Set	29.95
79.50	5 Piece Decorated Set	46.75

Odd Pieces, Special

\$26.50	Walnut Chests, cedar lined	\$19.50
14.50	Cedar Chests, 33 in. long	11.40
16.95	Carved Pedestal End Table	11.95
24.50	48 inch Davenport Table	16.95
10.50	Book Trough End Table	6.95
19.95	Occasional Tables (27 in. top)	13.95
39.50	Dressers, Walnut Veneer	29.75
29.50	Fibre Strollers, choice finishes	16.95

Bed Room Furniture

\$279.50	4 Piece Colonial Suite (Mtg. Veneer)	\$169.75
319.50	4 Piece Walnut Veneer Suite	169.75
327.50	4 Piece Decorated Suite	196.50
397.25	4 Piece Suite (Oak Interiors)	298.75
469.50	4 Piece Walnut Veneer Suite	333.75
489.75	4 Piece Period Suite	339.50
579.75	4 Piece Period Suite	439.50

Rugs ~ Linoleums

\$36.50	9 x 12 Tapestry Rugs	\$24.75
42.50	9 x 12 Velvet Rugs	29.75
54.50	9 x 12 Axminster Rugs	39.75
.95	Felton Printed Linoleum, per yd.	.59
2.10	Inlaid Linoleum, per yd.	1.69
3.65	Oval Scatter Rugs	2.95

Living Room and Davenport Suites

\$229.75	3 Piece Suite in Tapestry or Velour	\$179.50
298.50	Mohair Suite with Carved Beading	199.50
375.00	Velour and Tapestry Suite, Birch Frame Finished Mhg.	298.50
496.50	Frieze and Velour Suite in High Colors	398.50
729.75	Mohair Suite Custom Built Throughout	566.00
195.00	Bed Davenport Suite in Jacquard Velour	149.75
279.00	Bed Davenport Suite in Jacquard Velour	196.50

Bedding and Day Beds

\$39.75	Bed Outfit (3 Pieces)	\$29.75
35.00	Dr. Rains Mattress	24.95
16.50	Cotton Mattress	11.95
16.50	Coil Spring	11.95
39.75	Double Day Bed	29.75
69.75	4-Poster Day Bed	59.75

Decorative Pieces

\$72.50	Telephone Sets hand decorated	\$59.50
13.50	Hanging Bookshelves	8.75
79.50	Pier Book Cases green, amber, blue, black	59.75
129.00	Decorated Wall Desks lacquer finishes	98.75

for Small Rooms

\$34.75	Two-in-one Tables	\$29.75
32.50	Gate Leg Table	24.75
10.50	Window Chairs	5.75
34.50	Drop-leaf Tea Wagon	26.75
69.75	Secretary Desk	49.75
18.75	Venetian Mirrors	12.95

Summer Furnishings

\$19.75	Mission Porch Sets	\$11.50
14.75	Fibre Chairs	9.75
16.50	Fibre Tables	9.95
46.75	Glider, Hammock Striped Coverings	39.95
69.50	Upholstered Fibre Set	49.75
9 x 12 Ft.	Kimark Rugs	25.00

In Mahogany finish

\$10.50	Practical Sewing Chests	\$6.95
112.50	Gov. Winthrop Desk	89.75
39.75	High Boy Chair	29.75
26.95	Martha Washington Cabinet (mahogany)	16.95

All Kinds of Chairs

\$24.75	Upholstered Boudoir Chair	\$16.95
26.50	Cane Back Chair	19.75
32.50	Crotona Boudoir Chair	23.75
46.75	Tapestry Chair	34.75
49.75	Cognac Chair	36.75
69.50	Upholstered Wing Chair	49.75
96.50	Cognac Chair	69.50

SALE STARTS MONDAY

22-26 W. 34th St.

SPEAR'S

22-26 W. 34th Street
6th Ave. at 16th Street

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

6th Ave. at 16th St.

SEE THE FAMOUS 25 ROOMS



Special
Mohair Living Room Suite
Two Pieces, Regularly \$295

NOW \$239

THIS high-grade Louis XV two-piece Living
Room Suite will be custom-made to your order
from a selection of fine Mohairs, Friezes and
Brocatelles to match the color scheme of your home.
Finest construction includes, all hair filling, web
backs and bottoms, deep reversible spring cushions
and hand-carved frame. Sofa 7 ft. long. High-back
chair or odd chair as illustrated is \$59 extra. Only
a limited quantity to be sold at the reduced price.

KELLNER BROS.

Thirty Five years selling Good Furniture
Southeast Corner 15th Street & 6th Avenue

MILLER'S BODY LIES IN STATE TONIGHT

Tribute Will Be Paid to Actor in Little Church Around the Corner.

FUNERAL SERVICES TUESDAY

Members of Lotos Club and the Players to Be at Bier—The Honorary Pallbearers.

Funeral services for Henry Miller, the actor and producer, who died on Friday night, will be held Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock at the Little Church around the Corner, in East Twenty-ninth Street.

The actor's body will lie in state at the church after 7 o'clock this evening. Members of the Lotos Club and the Players Club, to all of which the actor belonged, will participate in the funeral services, which will be conducted by Dr. Randolph Ray. Honorary pallbearers will be A. L. Erlanger, Otto Skinner, David Belasco, John Drew, Holbrook Blinn, Arthur Richmond, A. E. Thomas, Arthur Hornblow Jr. and Paul Allen.

Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery. Pending the arrival of Mrs. Miller, who is now in Europe, the body will be placed in a receiving vault.

HENRY MILLER JR. TALKS.

Expresses Belief That His Own Disgrace Hastened Father's Death.

SANTA ANA, Cal., April 10 (U.S.).—Henry Miller Jr., son of the noted actor who died last night in New York, expressed the belief from a cell in the county jail here today that his own disgrace had hastened his father's death.

Miller, who prior to being sentenced in Los Angeles to ten months in jail for narcotic law violations, pleaded that he feared his father's death, and that he feared his father's death, and that he feared his father's death.

"Father has not written me in many years, but he never lost interest in me, his son," Miller said. "He told me once he thought I was turning on the gas for being responsible for my coming into the world. Because of the sentence I had brought him, I decided to kill myself. I tried, but surgeons saved me. It would have been better for all concerned had I succeeded. I failed and here I am in jail."

Miller declared he did not know whether his mother thought he was a son of hers, but he would approach her "with the soul of a man" at the conclusion of his jail sentence.

Other Obituaries Notices are printed on Page 18, Section 1.

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NESTOR, Mrs. and Mrs. Joseph Nestor, 100 West 10th St., Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a daughter, April 4, 1926.

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Mercantile Properties, Inc.

Secured Sinking Fund
5 1/2% Bonds

Due January 1, 1946
With Stock Purchase Warrants

F. W. Woolworth Co. is lessee
of real estate to be owned
by this Company

Price 94 1/4 and Interest
To Yield About 6%

COGGESHALL and HICKS

Members New York Stock Exchange
128 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

McClave & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Members N. Y. Cotton Exchange
67 Exchange Place
New York
Telephone Hanover 1515

Full Lots Odd Lots

Bought and sold for cash,
or carried on conservative
margin.
Our aim is to extend to
either the "full" or "odd"
lot trader the best service
possible.
Weekly Market Letter will
be mailed upon request.

UPTOWN OFFICE
Hotel Ansonia, 73rd St. & B'way
Telephone Endicott 1515

Odd Lots 100 Share Lots

Conservative Accounts Solicited

Curb Securities Bought or Sold for Cash

Inquiries Invited

John Muir & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Market
Associate Members
New York Curb Market

61 Broadway New York

Chesapeake & Ohio Scrip

Wilson & Co. Scrip

Childs Co. Scrip

North American Scrip

Pacific Oil Stubs

RIGHTS
SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS

Bought-Sold-Quoted

Josephthal & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
128 Broadway New York
Tel. Exch. 1115

A Well Balanced Selection from the Present Bond Market

Our April
Investment List

Range in Yield
4% to 8.12%

For the Individual Investor
An attempt has been made in this
listing to classify certain well
chosen issues as to their proper
place in various investment
programs.

Send for Investment List A

THE EQUITABLE
TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK

37 Wall Street
247 Broadway 355 Madison Avenue

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Drift Idly in Narrow
and Unimportant Trading—
Bank Loans Decrease Sharply.

Market fluctuations yesterday were little changed from those which have been the rule all week. That is, trading was dull on an extremely light and unimportant scale, representing merely the ebb and flow of such small measure of speculative interest as remains. Strength in the railroad issues, particularly the shares of corporations possessing "merger possibilities," was one bright spot in the two hours of trading. As an instance of how the cross-currents are running, however, several units of the motor group were weak, two of them falling more than three points. Possibly this was the month's market history is summed up, such days as yesterday in the stock market will have no place of importance at all. After such wild gyrations as took place in the market last month, however, such a period of calm and quiet is welcome if for no other reason than to give the country an opportunity to regain its normal perspective of security prices.

The excitement occasioned in Cuba by the run on several banks there had no effect whatever upon the market here and did not even cause weakness in the sugar shares, which might conceivably be most affected in case of the development of a serious situation. Bankers here express the opinion that the situation will be well in hand by the opening of business tomorrow and that there is no particular cause for alarm regarding conditions in that country.

An event of more than passing interest in Wall Street, although it had no direct effect upon the market, but rather indicated in a substantial manner one phase of the recent drastic liquidation, was the return of the Associated Banks to a surplus reserve after these institutions had in the previous week reported the largest deficit in actual reserve since the first week of March, 1925. This was evidently accomplished by the recalling of loans, as well as by the passing of the influence of monthly and quarterly settlements. Loans decreased by \$119,776,000. The reserve item now stands at \$19,691,700 through an increase during the week of \$3,851,200 in reserve, which effectively wiped out the previous week's deficit of \$34,159,500.

The continued falling off in unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation for the third successive month, as announced yesterday, doubtless forecasts a moderate decline, at least, in ratios of operation by plants. The month's decline was 236,000 tons, just about in line with expectations. This continued decrease in new business in hand serves to emphasize two outstanding developments which are characteristic of the iron and steel trade at the moment. First, that forward buying is on a moderate scale; second, that the insistence on early Spring deliveries of these heavy materials has speeded up the ratios of operation to what may be considered a somewhat abnormal pace, and that some let-down from this pace is imminent.

MONEY.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926.

Call Loans.

Following is the range of call money loans in this week for a series of years:

High, Low, Rate	High, Low, Rate
1925 1/2 3/4 4 1/2	1924 1/2 3/4 4 1/2
1923 1/2 3/4 4 1/2	1922 1/2 3/4 4 1/2
1921 1/2 3/4 4 1/2	1920 1/2 3/4 4 1/2

Time Loans.

Saturday, Friday.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' commercial paper:

1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days' commercial paper:

1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2	4 1/2 to 5 1/2

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2.

Prime bankers' acceptances eligible for purchase or discount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:

30 days	60 days	90 days	120 days	180 days	270 days	360 days
3 1/2 to 4 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2	3 1/2 to 4 1/2

London Market.

Money in London 1/2 off at 3 1/2 per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at \$45 11/16. The Bank of England today shipped \$10,000 bar gold to Holland and \$10,000 to India.

Clearing House Exchange.

Exchange of checks on the New York Clearing House, \$228,000,000; balances \$24,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$36,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, \$399,000,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were irregular during the two-hour session yesterday morning and trading was again on a small scale. The railroad shares held firm under leadership of carriers likely to figure in pending consolidation, and where declines were reported in this group they were generally fractional. Among the industrials the automobile stocks were weakest. Declines of 1 to 3 points or more were recorded in the motors, and some of these issues were within striking distance of the low levels touched during the market collapse last month. Hudson Motors reacted to 70% and closed with a net loss of 3 1/2 points for the day. Jordan was off 3 1/2 points, having sold as low as 37. General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker also were lower. Steel and equipment stocks were heavy, the decline in the former being due to reports of a further drop in production, which was confirmed after the close of the market. At no time during the morning, however, was there any pressure to sell stocks, but a further decline in the steel group was expected from the opening of business.

Steel Tonnage Reduction.

The United States Steel Corporation, soon after the close of the stock market yesterday, reported a reduction of 338,887 tons in forward orders at the close of March. This was about in line with expectations, predictions earlier in the week having been for a reduction of between 225,000 and 250,000 tons. Total orders carried on the books on March 31 aggregated 4,379,335 tons, still a comfortable margin, and compared with 5,033,364 tons at the close of 1925. The current total is the smallest since Oct. 31, and is approximately 500,000 tons less than the total at the close of the first quarter last year. The reduction is not considered surprising in view of the record breaking activity in the steel industry last month. Considering the production and shipment record last month, trade leaders said the belief that new buying during March, based upon the daily average, was slightly larger than in February.

Week of Strength in Bonds.

With scarcely an exception domestic and foreign bonds moved up fractionally yesterday, closing a week marked by an almost uninterrupted advance. Trading was brisk for a short period and the close of the week saw issues stood at their highest levels of the present year. With money cheap and the investment demand augmented by the recent heavy liquidation in the stock market it was apparent that the supply of high-grade investment bonds was less than the demand. This situation was accentuated by the comparatively small offerings of new bonds in the low yield class. It was mostly in this type of security that the demand concentrated, though strength was shown throughout the list. The absorptive powers of the market were demonstrated by the prompt sale of \$35,000,000 public utility issues during the week and of a \$25,000,000 City of Philadelphia issue. The supply of United States Government obligations showed further signs of diminishing, and prices were firm all week.

Railroad Income and Wages.

Spokesmen for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, which have wage demands pending on virtually all the railroads of the country with the exception of the Southern Railway, declare that the carriers are enjoying the most prosperous time of their 100 years of service and are well able to pay increased wages. Railroad executives are refuting the argument with figures which show that the five years since the resumption of private control have yielded relatively smaller net returns than any other five-year period in the last quarter-century. Meanwhile the wage conference of the western roads and the employe representatives in Chicago has broken up without reaching any agreement and adjourned until May 3.

Valuation of the Carriers.

Two important cases are now pending in the Federal courts which have a definite bearing upon the future earnings of the railroads. The first, that of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake, in which the Federal District Court of California has ruled that the Interstate Commerce Commission can not appraise a railroad "for rate making purposes only," is now on its way to the United States Supreme Court, the other which is the suit brought by the Kansas City Southern in the Federal Court of the Western District of Missouri to enjoin the final valuation of its property made by the commission, was heard on March 29 and 30. The ruling in either of these cases is believed by railroad men will substantially influence the income possibilities and credit position of the carriers.

Fate of Florida East Coast.

Railroad men feel that when consolidation of the carriers gets actively under way the Florida East Coast Railway will be added to the Atlantic Coast Line system which is now awaiting the clearing up of the unification question by Congress. Union of the Atlantic Coast Line and the Louisville & Nashville will be, as someone has said, merely the joining of two properties already one. Operating policies are essentially the same now and the physical union will be even stronger if the Commission approves a petition for the construction of a connecting line between the Cincinnati & Ohio, jointly operated by the two roads. Addition of the Florida East Coast would make the system not only the richest in the country, but one of the largest.

Last Week's Movements of Gold.

Imports of gold last week, as reported by the Federal Board of New York, were \$24,000, and exports were \$117,000. The exports went chiefly to Mexico.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London 1-1/2 off at 29 15-16 per ounce; New York price 1/4 off at 29c.

Range for 1926: Highest Lowest.

London 1926 1925 1924 1923 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1889 1888 1887 1886 1885 1884 1883 1882 1881 1880 1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1874 1873 1872 1871 1870 1869 1868 1867 1866 1865 1864 1863 1862 1861 1860 1859 1858 1857 1856 1855 1854 1853 1852 1851 1850 1849 1848 1847 1846 1845 1844 1843 1842 1841 1840 1839 1838 1837 1836 1835 1834 1833 1832 1831 1830 1829 1828 1827 1826 1825 1824 1823 1822 1821 1820 1819 1818 1817 1816 1815 1814 1813 1812 1811 1810 1809 1808 1807 1806 1805 1804 1803 1802 1801 1800 1799 1798 1797 1796 1795 1794 1793 1792 1791 1790 1789 1788 1787 1786 1785 1784 1783 1782 1781 1780 1779 1778 1777 1776 1775 1774 1773 1772 1771 1770 1769 1768 1767 1766 1765 1764 1763 1762 1761 1760 1759 1758 1757 1756 1755 1754 1753 1752 1751 1750 1749 1748 1747 1746 1745 1744 1743 1742 1741 1740 1739 1738 1737 1736 1735 1734 1733 1732 1731 1730 1729 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Gutttag Bros.

18 Exchange Pl. New York

996,887 TONS DROPPED IN U. S. STEEL ORDERS

Announcement of Decrease in Unfilled Orders Precedes Fall in Common Stock.

SLUMP HAD BEEN EXPECTED

After Record Production in Industry in March, Recession From High Pace Was Foreseen.

A reduction of 236,887 tons in the volume of unfilled orders carried on the books of the United States Steel Corporation as of March 31 was announced shortly after the close of business on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. This reduction is in line with estimates made earlier in the week which called for a drop of between 225,000 and 250,000 tons. The common stock of the corporation dropped to around 120 yesterday, probably in connection with discounting the reduction in orders reported yesterday.

A total of 4,379,835 tons of forward orders was carried on the corporation's books at the close of March. This is the smallest total reported for any month since last October and compares with forward orders aggregating 5,033,364 reported on Dec. 31, 1925. Compared with March last year the current total is smaller by approximately 500,000 tons.

According to opinion expressed in the steel trade yesterday the amount of orders carried on the company's books is still a comfortable margin and assures active operations for some time to come. Attention is called to the fact that all production records for the steel industry were broken last month when new high records were established. It is expected that production will continue on a large scale in the immediate future, but trade leaders declare it is natural to expect some reduction in production in the near future, as the pace set last month cannot be maintained indefinitely.

No figures were available yesterday as to the estimated amount of shipments from the corporation's mills last month or as to the amount of new business placed with the company. In view of the figures published by the American Iron and Steel Institute earlier in the week, showing that the production of steel ingots in March broke all previous records, it was assumed that production figures for the Steel Corporation also established a new high monthly record. In connection with this the opinion was expressed that the reduction of only 236,887 tons in the Steel Corporation's orders, compared with record-breaking activity last month, indicates that new buying for March, based upon a daily average, was larger than the new buying reported for February.

The following table shows the unfilled orders reported by the United States Steel Corporation at the close of each month for three years:

	1925	1924	1923
March	4,379,835	4,883,754	4,730,907
February	4,619,252	5,244,771	4,752,901
January	4,882,739	5,037,323	4,758,429
December	5,033,364	4,816,676	4,445,230
November	4,981,780	4,681,780	4,382,825
October	4,109,182	3,925,279	4,082,825
September	3,717,297	3,473,780	3,035,740
August	3,280,471	3,082,471	2,750,471
July	2,538,467	2,187,672	2,010,763
June	2,187,672	1,875,467	1,675,467
May	1,498,890	1,258,890	1,081,371
April	1,446,568	1,208,441	1,031,371

The high record for forward business was 12,180,000 tons at the close of April, 1917, soon after the United States entered the war.

COPPER OUTPUT FOR MARCH.

Lake Smelters Approach Spring With No Surplus.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 10.—March production of refined copper in the Michigan district was 13,885,000 pounds; Calumet and Hecla Consolidated and its subsidiary, Isle Royale, produced 9,080,000 of this total.

Production of new Cornelia for March was 7,231,560 pounds against 5,972,400 in February and 6,489 in March, 1925.

Output of Calumet and Arizona for March was 4,020,000 pounds against 3,960,000 in February and 3,416,000 in March a year ago.

The copper produced by the East Butte Mining Co. in the year 1925 was 6,811,168 pounds at a cost of 14.35 cents per pound.

A rich seam, found originally in the Mohawk, extends through the Seneca property and this area is about to be reached on the Seneca.

For the first time in history, save for the war period, the lake smelters are approaching spring with no surplus copper on hand.

The Tennessee Copper and Chemical Company reports for the year 1925, production of 13,625,707 pounds of copper.

March output of the Katanga Copper Company of Africa totaled 14,452,480 pounds of copper, which compares with 13,874,500 pounds in February and 16,175,040 pounds in March, 1925.

Shipments of ore to the mill of Seneca Copper Company in March averaged 896 tons daily against 689 in February and 686 in January.

BROKERS TO DINE APRIL 16.

Association of Stock Exchange Firms to Meet at Hotel Astor.

More than 1,000 members of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms and their guests will attend the annual meeting of the body at the Hotel Astor, Friday night, April 16. Attendance is limited to members of firms of Stock Exchange houses, who will have as their guests officers of banks, trust companies and corporations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

French and Belgian Francs Rally as the Continent Reverses Its Position—Sterling Firm.

Where there had been pressure on Friday by European operators, yesterday witnessed a reversal in the position of the Continent toward the French and Belgian francs, and both rose sharply on the basis of higher cables from abroad. Short covering was said to account in part for the rally, while another reason advanced was a better feeling with regard to the granting of a Belgian loan. At the day's top the French franc showed a gain of 3/4 points, at 34 1/4 cents, while the Belgian unit was 11 points up at 3.50 cents.

Sterling was firm around 48 1/2 cents, around which it moved narrowly last week. Italian lire also ruled steady and unchanged. Spanish, Swiss, Holland and the Scandinavian currencies were dull. New loans were reached in the Chinese exchanges, but the Japanese yen improved to 46 1/2 cents, notwithstanding the publication of the foreign trade statement for the first ten days of the month, which showed a big increase in import balance. South American currencies were lower.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926.

RANGE OF RATES, SIGHT EXCHANGE.

	High	Low	Friday
LONDON	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
PARIS	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
BERLIN	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
BREMEN	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
AMSTERDAM	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
BRUSSELS	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4
STOCKHOLM	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all other representations cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

	Thurs.	Fri.	Week
STERLING—Par 100 cts per \$100	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
FRANCE—Par 100 cts per franc	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
GERMANY—Par 100 cts per mark	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
ITALY—Par 100 cts per lira	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
NETHERLANDS—Par 100 cts per guilder	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
SWITZERLAND—Par 100 cts per franc	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
AUSTRIA—Par 100 cts per schilling	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 100 cts per crown	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
HUNGARY—Par 100 cts per forint	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
YUGOSLAVIA—Par 100 cts per dinar	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
ROMANIA—Par 100 cts per lei	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
SEAN—Par 100 cts per peseta	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
SPAIN—Par 100 cts per peseta	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
PORTUGAL—Par 100 cts per escudo	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
ARGENTINA—Par 100 cts per peso	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
CHINA—Par 100 cts per dollar	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
HONGKONG—Par 100 cts per dollar	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
PEKING—Par 100 cts per dollar	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
SHANGHAI—Par 100 cts per dollar	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
INDIA—Par 100 cts per rupee	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
CEYLON—Par 100 cts per rupee	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
SIAM—Par 100 cts per baht	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
THAILAND—Par 100 cts per baht	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
INDONESIA—Par 100 cts per rupiah	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
PHILIPPINES—Par 100 cts per peso	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
JAPAN—Par 100 cts per yen	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
PERU—Par 100 cts per sol	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
URUGUAY—Par 100 cts per peso	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
MONTREAL—Par 100 cts per Canadian dollar	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Russian Currency.			

Prices for pre-revolution Russian rubles noted are as follows: Par \$14.63 cents per ruble.

100-ruble notes..... 13 1/2
50-ruble notes..... 13 1/2

NOSTRAND BANK ELECTS.

James P. Kelly Heads New Brooklyn Financial Institution.

The incorporators of the new Nostrand Bank, to be located at Avenue U and East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, elected the following permanent executives yesterday: President, James P. Kelly; Vice Presidents, Philip J. Termini and William F. Heide; Vice President and cashier, William S. Germain.

Mr. Kelly has been a large real estate operator in Flatbush. He has also been active in banking affairs, having been until recently a director and Vice President of the West End Bank of Brooklyn. He is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Greenwald Bank and has also served as a director of the Old Colony State Bank.

Mr. Termini is a lawyer and Mr. Heide is one of the owners and managing directors of Henry Heide, Inc., candy manufacturers. Mr. Germain was one of the organizers of the West End Bank of Brooklyn and until recently served as its cashier. It had been intended to open the bank April 15, but owing to delays in the completion of the premises the opening has been deferred to May 15.

American Trust Leases Office Site.

The American Trust Company acquired a lease yesterday on property at 57 Bay Street, St. George, S. I., from the Staten Island Edison Company, to be opened about July 1 as a temporary office until permanent offices are opened at 30 Bay Street.

A twelve-story building on the latter site will house the trust company and the New York Title and Mortgage Company, with which it is affiliated.

\$1,000,000 BANK MERGER NOW READY

Consolidation of Chase National and Mechanics and Metals in Effect Tomorrow.

TO OPEN A NEW BRANCH

Park Avenue Chase Office to Take Over M. & M. Madison Avenue Accounts and Staff.

The merger of the Chase National Bank and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank will go into effect tomorrow, creating an institution with total resources of more than a billion dollars and a capital structure of more than \$90,000,000.

The business of the Chase National Bank and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank will be divided into two branches. The Chase National Bank will be opened tomorrow morning, at 510 Park Avenue.

The Advisory Committee of the new branch is composed of A. J. Biddle Jr., Mrs. Jonathan Buckley, Edward L. Burdell Jr., Middleton S. Burdell, Harry C. Cushing Jr., V. Evert Macy, Mrs. Charles H. Mackay, John H. Morgan, Morgan, Mrs. John T. Pratt, Noah C. Rogers, Miss Mary Wall Andrews, Robert L. Clark, Gates W. McGarrath, John H. Hugg, and Carl J. Schmidlapp and Albert H. Wiggin.

The branch will contain a women's department and the deposit facilities will be among the most complete outside of the Wall Street district, the vault in addition to the branch being a service to keep customers informed during the day of important financial and business events.

The merger of the banks was announced Feb. 12, and was ratified by the stockholders last month. The enlarged board of directors of the combined institution, which will be known as the Chase National Bank of New York, will represent a wide range of business interests and experience.

Albert H. Wiggin, now Chairman of the board and President of the Chase National Bank, will be Chairman of the board of the consolidated bank. Gates W. McGarrath, Chairman of the board of the Mechanics and Metals, will be Chairman of the Executive Committee and Mr. McGarrath, President of the Mechanics and Metals, will be President of the combined institution.

The present office of the combined institution will be retained at 87 Broadway and the new street and the branch system throughout Manhattan and Brooklyn will be large and small, having made anything in the best years. On the average 60 per cent. report a net profit, the remaining 40 per cent. report a net loss.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that Federal statistics show not more than two-thirds of all corporate enterprises in the country are profitable. However, the earnings of representative corporations were nearly a third larger than for the preceding year.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that Federal statistics show not more than two-thirds of all corporate enterprises in the country are profitable. However, the earnings of representative corporations were nearly a third larger than for the preceding year.

The big money-making group of 1925 contained no bank, Mr. Lewis stated. The fact is not unusual, as not more than two-thirds of all corporate enterprises are profitable. In ten other major industrial groups no one cleared the necessary amount to place it within the chosen group. Nine automobile companies were in the group, as were five of more oil companies. One automobile body manufacturer reported a profit of \$15,000,000.

GENERAL MOTORS EXHIBIT.

Will Open Permanent Show of All Products at Atlantic City in July.

A permanent exhibit of all the products of the General Motors Corporation will be open to the public on the Steel Pier at Atlantic City in July, according to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President of the corporation. This is the first time in the history of the corporation that a permanent display of all its products will be made.

The display will be contained in 22,000 square feet of space and will include six lines of General Motors passenger cars, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac. Further than these will be shown the GMC trucks, the products of the Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, the Fisher Body Company, the Frigidaire Company, Delco Farm Lighting Systems and Power Plants and numerous General Motors parts and accessories. At night the exhibit will be illuminated with an animated electric sign 65 feet in length and also by a fixed electric sign 290 feet long.

MUSIC MASTER CO. RECEIVER

Radio Concern Files Petition of Involuntary Bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP).—Temporary receivers were appointed by Federal Judge Thompson today for the Music Master Corporation, manufacturer of radio receivers and loud speakers. The action was taken after a petition of involuntary bankruptcy had been filed by creditors with claims aggregating \$21,771.

Directors of the corporation admitted its insolvency, giving "general depression" in the radio industry as the cause. Counsel for the concern estimated its liabilities at \$120,000 and assets between \$300,000 and \$400,000.

Mervyn G. Baker, President of the Penn National Bank, and David S. Ludlow, former President of the Auto Radio Co., were appointed temporary receivers under a joint bond of \$50,000. Application for permanent receivers will be made later.

Walter L. Brown, President of the Music Master Corporation, was appointed receiver of the corporation's assets.

BARNSDALL QUARTERLY NET.

\$1,500,000 Thus Far This Year Equals \$1.30 a Common Share.

Net earnings of the Barnsdall Corporation for the first quarter of this year were \$1,500,000, after depreciation, depletion and Federal taxes, equivalent to \$1.30 a share on the 1,145,538 shares of combined A and B common stock outstanding.

According to the balance sheet as of Feb. 28, cash on hand exceeded \$3,300,000, while working capital totaled \$1,145,538. The corporation's cash alone was more than enough to cover its liabilities, while the balance sheet showed a 100 per cent. debentures and the capital stock.

Individual Debits Lower for the Week But Exceed 1925 Week by \$2,374,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Debits to individual accounts, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in leading cities for the week ending April 7 aggregated \$13,368,000,000 or about one-half of 1 per cent. less than the total of \$13,637,000,000 reported for the preceding week.

New York City reported a reduction of \$236,887,000, Chicago of \$76,000,000 and Philadelphia of \$19,000,000.

The principal history of the week: Boston, \$102,000,000; New Orleans, \$47,000,000; Cleveland, \$42,000,000; Los Angeles, \$23,000,000 and St. Louis \$30,000,000.

As compared with the week ending April 8, 1925, the debits are larger by \$2,374,000,000 or 21 1/2 per cent. Increases are shown for most of the more important centers, the largest increases being as follows:

New York City, \$1,614,000,000; Boston, \$181,000,000; Chicago, \$68,000,000; Cleveland, \$66,000,000; San Francisco, \$53,000,000; New Orleans, \$48,000,000; Detroit, \$43,000,000; Los Angeles, \$23,000,000.

94 CORPORATIONS IN \$10,000,000 CLASS

Five Earned Over \$90,000,000 Last Year—A. T. & T. Leads.

Reports of earnings for 1925 of \$10,000,000 or more have been made by ninety-four American corporations, with five corporations leading the group placing their income from \$90,000,000 to well over \$100,000,000, according to an article on "The Big Money Makers of America," by Reuben A. Lewis Jr., in the American Bankers' Association Journal.

The five corporations which head the group, according to the article, The American Bankers' Association and Telegraph Company, \$107,000,000; General Motors Corporation, \$106,000,000; the United Fruit Company, whose earnings are not published, but estimates of \$100,000,000 to \$115,000,000 for 1925 suggest its position for 1925 (the estimated earnings of Ford were given as \$94,560,397 last week); the United States Steel Corporation, \$90,000,000, and Standard Oil of New Jersey, whose earnings are not yet reported, but which is ranked with the leaders.

"There never has been a time," writes Mr. Lewis, "when there were so many corporations in the United States in the \$10,000,000-a-year-or-better class. Since 1921, memorable for the fact that the number of corporations that year there were thirty-two, in 1922, fifty-nine, in 1923, sixty-nine, and in 1924, seventy-five.

With business growing along more briskly during 1925, the earnings of representative corporations were nearly a third larger than for the preceding year.

Mr. Lewis pointed out that Federal statistics show not more than two-thirds of all corporate enterprises in the country are profitable. However, the earnings of representative corporations were nearly a third larger than for the preceding year.

The big money-making group of 1925 contained no bank, Mr. Lewis stated. The fact is not unusual, as not more than two-thirds of all corporate enterprises are profitable. In ten other major industrial groups no one cleared the necessary amount to place it within the chosen group. Nine automobile companies were in the group, as were five of more oil companies. One automobile body manufacturer reported a profit of \$15,000,000.

NEW BANK PERMITS ASKED.

Woodside National Bank Is Among the Applicants.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Applications to organize have been received by the Controller of the Currency from the Seaford National Bank of Seaford, N. Y., capital \$25,000, through Frank W. Raynor of Seaford, and the Woodside National Bank of New York City, capital \$200,000, through R. Leslie Smith of 208 Steiny Avenue, Long Island City.

Formal announcement was made that the Chase National Bank of New York, capital \$200,000, and the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York, capital \$100,000, have consolidated under the name of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, with a capital stock of \$400,000, and the National Bank of Charlotteville, Va., capital \$400,000, and the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Charlotteville, capital \$100,000, have consolidated under the name of the National Bank of Charlotteville, with a capital stock of \$500,000.

Brazilian Traction Shows a Gain.

The Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company reports gross earnings in February of \$2,893,557 against \$2,207,339 in February, 1925, and balance after expenses of \$1,678,787 against \$1,284,842. Gross for the first two months was \$6,057,227 against \$4,328,718 and balance after expenses \$3,471,074 against \$2,777,835.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

Closing April 10, 1926.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
22 railroads	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
10 industrials	145.23	144.11	144.24	-.79
50 stocks	115.59	115.07	115.23	-.35

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Apr. 9	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 8	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 7	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 6	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 5	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 4	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 3	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 2	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
Apr. 1	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1925, 1924	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1923	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1922	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1921	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1920	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1919	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1918	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1917	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1916	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1915	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1914	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1913	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.11
1925, 1912	115.58	114.80	115.08	-.1

Tropical Oil Stocks
Int. Petroleum
Gulf Oil Corp.
Carib Syndicate
Lago Oil & Trans.
and others are discussed
in our special circular.
Copy upon request

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To Yield 6.15%

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Established 1865
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20 Lawyers Title & Guar.
60 N. Y. Title & Mtge.
40 Title Guar. & Trust
75 U. S. Title Guaranty

We Will Sell
70 Bond & Mtge. Guar.
50 Lawyers Mortgage
30 Lawyers Title & Guar.
25 N. Y. Title & Mtge.
15 Title Guar. & Trust
35 U. S. Title Guaranty

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
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29 Exchange Place Telephone
New York Sewing Green 1212

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WESTHEIMER & COMPANY
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
Cincinnati, O. Baltimore, Md.

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PENN MUTUAL LIFE
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LOOK FOR INCREASED QUARTER'S EARNINGS
Wall Street Expects the Leading Industrials to Report Good Gains.
INDICATIONS ARE FAVORABLE
Steel, Copper, Motors and Carriers Among Industries Believed to Have Done Well.

The earnings statements of many leading industrial and railroad corporations will be published within the next few weeks. These reports are awaited with keen interest in the financial district, because of the recent sharp break in the stock market, accompanied by reports that business was slowing down in many lines.

Judging from predictions made in the financial district during the last few days, however, the forthcoming statements are expected to make a more favorable showing than during the corresponding period last year, and in some instances new high records are looked for. In the steel, copper and automobile industries the earnings are expected to be favorable, and the weekly car loadings figures indicate a good showing by the railroads.

The United States Steel Corporation and the leading independent organizations in the steel industry will issue their quarterly statements before the end of the month. Although earnings in the steel industry since the turn of the current year has not been up to expectations, the quarter's production by the leading companies will establish a new high record.

The profits of most of the companies are expected to be considerably larger than in the corresponding period last year. This, notwithstanding the selling prices of steel, is substantially below the average. The increased profits, however, result from improvements installed recently which have resulted in a material reduction in the cost of producing finished steel.

No reliable estimate has thus far appeared concerning the Steel Corporation's report on its common stock, but the corporation's earnings for the quarter are expected to be larger than for any similar period in some time.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company is expected to show earnings of \$2 a share on the common stock.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is expected to show earnings of \$2.75 a share on the common stock. It has been predicted that the net profits of the General Motors Corporation for the first quarter would establish a new high quarterly record. If this prediction materializes it will be recorded as a remarkable financial achievement, in view of the many pessimistic statements concerning conditions in the automobile industry.

Favorable reports also are expected from the copper industry. Several of the smaller companies have already resumed dividends.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, the largest unit in the industry, does not issue quarterly statements, its reports being released only half yearly. This company surprised the industry with earnings of approximately \$20 a share on its common stock in 1925, but according to recent information the 1926 earnings are running ahead of last year and during the first quarter were better than \$6 a share on its common.

The statements of the leading mail order houses and chain store companies for the first quarter are much in line with the reports coming from the manufacturing industries. It was reported at the moment that earnings had collapsed, but the sales of these organizations had fallen off sharply compared with last year. The statements of sales companies will establish a new high record, however, did not bear out these reports.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1926.

Day's sales:	U. S. Govt. Bonds.	Other Domestic Bonds.	Foreign Bonds.	Total All Bonds.
Yesterday	\$608,000	\$6,175,000	\$1,208,500	\$7,992,000
Friday	557,000	10,666,000	2,681,500	13,504,500
Year ago	565,000	4,690,000	1,506,000	6,761,000
Two years ago	515,000	2,782,000	1,309,000	5,036,000

Year to date:

1926	\$38,396,400	\$385,145,800	\$175,800,850	\$899,343,050
1925	120,040,850	783,070,500	182,445,700	1,086,457,050
1924	270,571,445	594,055,660	131,869,700	996,496,705
1923	242,132,860	539,115,600	154,916,900	936,165,360

FOREIGN BONDS.

Country	Symbol	Price
Argentina	1000	100.00
Australia	1000	100.00
Belgium	1000	100.00
Canada	1000	100.00
France	1000	100.00
Germany	1000	100.00
Italy	1000	100.00
Japan	1000	100.00
Netherlands	1000	100.00
Portugal	1000	100.00
Spain	1000	100.00
Sweden	1000	100.00
Switzerland	1000	100.00
U. S. Govt.	1000	100.00
U. S. Corp.	1000	100.00
U. S. Ind.	1000	100.00
U. S. Mun.	1000	100.00
U. S. R.R.	1000	100.00
U. S. Tel.	1000	100.00
U. S. Water	1000	100.00
U. S. Elec.	1000	100.00
U. S. Gas	1000	100.00
U. S. Oil	1000	100.00
U. S. Sugar	1000	100.00
U. S. Tobacco	1000	100.00
U. S. Rubber	1000	100.00
U. S. Paper	1000	100.00
U. S. Textile	1000	100.00
U. S. Chemical	1000	100.00
U. S. Pharmaceutical	1000	100.00
U. S. Food	1000	100.00
U. S. Beverage	1000	100.00
U. S. Entertainment	1000	100.00
U. S. Real Estate	1000	100.00
U. S. Insurance	1000	100.00
U. S. Finance	1000	100.00
U. S. Banking	1000	100.00
U. S. Commerce	1000	100.00
U. S. Industry	1000	100.00
U. S. Agriculture	1000	100.00
U. S. Transportation	1000	100.00
U. S. Communication	1000	100.00
U. S. Public Utility	1000	100.00
U. S. Government	1000	100.00
U. S. Military	1000	100.00
U. S. Naval	1000	100.00
U. S. Air Force	1000	100.00
U. S. Marine	1000	100.00
U. S. Coast Guard	1000	100.00
U. S. Customs	1000	100.00
U. S. Excise	1000	100.00
U. S. Tax	1000	100.00
U. S. Revenue	1000	100.00
U. S. Debt	1000	100.00
U. S. Treasury	1000	100.00
U. S. Finance	1000	100.00
U. S. Banking	1000	100.00
U. S. Commerce	1000	100.00
U. S. Industry	1000	100.00
U. S. Agriculture	1000	100.00
U. S. Transportation	1000	100.00
U. S. Communication	1000	100.00
U. S. Public Utility	1000	100.00
U. S. Government	1000	100.00
U. S. Military	1000	100.00
U. S. Naval	1000	100.00
U. S. Air Force	1000	100.00
U. S. Marine	1000	100.00
U. S. Coast Guard	1000	100.00
U. S. Customs	1000	100.00
U. S. Excise	1000	100.00
U. S. Tax	1000	100.00
U. S. Revenue	1000	100.00
U. S. Debt	1000	100.00
U. S. Treasury	1000	100.00

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Country	Symbol	Price
Argentina	1000	100.00
Australia	1000	100.00
Belgium	1000	100.00
Canada	1000	100.00
France	1000	100.00
Germany	1000	100.00
Italy	1000	100.00
Japan	1000	100.00
Netherlands	1000	100.00
Portugal	1000	100.00
Spain	1000	100.00
Sweden	1000	100.00
Switzerland	1000	100.00
U. S. Govt.	1000	100.00
U. S. Corp.	1000	100.00
U. S. Ind.	1000	100.00
U. S. Mun.	1000	100.00
U. S. R.R.	1000	100.00
U. S. Tel.	1000	100.00
U. S. Water	1000	100.00
U. S. Elec.	1000	100.00
U. S. Gas	1000	100.00
U. S. Oil	1000	100.00
U. S. Sugar	1000	100.00
U. S. Tobacco	1000	100.00
U. S. Rubber	1000	100.00
U. S. Paper	1000	100.00
U. S. Textile	1000	100.00
U. S. Chemical	1000	100.00
U. S. Pharmaceutical	1000	100.00
U. S. Food	1000	100.00
U. S. Beverage	1000	100.00
U. S. Entertainment	1000	100.00
U. S. Real Estate	1000	100.00
U. S. Insurance	1000	100.00
U. S. Finance	1000	100.00
U. S. Banking	1000	100.00
U. S. Commerce	1000	100.00
U. S. Industry	1000	100.00
U. S. Agriculture	1000	100.00
U. S. Transportation	1000	100.00
U. S. Communication	1000	100.00
U. S. Public Utility	1000	100.00
U. S. Government	1000	100.00
U. S. Military	1000	100.00
U. S. Naval	1000	100.00
U. S. Air Force	1000	100.00
U. S. Marine	1000	100.00
U. S. Coast Guard	1000	100.00
U. S. Customs	1000	100.00
U. S. Excise	1000	100.00
U. S. Tax	1000	100.00
U. S. Revenue	1000	100.00
U. S. Debt	1000	100.00
U. S. Treasury	1000	100.00

TELLS HOW FLORIDA FREIGHT WAS MOVED
Car Service Division Executive Details Methods Used to Ease Congestion.
RUSH CAME TOO QUICKLY
Carriers' Expansion Program Not Far Enough Along to Cope With the Demand.

It is now possible for the first time, according to M. J. Gormley, Chairman of the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, to give a complete picture of the measures taken to relieve the Florida freight congestion which resulted from an unprecedented demand in the latter part of 1925 upon the railroads which serve that State.

Although the Florida carriers adopted a large expansion program three years ago in anticipation of a greatly increased demand upon their facilities, they were unable to increase their capacity fast enough to meet the Florida growth.

There were three distinct phases, Mr. Gormley said, which presented themselves at the peak of congestion. These were the need for definite control over the volume of freight traffic moving into Florida, organization on the part of the public and the carriers to divide the available transportation equally and the necessity of improving the handling of additional business.

The first was on Feb. 22, when it was announced that only building material, automobiles and trucks, and household goods would be subject to the "Car Service Division" control. On March 23, 1926, the restrictions on carload shipments entering Jacksonville, Fla., were removed. The restriction on carload shipments was also modified on all commodities except building material, Jacksonville, with the exception of brick, cement and building material.

The Florida Division of the Southeastern Railway Board, Mr. Gormley said, was organized to represent not only the production and shipment of commodities from that State but also to create and interpret a definite plan for handling business moving into Florida under the embargo. This organization was headed by R. Hudson Burr, Chairman of the Florida Railroad Commission.

The Director of the Bureau of Service of the Interstate Commerce Commission and his representatives in cooperation with the railroads and receivers of freight to bring about prompt unloading by the railroads in the various terminals. In an endeavor to make available all existing routes, the Commission issued an order which permitted it to accept the discharging of shippers' routings and the diversion of freight from one open route to another.

Fourteen commodity committees were established to represent producers and shippers of commodities similar to the committees in all shippers' advisory boards. From a receiver's standpoint the situation was divided into several districts, each under a chairman.

As a result of the improvement in the situation, the volume of freight entering the State was increased. The first was on Feb. 22, when it was announced that only building material, automobiles and trucks, and household goods would be subject to the "Car Service Division" control. On March 23, 1926, the restrictions on carload shipments entering Jacksonville, Fla., were removed. The restriction on carload shipments was also modified on all commodities except building material, Jacksonville, with the exception of brick, cement and building material.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Country	Symbol	Price
Argentina	1000	100.00
Australia	1000	100.00
Belgium	1000	100.00
Canada	1000	100.00
France	1000	100.00
Germany	1000	100.00
Italy	1000	100.00
Japan	1000	100.00
Netherlands	1000	100.00
Portugal	1000	100.00
Spain	1000	100.00
Sweden	1000	100.00
Switzerland	1000	100.00
U. S. Govt.	1000	100.00
U. S. Corp.	1000	100.00
U. S. Ind.	1000	100.00
U. S. Mun.	1000	100.00
U. S. R.R.	1000	100.00
U. S. Tel.	1000	100.00
U. S. Water	1000	100.00
U. S. Elec.	1000	100.00
U. S. Gas	1000	100.00
U. S. Oil	1000	100.00
U. S. Sugar	1000	100.00
U. S. Tobacco	1000	100.00
U. S. Rubber	1000	100.00
U. S. Paper	1000	100.00
U. S. Textile	1000	100.00
U. S. Chemical	1000	100.00
U. S. Pharmaceutical	1000	100.00
U. S. Food	1000	100.00
U. S. Beverage	1000	100.00
U. S. Entertainment	1000	100.00
U. S. Real Estate	1000	100.00
U. S. Insurance	1000	100.00
U. S. Finance	1000	100.00
U. S. Banking	1000	100.00
U. S. Commerce	1000	100.00
U. S. Industry	1000	100.00
U. S. Agriculture	1000	100.00
U. S. Transportation	1000	100.00
U. S. Communication	1000	100.00
U. S. Public Utility	1000	100.00
U. S. Government	1000	100.00
U. S. Military	1000	100.00
U. S. Naval	1000	100.00
U. S. Air Force	1000	100.00
U. S. Marine	1000	100.00
U. S. Coast Guard	1000	100.00
U. S. Customs	1000	100.00
U. S. Excise	1000	100.00
U. S. Tax	1000	100.00
U. S. Revenue	1000	100.00
U. S. Debt	1000	100.00
U. S. Treasury	1000	100.00

PARIS STOCK MARKET.

Country	Symbol	Price
Argentina	1000	100.00
Australia	1000	100.00
Belgium	1000	100.00
Canada	1000	100.00
France	1000	100.00
Germany	1000	100.00
Italy	1000	100.00
Japan	1000	100.00
Netherlands	1000	100.00
Portugal	1000	100.00
Spain	1000	100.00
Sweden	1000	100.00
Switzerland	1000	100.00
U. S. Govt.	1000	100.00
U. S. Corp.	1000	100.00
U. S. Ind.	1000	100.00
U. S. Mun.	1000	100.00
U. S. R.R.	1000	100.00
U. S. Tel.	1000	100.00
U. S. Water	1000	100.00
U. S. Elec.	1000	100.00
U. S. Gas	1000	100.00
U. S. Oil	1000	100.00
U. S. Sugar	1000	100.00
U. S. Tobacco	1000	100.00
U. S. Rubber	1000	100.00
U. S. Paper	1000	100.00
U. S. Textile	1000	100.00
U. S. Chemical	1000	100.00
U. S. Pharmaceutical	1000	100.00
U. S. Food	1000	100.00
U. S. Beverage	1000	100.00
U. S. Entertainment	1000	100.00
U. S. Real Estate	1000	100.00
U. S. Insurance	1000	100.00
U. S. Finance	1000	100.00
U. S. Banking	1000	100.00
U. S. Commerce	1000	100.00
U. S. Industry	1000	100.00
U. S. Agriculture	1000	100.00
U. S. Transportation	1000	100.00
U. S. Communication	1000	100.00
U. S. Public Utility	1000	100.00
U. S. Government	1000	100.00
U. S. Military	1000	100.00
U. S. Naval	1000	100.00
U. S. Air Force	1000	100.00
U. S. Marine	1000	100.00
U. S. Coast Guard	1000	100.00
U. S. Customs	1000	100.00
U. S. Excise	1000	100.00
U. S. Tax	1000	100.00
U. S. Revenue	1000	100.00
U. S. Debt	1000	100.00
U. S. Treasury	1000	100.00

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Country	Symbol	Price
Argentina	1000	100.00
Australia	1000	100.00
Belgium	1000	100.00
Canada	1000	100.00
France	1000	100.00
Germany	1000	100.00
Italy	1000	100.00
Japan	1000	100.00
Netherlands	1000	100.00
Portugal	1000	100.00
Spain	1000	100.00
Sweden	1000	100.00
Switzerland	1000	100.00
U. S. Govt.	1000	100.00
U. S. Corp.	1000	100.00
U. S. Ind.	1000	100.00
U. S. Mun.	1000	100.00
U. S. R.R.	1000	100.00
U. S. Tel.	1000	100.00
U. S. Water	1000	100.00
U. S. Elec.	1000	100.00
U. S. Gas	1000	100.00
U. S. Oil	1000	100.00
U. S. Sugar	1000	100.00
U. S. Tobacco	1000	100.00
U. S. Rubber	1000	100.00
U. S. Paper	1000	100.00
U. S. Textile	1000	100.00
U. S. Chemical	1000	100.00
U. S. Pharmaceutical	1000	100.00
U. S. Food	1000	100.00
U. S. Beverage	1000	100.00
U. S. Entertainment	1000	100.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS BETTER IN AUSTRIA

Drop in Unemployment Seems
to Mark a Turning of the
Economic Tide.

VIENNA RUSHES BUILDING

Construction of City Tenements
Furnishes Jobs and Also Relieves
the Housing Shortage.

Oil Stock Frauds Warning in Florida

Miami Bureau, Aroused by Fakers,
Calls State's Possibilities in
This Line Remote.

Public Utility Stocks

Joint Stock Land Bank Bonds

Equipment Bonds

Industrial Stocks

What Form of Investment is Best?

MUCH has been written recently of the merits

of Common Stocks, considered purely as in-

vestments. Exhaustive research by market

authorities and economists, who have gone back 10, 20 and

30 years and traced a number of Common Stocks

chosen at random, has produced the surprising fact

that during rising commodity prices these Common

Stocks far surpassed carefully selected bonds both

in point of income and safety of principal, while

during falling commodity prices they held their own

adequately.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, commenting in a

recent article on the former fact, wrote: "The only

surprising part is that this fact was not discovered

long ago."

If—with proper diversification—Common Stocks

may be bought and held for years with the result

that the investment from every standpoint surpasses

bonds, how much further improvement could be ob-

tained through:

(1) a careful selection of the proper stocks.

(2) purchases made at the most favorable times,

and held till the most opportune times to sell.

not held beyond the peaks of the periodic

bull markets until profits are wiped out.

This implies a knowledge both of individual securities

and, more important, of market trends.

What Can Be Expected of

Stock Market Forecasting?

While it is true that no method of market forecast-

ing can be mechanically perfect, we know, however,

that the tops and bottoms of the long market

swings can be located with surprising accuracy. We

know, for we have been doing it for 22 years, as a

constantly increasing number of clients will testify.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926

FINANCIAL. E

13

What Form of

Investment is Best?

MUCH has been written recently of the merits

of Common Stocks, considered purely as in-

vestments. Exhaustive research by market

authorities and economists, who have gone back 10, 20 and

30 years and traced a number of Common Stocks

chosen at random, has produced the surprising fact

that during rising commodity prices these Common

Stocks far surpassed carefully selected bonds both

in point of income and safety of principal, while

during falling commodity prices they held their own

adequately.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, commenting in a

recent article on the former fact, wrote: "The only

surprising part is that this fact was not discovered

long ago."

If—with proper diversification—Common Stocks

may be bought and held for years with the result

that the investment from every standpoint surpasses

bonds, how much further improvement could be ob-

tained through:

(1) a careful selection of the proper stocks.

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THE present market
promises profits
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Are Stocks Discounting Bad Business?

There is talk of a collapse
in Florida, of trouble with Mexico,
the end of the building
boom, the dangers of
installing buying, a
slump in automobile
sales, European uncer-
tainties, and an impending
business depression.

Has the decline in the
stock market been due
to these causes; is there
unknown calamity
ahead, or does the reason
for the slump lie in
an entirely different di-
rection?

Answered in two bulletins
just issued FREE

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FINANCIAL SERVICE
"An Insurance of Successful Investors"
100 BAYLTON ST. BOSTON
Send Free Bulletin BTM-413

Name _____
Address _____

ARE STOCKS A BUY AGAIN?

A year ago, in March, 1925, the stock
market lost over 11 points on the average.
This collapse resulted in extraordi-
nary buying opportunities.

Last month, March, 1926, the stock
market again collapsed, losing over 13
points on the average. Individual de-
clines have been substantially larger.

A BUY NOW?

Has this collapse brought sound buy-
ing opportunities, like the collapse of
a year ago? Can we look for a general
substantial upward movement, into the
summer months of 1927?

The entire stock market situation is
analyzed from the standpoint of answer-
ing these and other questions of equal
importance to investors. Specific recom-
mendations to take advantage of conditions
are made, in a new analysis just
presented to our clients.

An investor at still available for
FREE distribution.

Simply ask for NTA-11.

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CONNECTION WANTED

by active man with wide knowl-

edge of Latin American affairs

and with excellent official con-

tacts, especially Mexico. Speaks

Spanish. Five years of training in

key position.

Z 2288 Times Annex.

SUBWAY OFFICE

OF THE TIMES.

The recently opened office of The New

Times Building is a convenience and

a time saver for the insertion of household

help and lost and found advertisements.

—Adv.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926.

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ESTATE

BRONX PLANS FILED

SET A NEW RECORD

Builders Arrange for 157 Struc-

ESTIMATED COST \$7,457,050

Families in High-Class Modern Apartments.

The Borough of the Bronx scored a new high record for building construction last week when plans for 157 structures, estimated to cost \$7,457,050, were filed in the office of Patrick J. Reville, Superintendent of Buildings.

The majority of the plans called for the erection of high-class multi-family houses, five of the larger operations averaging over \$40,000 each.

The two big days of this week which will go down in the history of the bureau as the two biggest days were Thursday and Friday, which taxed the clerical force to its utmost capacity.

On Thursday plans were filed for forty-three buildings, estimated to cost

According to Superintendent Reville, the plans filed last week will furnish housing for 1,647 families.

Plans filed yesterday included nine multi-family houses to cost \$2,392,000; ten dwellings to cost \$97,500; one taxpayer to cost \$8,000, and one synagogue and school to cost \$200,000. Four of the multi-family houses, valued at a total of \$1,600,000, are to be built by the Dwellers Building Corporation from plans by Springsteen & Goldammer, architects, on four corner sites in the Bronx Park section.

The following plans were filed:
Bronx Park East, southeast corner
of Britton Street, five-story brick tenement, 140.2 by 160.4 feet; Dwellers
Building Corporation, owner; Spring-
steen & Goldhammer, architects; cost

425,000.
Allerton Avenue, northwest corner of
Barker Avenue, five-story brick tenement,
140.2 by 165.10 feet; Dwellers
Building Corporation, owner; Spring-
steen & Goldhammer, architects; cost,
400,000.

Anderson Avenue, northwest corner

160th Street, five-story brick tenement, 100.9 by 139.11 feet; Harmin Property Corporation, owner; Springsteen & Goldhammer, architects; cost \$85,000.

Heath Avenue, northwest corner of Kingsbridge Road, six-story brick tenement, 115 by 112.5 feet; R. O. W. Realty Corporation, owner; William

oppe, architect; cost \$280,000.

Morris Avenue, southeast corner of 73d Street. Three-story brick synagogue and school, 98.7 by 85 feet. Mount Eden Center Inc., owner; A. J. Limberg, architect; cost \$200,000.

226th Street, south side, 105 feet east of Barnes Avenue. Five-story brick apartment, 50 by 88 feet. Salvators

Oak Terrace, north side, 86.5 feet east of Crimmins Avenue. Six-story brick apartment, 50 by 86 feet. W. O. C. Construction Company, owner; Carl B. Hall, architect; cost \$80,000.

2121st Street, south side, 212.35 feet
east of 21st St. B. P. Wilson,
architect; cost \$17,000.

est of Boston Post Road. Two-story
rick dwelling, 20 by 40 feet. Vir-
inia Lacasso, owner; Frank J. Ross,
rchitect; cost \$12,000.

232d Street, south side, 425 feet east
Bronxwood Avenue. Two-story
rick dwelling, 21.6 by 55 feet. Frank
ono, owner; Cannava & Viviani,
rchitects; cost \$11,000.

Quincy Avenue, east side, 85 feet

East of Lafayette Avenue. Two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38 feet. Borris Myrta, owner; W. Erickson, architect; cost \$10,000.

Layton Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Dean Avenue. Two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 50 feet. W. J. Molnawuen, owner and architect; cost \$9,091.

Watson Avenue, north side; 189.90
et west of Havemeyer Avenue. Two-
story frame dwelling, 18 by 28 feet.
Adalén Dieckmann, owner; Anton
Erner, architect; cost \$7,500.

Inwood Avenue, west side, 216 feet
north of 172d Street. One-story con-
crete stores and garage, 46.8 by 59.4
feet. Charles Blank, owner; Saul Fur-
man, architect; cost \$10,000.

Fifty-five Acres In Jamaica Sold.
The fifty-five-acre parcel on both

... of Newbridge Road, off Fulton
street (Hempstead Turnpike), Jamal-
... has been resold to a client of the
... abington Development Organization,
... c., for the purpose of subdividing
... and improving the property with
... cees, sidewalks, electricity, &c., and
... iling it in small plots for home sites.
... e southwesterly extreme portion of

property—with a block frontage on the west side of Newbridge Road—approximately three acres, has been reserved for a school site.

Park Avenue Apartment Sale.
 R. Percy Thompson has purchased apartment consisting of seven

ma and three baths in the 100 per cent. cooperative apartment building, 3 Park Avenue. Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc., were the brokers.

STYLE TRENDS THAT APPEAL TO RETAILERS

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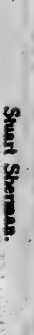
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Diagnoses of This and That by the Authors of Some New Volumes of Essays

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Stuart Sherman Puts Away His Mortar-board

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Continued From Preceding Page

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Answers

(Continued from Page 29)

"Watchers of the Skies"
MRS. HERBERT WING, Bolinas
"Jehovah—J. E. M. inquires in your issue of
March 14 about a poem by Alfred
Joyce. This poem is published in
book form by the Frederick A. Stokes
company, New York, and is entitled
"Watchers of the Skies."

"There Is No Night"
ANONYMOUS (Stanford University)
California—I think the following
is the poem wanted by A. N. S. &
published for its June issue of Feb. 28.
The title and author were not given.

light,
for He who holds the universe
Has planned it all aright.

"Service Rewarded"
LUCIELLA D. SMITH, Hudson, N. J., writes that she has received a letter from W. F. asking further information regarding the quotation from "A Drama of Exile," by Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning. It is given complete in the Diamond Edition of

ALLIE H. ULRICH, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I have been reading your issue of Feb. 28 and feel for the first time that the information given in the last issue is correct. I am glad to see that you have published this book in the United States."

"Man's Extremity"

It is credited to John Hamilton (Lord Belhaven). In the Scottish Parliament, Nov. 2, 1706, protesting against the union of England and Scotland. It is also found in John Gordon's *Scotland and Ancient Ac-*

Chicago Edition, Red Bank, N. J.: Frank
and Lowenthal, Brooklyn, N. Y., and
R. M. Y. Jones, New York, with
this quotation is used by Mrs.
Mary Baker Eddy in her "Science
and Health" (page 266, line 14).

V. D. STOCKING (Principal), West
New York, N. J.—A. R. P., in your
issue of March 21, refers to the poem
"The Gray Swan," by Alice Cary,
which is on page 386 of Swinson's
Fourth Reader, published by the
American Book Company, New York.
The poem contains eight stanzas of
four lines each and is too long to
be printed here. A copy of it has been

"Your little lad? your Eilhu?"
 "He said with trembling lip;
 "What little lad, what ship?"

Another such a one as he!
What little lad, do you say?
Why, Ethel, that took to the sea
at the moment I put him off my knee
It was just the other day
The Gray Swan sailed away."

[illegible]

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"My word, what a nerve!"

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 ing candor.

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NEW YORK

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In "How Love's Birthplace a story which can two years later and also included in the volume under review, we find already Tolstoy's style and method, and as we know them from his later—and more perfect—works. This story is as interesting in that it contains in its germ the motives from which he is to emerge with time, "Anna Karenina" and "War and Peace," and "The Kreutzer Sonata," and "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," and "The Cossacks," and "The Children of the Sun," in the volume are the charmingly naïve, the little "Vasishka," the powerful, mountainy "Dream," and the unnumbered "Oasis." One recognizes in them once more Tolstoy's great naturalism, so consistent and so accurate, and to the mystification of some people of letters and to the admiration of others, so simple, so direct, so applicable to its unembellished beauty. And one feels once more that Tolstoy's real and immortal philosophy is incarnated in these vivid, imaginative forms, but not in his abstract, "philosophical," writings—written with their shapely and tireless theoric slouch.

Since his history told the new and old fables of Tolstoy, in this position the thinker shows to us in this position the thinker's opinion of his. To call, however, as we must mention briefly "The Death of Ivan Ilyich," a charming and a little over-the-top, a charming and a little over-the-top, an unimagined fantastic tale of

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The New York Times Magazine

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

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TRAGEDY OF ARNOLD REVEALED

American Officer's Treachery to the Revolution Fully Disclosed in Dramatic Letters Found Among Papers of Clinton, the British Commander-in-Chief—New Mine of History Uncovered

leaves in their victory over Burgoyne at Saratoga. His personal courage in that decisive conflict stands out in brilliant contrast beside the incompetence of the nominal American commander, General Gates, who isaped the credit for this triumph of American arms. Yet, despite his ability and accomplishments, Arnold was abominably treated by the petty politicians in the Continental Congress, who even thought of deposing Washington himself. The grievance Arnold suffered at the hands of the small men in Congress were very real. Washington was great enough to disregard his detractors; but Arnold was only human and yielded to his anger, his resentment, above all to his need for money.

Arnold Weds Peggy Shippen

When the British evacuated Philadelphia, in June of 1778, Washington appointed Arnold to command the garrison at that place. There he entered into the social whirl of a city used to gaiety, and there he fell in love with Philadelphia's most charming debutante, Peggy Shippen. The marriage of this famous soldier and the darling of Philadelphia society was a great event. Visitors to Philadelphia who motor to Fairmount Park can still see the great mansion above the Schuylkill where Arnold took his bride and



Major John André

By RANDOLPH G. ALDABER,
Curator, William L. Clements Library of
American History, University of Michigan.

THE private military records of the British Commander-in-Chief in the American Revolution have come to the United States. When it was announced some weeks ago that the papers of Sir Henry Clinton had been purchased for the W. L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan, the donor of that library and its librarians were deluged with letters from all over the United States. What news did these documents contain? What light do they throw on obscure corners and half-told stories of the Revolution?

The queries ranged from the serious to the trivial; they came from historians and search scholars in the great universities and from dear old ladies who were trying to find out whether their ancestors' part in the Revolution would enable them to join some patriotic society. It will be years before all these questions are answered, because the papers are so numerous, and because many of them must be prepared with the utmost care before they can be read.

But even at this early date a few bits of news cannot help coming out—they fairly exude from the archives which are so rich in new stories about the winning of American independence.

THE treason of Benedict Arnold, with its tragic sequel, still remains one of the best-known acts of the Revolution. It is the one most frequently mentioned by orators and by writers in a search of a classical example of treachery. Yet America has had but half the story—the part that could be told from the American side. The tragedy involves the downfall of one of the bravest of American Generals; the death on the globe of one of the most lovable characters in the British Army and the ruin of a beautiful American woman.

The outline of the story is well known. Arnold was the dashing leader of the Amer-



Arnold and His Wife on the Streets of London.
Drawn by Howard Pyle. © The Century Company.

Benedict Arnold

continued the round of dinner and parties to which she had been accustomed. Suddenly he was ordered to command the key to the American positions above New York, the fortress at West Point. That he went with his wife, and from that place a few months later, he fled after a brief attempt to betray it to the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton. He was discovered in the nick of time, and fled so precipitantly that he was compelled to leave behind his wife and child—also the English officer, Major André, who had to pay the penalty Arnold deserved.

Expatriated With André

The Clinton papers bring to light, at last, the inside story of Arnold's treason. Hundreds of letters and copies of letters, many in cipher, many of them numbered and others in irrevocable ink, were sent to and from Sir Henry Clinton's headquarters in New York. The task of conducting the British and of these negotiations fell to Major-General John Adjutant General at New York. He was one of the many British officers who had also fallen under the spell of Peggy Shippen's charms during the winter in Philadelphia. From André's papers it became clear that Arnold began his propositions at least five months before the tragedy at West Point. As soon as he had been appointed to command at Philadelphia, Arnold, smarting under the injustice he had suffered at the hands of Congress, and fearful of the French alliance which Franklin had just arranged at Paris, proposed to Sir Henry Clinton to betray the American cause. Not only did he propose to change sides, but he proposed also to bring with him "the means of ultimate British victory."

A critical examination of the sources of American history seems to be continually tearing the mask from our legends of the past. An examination of Arnold's papers in the Clinton collection serves only to blacken yet more the character of Benedict Arnold. We have the document in which, under the alias of "John" (Continued on Page 25)

THE TRAGEDY OF ARNOLD IS REVEALED

whether the contest is finished by the sword or by treaty, and that ten thousand pounds shall be engaged me for my services. It was a case of twenty thousand if he succeeded, or half that amount if he failed.

The British commander wanted to settle a promise for a command of "five or six thousand men" in the British army, with which that many thousand men, if Arnold was successful, he was to be employed.

Arnold was not only plotting the surrender of West Point but also sending long dispatches to Clinton about the strength and movements of the American army, and information the Americans had, and quavers about the coming and the destination of the French fleet and French troops, which were ultimately to decide the war.

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Since the British did not respond to his demands promptly enough, he states in a cipher letter to Clinton that he is disappointed for any plan he may mean in case of decision.

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Moore," he deliberately asks for an interview "with some intelligent officer" on Clinton's staff. The British Commander felt not a moment before us his letters, which do not attempt to conceal the exultation he felt at the prospect of gaining an American General and his post by treachery.

Early in the correspondence Arnold is discovered not only plotting the surrender of West Point but also sending long dispatches to Clinton about the strength and movements of the American army, and information the Americans had, and quavers about the coming and the destination of the French fleet and French troops, which were ultimately to decide the war.

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The Funeral of a Mummy on the Nile.

By F. A. Bréguet.

PHARAOH'S CURSE CLINGS TO HIS TOMBS

Ancient Superstition of Valley of Kings Is Revived by The Death of Another Egyptian Archaeologist

By F. W. WILSON

IN the Valley of the Kings, where have rested the Pharaohs of Egypt, men today are digging. And of those who dig, six have died—mysteriously, some say, so that there has come once more talk that these men have died because there has been laid upon them a curse.

Within a period of three years these six have died. The first was Lord Carnarvon; the latest was Professor Bernadette, director of the Egyptian section of the Louvre. He is the latest fatality.

There is, of course, no guarantee that latest means last. A sixth victim may be followed by a seventh. Who knows? And there is increasing speculation over this possibility. Among the superstitious, it has been considered unlikely to meddle with tombs, especially in Egypt.

There is a belief that a curse awaits the intruder. This is the idea, that Sir Edgar Haggart and his numerous initiators expect in their minds of the tomb. It is a belief that can be traced back to the days of the pharaohs.

The tombs are three, four, five thousand years old. Any curse that is associated with them, therefore, must be not less potent. Our inquiry thus leads into a remote and mysterious past.

Art of Embalming
Certain facts are established. And first among them is the desire of the Egyptian at all costs to preserve his body from decay. In the art of embalming a corpse he was unpar-

passed. His reason for preserving the body was religious. He believed that the body, thus intact, was essential to a prosperous immortality. So red was this faith that in the tomb there was provided whatever the departed might require in a continued existence. He was furnished with food, writing materials and even with slaves who would wait on him. In China, for a similar reason, they burn paper money at a funeral. It pays the expenses of the deceased ancestor.

A funeral in Egypt was thus no mere expression of sorrow and respect. It was the solemn inauguration of the departed into a new life. The prolonged and elaborate ceremonial, lasting for weeks, included lamentation. But where we use black, the Egyptians indulged in a riot of color. The procession was a triumph—a conqueror's pageant as he enters an unseen kingdom. And when the body, with attendant priests and sacred dancers and musicians, was borne over the Nile by boat, the spectacle was a picture in itself. On the walls of many a sepulchre the stories of that last

progress still shine in hues as fresh as the four thousand years ago. And reached, can best be described as a spiritual drama. It included prolonged and intense incantations. Whatever else may be in doubt, about these tombs it is at least certain that every device conceivable to the builders was adopted for protection against thieves. The entrance was cunningly concealed, and in the case of Tut-Ankh-Amen, was only discovered after years of excavation. The inner chambers are every point, were devoted to this lead and entering the interior. A monarch building his last rest, place left nothing to chance. The completion of the work was the secret of the tomb. It was a secret that died with him. Successful excavations of tombs so we are told, only brought their eyes put out.

The body of the deceased was placed in a coffin, which was then placed in a sarcophagus. The coffin was made of wood, and the sarcophagus was made of stone. The body was wrapped in linen, and the sarcophagus was sealed with resin. The tomb was then filled with earth, and the entrance was concealed.

Mummy's "Dynamic Powers"
It would be strange, indeed, if a curse, undoubtedly uttered four thousand years ago, were to be potent for evil in the twentieth century. But there are high authorities who maintain this. Dr. J. C. Mace, who has excavated the tomb of Osiris, is one of them. He believes that the mummy has a "dynamic power" which can be used for good or evil.

The theory of Dr. Mace is based on the fact that the mummy is a living being. It is not a dead body, but a living being. It has a "dynamic power" which can be used for good or evil. This is the theory of Dr. Mace, and it is a theory that is not shared by all.

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Preparing a Mummy for Burial.

By Andrew Duff.

(Continued on Page 2)

OLD WORLD CARILLON IN AMERICA

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Kortez-Robertson played romantic love to Martin Terry in a forest. This was, however, merely a stage

two men were frequently thrown into each other, they never spoke. In fact, thirty years elapsed. Then one day, Gilbert wrote Forth-Byrdson a beautiful letter asking for a meeting. This plea was, at first, met with caution. This plea was, at first, met with, and they became fast friends.

Forth-Byrdson played romantic love to Marion Terry in a forest in this way, however, merely a stagehand's forest, whereas his first appearance with the great Modjeska occurred in a genuine place, by moonlight.

In the summer of 1880, Forth-Byrdson was living in the little resort village of Cadaverly, in Arizona. Poland's most famous actress, Helena Modjeska, was also spending a vacation there with her husband. The factor of the district asked these two players to assist in a benefit for the church. They agreed. There-

A platform was therefore erected out-of-doors, facing a runway adjacent to the auditorium.

There, in a fair-like setting, the light of a full moon augmented in the night of a full moon, the first love of Miss Modestia, subsequently played Valdesa to her Frou Frou.

A Beauty Among Beauties

Mary Anderson—beats the name softly. She was a beauty among beauties. Older theatregoers will remember how America was awestruck at the sight in 1885-86 when this radiant actress and Forbes-Robertson's leading man, joined the country in "Immense." "Dispersed on

As we talked, Lady Forbes-Baker came into the lobby. Beautiful Gertrude Elliott has been courted by many of the many times on this stage. She is a lovely woman, a conclusion of their first season together. And indeed it may be doubted whether Sir Johnston ever really made "stage love" to her at all.

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What a wonderful insight into our civilization would come if in two or three thousand years an archaeologist could pick up the fragments of our present civilization. What a clear view under glass he would find! What a clear view of our government, our religion, our social life, our various kindredships of today!"

—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, Editor
The New York Times, Boston, Mass.

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Bells in Singing Towers Are Multiplying Rapidly and Their Music Attracts and Charms Many Listeners

competition for two other structures in New York City. A caisson is planned for Washington, D. C., as part of the William Jefferson Bryan memorial, and others form part of the design of two other buildings projected there.

Other cities in the United States have slating towers in view. In a number of these, while the carillon has been asserted, the time has not yet arrived for actual announcement. There is every indication that in two years time this country will have twice as many carillons of large compass and perfect time as are to be found in either Belgium or the Netherlands.

Even before the New York carillon, is moved to its new home, uptown, Ottawa, Canada, will have equally noble bells in a tower already constructed, at a height no less. The fifty-five bells of this memorial crowning the Victory Tower of the Netherlands.

Added to the list of new or improved carillons already mentioned should be the desire to have in process of restoration in Belgium such French carillons, primarily in brass as enumeration comes the ancient tower which it is proposed shall dominate the library of Liverpool. The American architect intended that it shall be crowned by one of the best carillons in the new country.

(Continued on Page 21.)

Added to the list of bar or lounge material, the book is a well-illustrated, popular edition already mentioned. It should be the domain of any law in the process of restoration in Belgium and France. Furthermore, primarily in such an environment, comes the excellent survey, which is a proposed study, "Domestic the Library of Lorenzini," for the American architect's interest that it shall be crowned by one of the best new editions in the law countries.

(Continued on Page 21.)

One criticism of the United States has always been that it has no ancient towers in view. In a number of them, while the castles have been assumed, the time has not yet arrived for actual announcement. There is every indication that in twenty years time this country will have twice as many castles of every name and perfect type as can be found in either Belgium or the Netherlands.

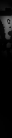
Even before the New York castillon is moved to its new home, upon the Ottawa, Canada, will have equally noble bells in a tower already constructed, at a slight cost. The Liberty Bells of this memorable anniversary, the Victory Tower of the



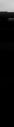
A dark, high-contrast photograph of a person sitting at a desk, possibly writing or reading, with a lamp visible on the left. The image is very dark, with the person's silhouette and the desk surface being the primary visible elements. The lighting is dramatic, coming from the left, creating a strong highlight on the desk and the person's arm. The background is almost entirely black.

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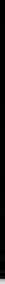


The New Library of Louvain
Will Have a Singing Tower.
Watkins Warren, and Charles D.
Permore, Architects.



dan, T. Percival Price of Toronto, at the present time a pupil of Joseph Denyn at Malines, is then to become the player in New York. Denyn is

100



This Park Avenue carillon, the gift of the director of the free school orchestra to the Hyde Park carillon, sustained its part by the generous gifts of music-loving Americans.



(Continued from Page 9)

in that spirit.

This use of color in a playful, almost amusing manner was illustrated in a tea set by Nina Billewicz and traded in a ton set by Nina Billewicz where Chinese vermilion, a color favored by all artists, was employed in a seemingly naive manner. In this set the centre of the plates was decorated with outline drawings of vermilion, green, yellow ochre and black, suggestive of peasant drawings of old New York, most notably the Broadway of early days and the Dutch City Hall with the tall peaked roof, were the subjects.

Another interesting example in a more unconventional and more decorative style was the decorated

Most of the Western printed publications from Paris, where the greatest number of the new art movement have their abode, are in color. Not only a novel arrangement of color and design but any figures and searching foliage may be seen. One of the above fishermen in a stream, another depicts a prehistoric animal. These are, to be sure, subjects not new to the artist, but the color

A lot of human psychology is concerned with the choice of colors. The color preferences of modern primitives, of women with a taste for brilliant color or novel colors in their costume often vary from those of the more civilized kind, of dressy material that is attractive to the fabric type might be different from that of the "white formal china" is still in vogue. The desire for brilliant and novel colors is a natural tendency in a world of difference in the treatment of color. The desire for brilliant and novel colors is a natural tendency in a world of difference in the treatment of color. The desire for brilliant and novel colors is a natural tendency in a world of difference in the treatment of color.

the table itself reflects, in a sense, the entire effect. Sometimes, for dining especially, the table is held more generally isolated with regard to the scheme of decoration than the room in which they will be used. Table linen in brilliant colors and perhaps with touches of decoration on the edge, is thus an important part of the entire effect. Sometimes, however, the table is so arranged as to harmonize a dress fabric design or even used for room decoration.

THE recent exhibition of the Kerama Society of New York at the Museum of Natural History is suggestive of the part that modern men plays in household pottery, especially vases and tea sets. What that is, Wedgwood, Lorient and their modern followers will be convinced that those who

of painted color the complaint no of the room decoration.

The spirit of the design, as well as its color, must also be in accord with the room. A colorful tea set in the modern style would be sadly out of place in an apartment suggestive of certain days of the last Empire.

Many of the old Chinese objects

know have their desire gratified. The work of most of the members of the Keramic Society had no inherent quality of good art, but they were an air of delight in the execution. Accomplishment in any art is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. All this shows that happily the

(Continued from Page 1)

Admiral of the Indies and a graduate of Spain. It sounds like the title of a painting on the walls of the Velazquez room at the Prado.

[illegible]

tail, slender, the eyes black, the
the slender, greenish, and
black ring. La Mancha, you will
know, is the upland south of Madrid
where Don Quixote clung at his little
vicariously, an arid upland where, if
you put your ear to the ground at
night, you can hear the dry earth
cracking its yellow lunules.

providing the King, who came to Madrid
for the King's birthday celebration

It is reported that your Grace is known no longer.

A little full the cheeks prominent and neck-covered with tiny wrinkles, which appear and disappear as he breathes—thus appeared the "Escarlata," Señor Duque de Veragua."

Training of the money then began. Although the Duke is playing on a psalter and wailing part in it is made of the collection. The talked of

May 17 last year. Thyons made as good an offer as could, and a price of 1,150,000 pesetas (about \$164,000) was eventually agreed upon with the Duke. 77

"I could do nothing else," he replied. "Some Americans made a very generous offer for them, but Spain has a prior right."

For an hour before we returned to the entrance hall, that little garden of famous bulls and famous makers of famous wars, we were the Spanish formula of farewell:

"My house is your house."



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KEMAL TEACHES FARMING

(Continued from Page 5)

over the roof, in Gazi—the conqueror, ready to return to the conqueror. It was finished only a few weeks ago. When the President celebrated its inauguration he and his friends dined on tea time until morning in the bright-lit waiting room.

We stopped there and drank coffee. Then, leaving his overcoat behind, he walked out into the mild winter sunlight. All around, tiny red-roofed cottages were being finished—the first modern workmen's cottages in Turkey. The President inspected them all, peering into the windows where the doors of the rooms were locked. He ran his finger over a faulty door knob and gave a brusque order to the carpenter in command.

We lingered in one low building where the grain of the last harvest was being sorted by machine; he had our names of plain was being cooked for the farmhands. In the unfinished part of the director's cottage, bowls of sour milk and slabs of flat brown peasant bread were served to us. I choked over my bowl of curds, but the Gazi ate his with democratic relish, remarking that they are good for the health.

Before climbing the hill where the pool of Marmara lies empty under the sky, we rested on the tiled roof of the director's cottage. The air about was clear and dry, a little sharp now that the sun was sinking. A herd of black cows was trailing home to the stables just across the house. A river curbed silverly through the neighboring fields.

From the west came the whistle of a freight train carrying lumber for building to Angora. The Gazi looked quietly down upon the scene, taking in every detail of the red-brick, sunny hills.

"It is only eight months since we began this farm," he said. "Another half hour of walking in railroad, houses—and heads!"

The long bus motor car sped down the road, spraying mud to right and left. Turning to climb the hill where the summer residence of the Gazi will stand, the wheels of the motor car whirled happily in the mud and could not go forward. Mustafa Kemal sighed a little, as he gave the flaming Angolan sunset behind him and his face toward the plowman with a certain defiant pride:

"Everything in Turkey is in process of construction today. Roads, houses, schools, and heads!"

objection when this salesmanship brings in tourists and investors; but the same net drags in other fish. The pauper likes sunshine as well as the sun. The prince—and probably seeds of the future—likes the sun. So it is not the means to buy comfort. So well is this campaign carried on that all types are moved to come, "rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief."

Many hard things are said about auto spies. Since they have become the bane of town and country, this is in only to be expected. Like the older hoboes they are displacing, these newcomers often help themselves to food and fuel along the way. They invade fields, orchards and chicken coops. If wood is scarce they may even take lumber from vacant buildings, and cut down fence posts. Such behavior, even on the part of a few of the city hordes, throws a shadow of suspicion over all migrating families. On the other hand, the auto spy is often blamed for offenses against property of which he is not guilty. The tourist who pays his way is rarely suspected. If he does offend, the accusing finger will generally be pointed at the auto spy, who already has a reputation.

The new era in travel has offered restless workers a pleasant escape from the tyranny of factory whistle and alarm clock.

A REGAL JAWBONE

LONDON schoolboys were recently told by Laurence Towner that in 1783 a pupil of the school visited Westminster Abbey placed his hand in the tomb of King Richard II, drew out the jawbone of that King and carried it home. The jawbone remained in the boy's family until about twenty years ago, when it was restored to the Abbey, and by command of King Edward replaced in King Richard's tomb.

If the Pacific Coast is burdened with auto spies more than is any other section of the country, must the climate be held altogether accountable? While the climate has its attractions, there is also the matter of advertising, which is equally important. On the Western Coast they are too anxious to tell the world about it. Even the fact that it is about here they proclaim: "Made in California, under the best climatic conditions in the world." There is no

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SPAIN BUYS THE PAPERS OF COLUMBUS

Duke of Veragua, Turns Over His Treasured Documents To the State

By CLAIR PHILLIPS

IN every bull ring in Spain they know the Duke of Veragua's red badge. This article, however, is concerned not so much with the fighting bulls, for which the Duke of Veragua has been famous for more than a hundred years, as with the letters and other documents of Columbus, from whom the family's descent has been traced for more than four hundred years.

It is a little difficult deliberately to turn your back on the blood, sand and sunshine of Spain's national sport and to contemplate instead the fragile paper and parchment contents of a steel box in the electric vaults of the Bank of Spain. But Veragua bulls are nothing new, while the contents of that steel box in the Bank of Spain are at this moment in process of sale to the Spanish Nation for preservation as a national monument.

Of the forty-two undisputed signatures of Columbus now in existence, fifteen are in that steel box. Ten of them are affixed to letters which Columbus wrote from Seville to his son, Diego. Four are affixed to letters written to Father Gaspar Gorricio, the Carthusian monk at Seville, who acted as Columbus's lawyer. One is affixed to the navigator's will. The will is signed "Christoforo Colombo," but the letters are signed with the acrostic cipher of seven letters which Columbus customarily used in addition either to his name or to his title of Admiral.

used in addition either to his name or to his title of Admiral: S. A. S. X. M. Y. X. P. F. E. R. E. N. S.

Ferdinand and Isabella were extending the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon into the portentous Spain of the sixteenth century by stamping every trace of religious dissent, and Columbus's cipher is regarded by authorities as attesting his religious faith as attesting his religious faith.

King, Cardinal, royal treasurer and officials in the Indies. Many of these documents are in the hands of the Duke of Veragua, who is now selling them to the State. The steel box contains a small portion of the personal files of Columbus himself, his son, Diego, and his grandson, Luis. It contains nothing like the complete files that Columbus and his son and grandson amassed during their lifetimes. These must have been very extensive. It does not even contain the neatly proportioned of the original files that have survived, for the parchment of Columbus's original letters to the Duke of Veragua, dated 1790 and the Duke of Veragua's reply, which include twenty signatures of Columbus.

Legal Value Is Gone

No other collection of Columbus's own documents now exists that both of them kept here in Madrid. Of the forty-two surviving signatures of Columbus, only seven exist outside these two collections—two of them in the national library in Madrid, two in the royal academy of history in Madrid and three in the municipal palace in Genoa.

This collection originally only a small part of the original files establishing the claims of the legal heirs of Columbus, and we must be thankful that its contents are not in worse condition than they are. Only five of the ninety-seven originals are written on stout parchment and the rest are on paper and are now weighted with heavy leaden seals. The rest are on paper and are now weighted with heavy leaden seals. The rest are on paper and are now weighted with heavy leaden seals.

Except the titles, all the claims of the legal heirs of Columbus have long been dead, and the titles are never again apt to be called in question. This means of any actual legal value to the heirs. Its only remaining value is its historical value, which is beyond calculation. As a relic of one of the supreme episodes of history, it belongs to the world.

Of all the New World that Columbus presented to Castile and Aragon, "as something which was becoming a direct heir, throwing the succession into litigation in which it remained for more than 200 years, the eighth, the tenth which Columbus was promised, the heirs now possess was not one of the heirs. Their fight about except the empty title. Still the case dragged on.

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The Duke of Veragua Posed With a Picture of His Great Ancestor.

Photo by Vidal

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The Tomb of Columbus in Seville Cathedral.

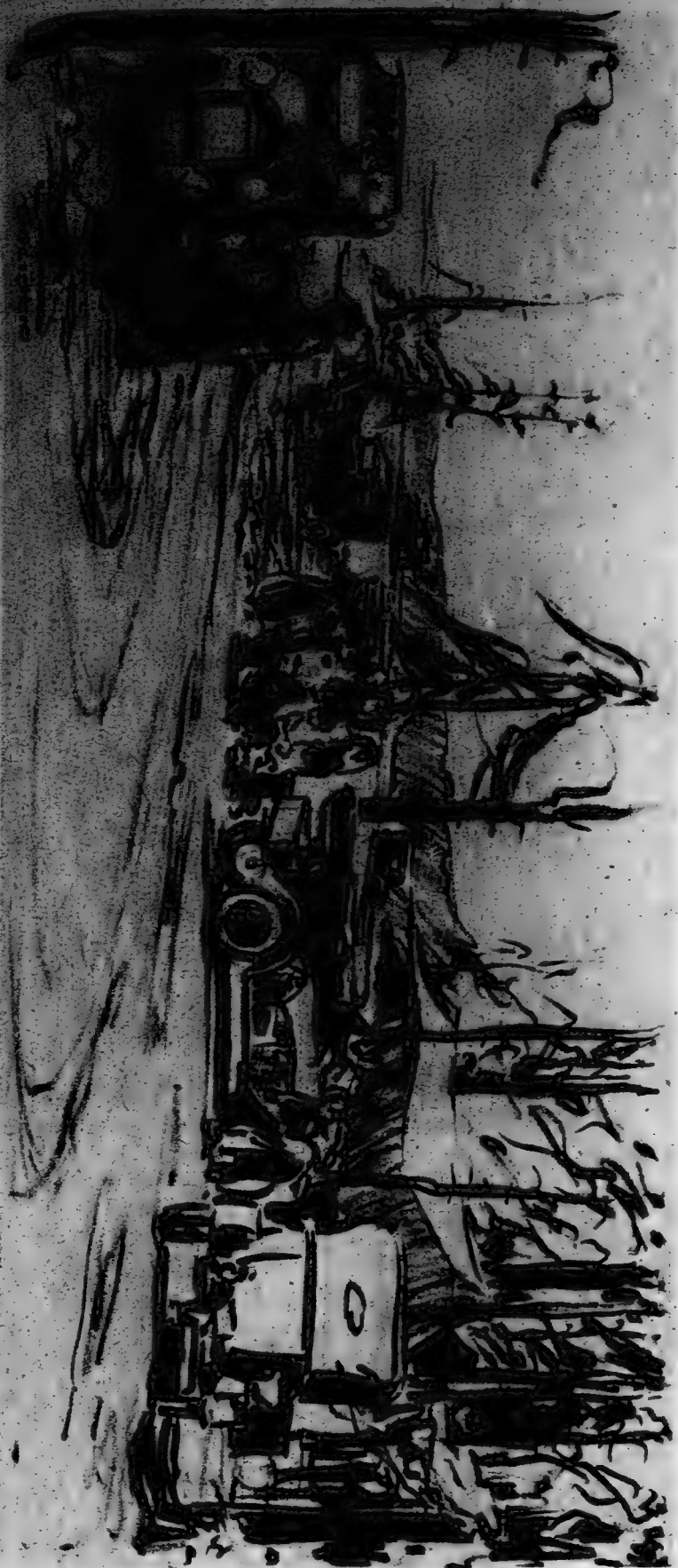
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NEW RACE OF HOBOES TAKES THE ROAD

"Hitch Hikers" and Auto Gypsies Have Replaced the Old "Blanket Stiffs" Who Rode Free on the Railroads

The Auto Hobo Has Arrived—With His Family.

THE hobo is a child of the road, a creature of the open air, a being who has no fixed abode, no permanent home, no regular occupation, no regular income, no regular life. He is a creature of the road, a creature of the open air, a being who has no fixed abode, no permanent home, no regular occupation, no regular income, no regular life. He is a creature of the road, a creature of the open air, a being who has no fixed abode, no permanent home, no regular occupation, no regular income, no regular life.

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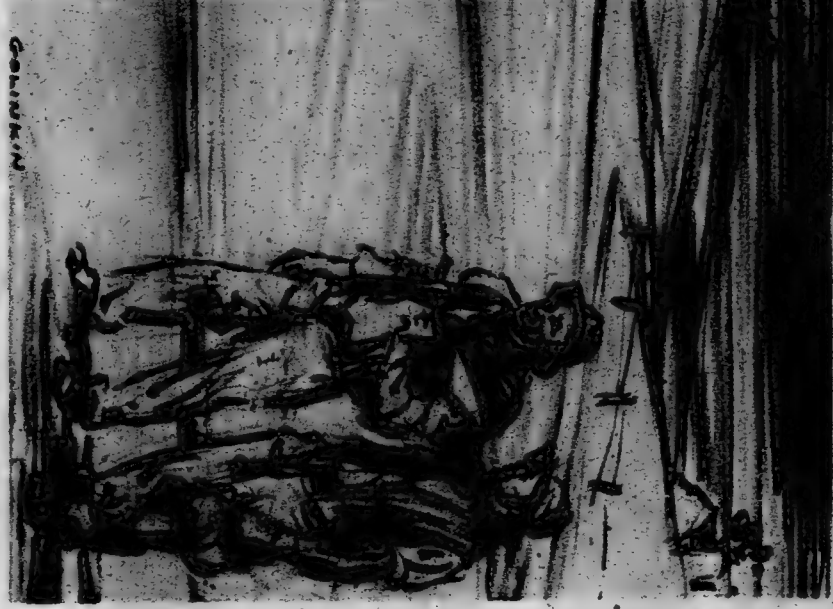
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The Hobo Is a Child of the Road.



BIRTH OF "LA MARSELLAISE"

Famous French National Hymn Was Written By a Captain of Engineers in Strasbourg

By JOHN FRANCIS STEELE

ON the night of April 24, 1792, a French captain of engineers wrote the words of the famous French national hymn, "La Marseillaise." The hymn was written by Pierre Bezancon, a captain of engineers in the French army. It was written in Strasbourg, France, and it was the first time that the words of the hymn were written down.

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CHERRY BLOSSOM TIME

Joyous Season in Japan Officially Begins With the Emperor's Annual Garden Party

FLOWERS exert a great influence on the life of the Japanese. In the cherry blossom, the delicate pink and white blossoms, the joyous season in Japan officially begins. The cherry blossom is the symbol of the Japanese people, and it is the symbol of the joyous season in Japan. The cherry blossom is the symbol of the Japanese people, and it is the symbol of the joyous season in Japan.

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DECORATIVE ARTS EVOLVE NEW IDEAS IN COLOR

Painted Furniture Comes Back Into Favor—Gay Hangings and Tea Sets Help Carry Out Room Harmonies

WALTER RENDELL STORREY, an expert in the field of decorative arts, has recently published a book, "The Evolution of Color in Decorative Arts," which is a wide choice of styles, many of them copied from or inspired by the best types of the past. The latter part of the eighteenth century—that great period of English design—when Heppelwhite and Adam and Chippendale made painted and lacquered furniture, together with other styles—has supplied a wide range of furniture in the company of the finest pieces of sophisticated cabinetwork. The delicate and subtle greens, blues and yellows, together with the flower sprays with which they embellished their painted furniture are suggested today with charming effect.

If your room needs a lighter touch, there is the great range of effects developed by French designers of the eighteenth century. They brought back the popular French gray, which gives a piece finished in that hue an additional note of beauty and distinction.

But painted furniture has gone through much more than a revival. The modern designer has taken the old and made it new. The modern designer has taken the old and made it new. The modern designer has taken the old and made it new.

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A Commode in Ultra Modern French Style; Designed by Louis Bie and André Mori; Decorated by Paul Vira. Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art.

reason may be that in buying unpainted furniture the appeal must be made to the buyer's sense of form and the, since finish and decoration are so important.

After one has picked out just the piece one desires, the next step is to decide how to finish it. There comes the serious question of deciding how the piece is to be finished. Any color will not do for every piece of furniture; and, above all, the room in which the piece will be placed must be considered.

If the piece is to be painted, the color must be chosen. The color must be chosen. The color must be chosen.

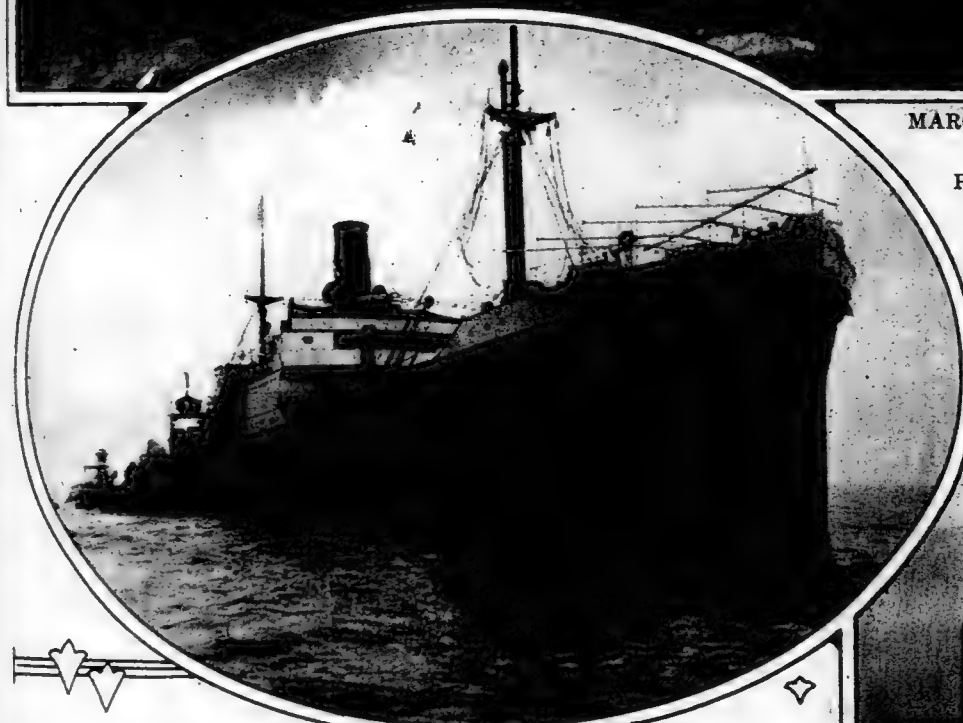
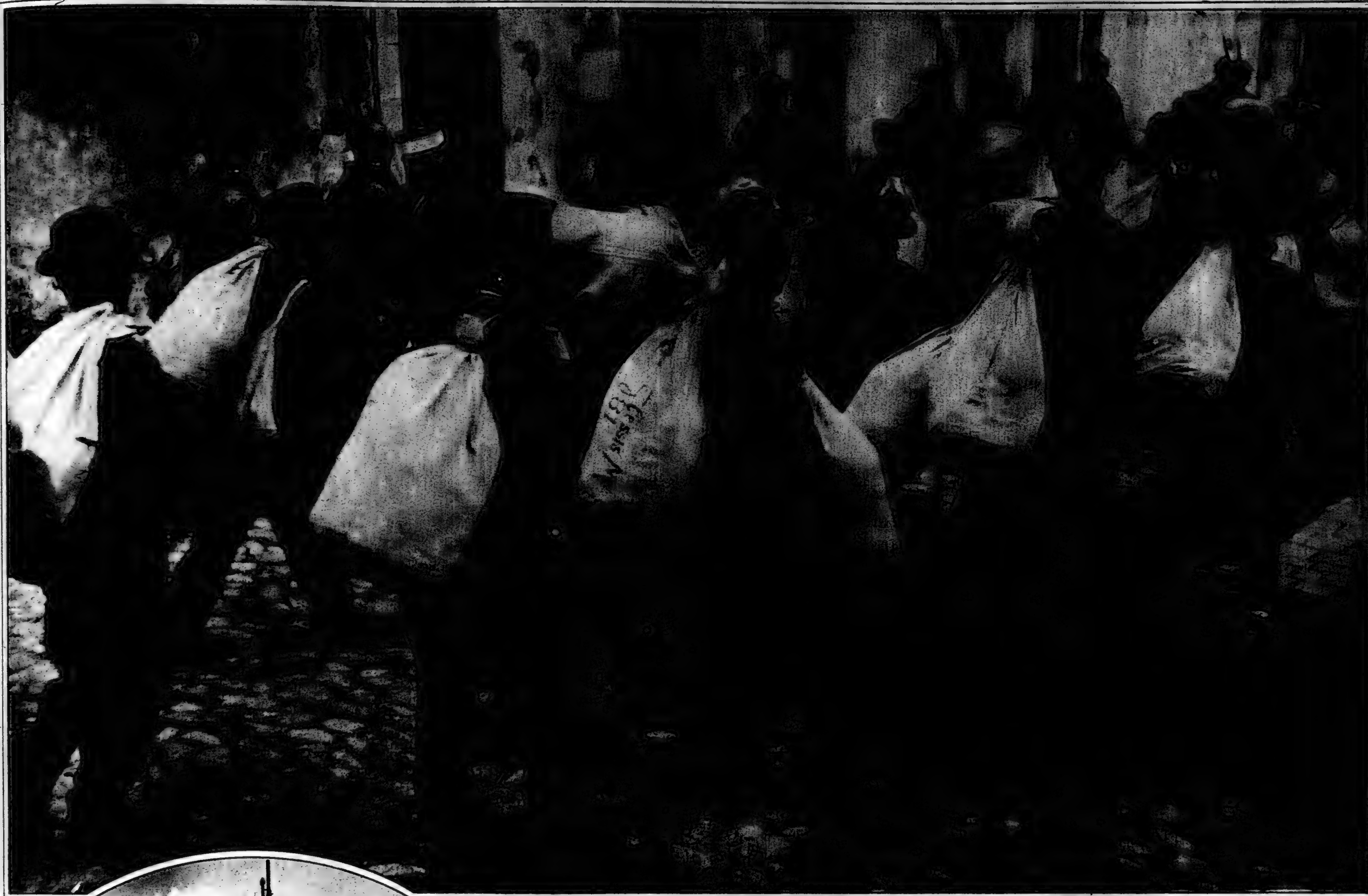
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MARCHING TO A RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH:
Part of the Band of 340 Convicts Who Left La Pallice, France, Recently, Last Shipment to Be Sent to a Living Death on Devil's Island, Where Dreyfus Was Imprisoned, Off the Coast of French Guiana. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

PASSENGERS FOR ETERNITY BOARD THE SHIP: LA MARINIÈRE, Painted Red, Yellow and Black, Outward Bound for the Penal Settlement, Takes Aboard Her Load of Convicts at La Pallice. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS ON A CONVICT SHIP: Hammocks Slung Below Decks for the Passengers of La Marinière, Bound for a Life Term on Devil's Island. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



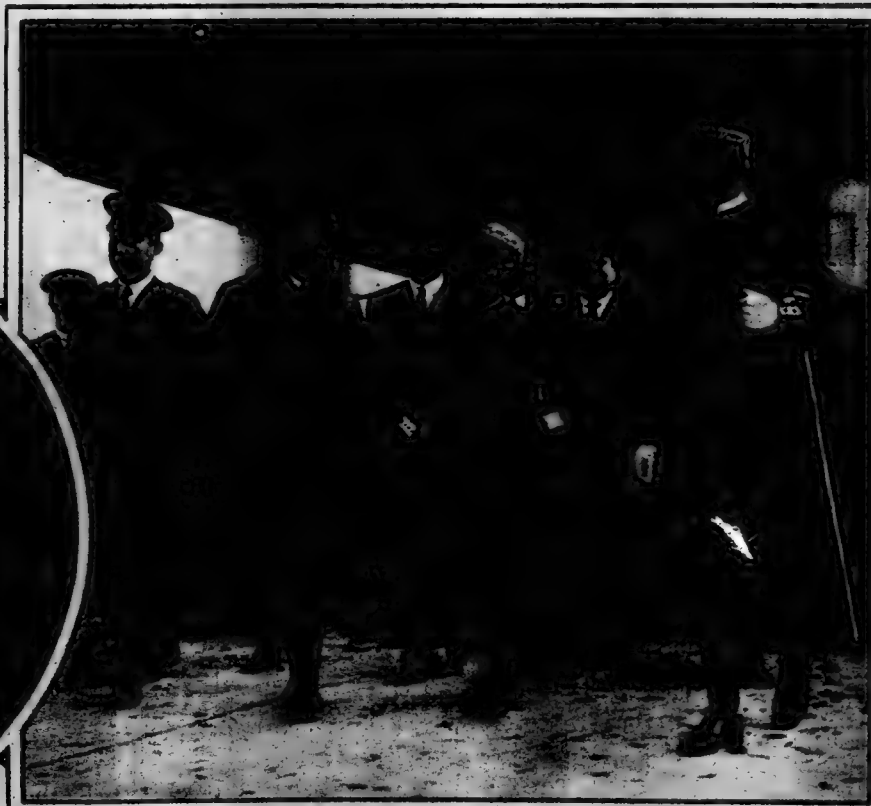
THE FASHIONABLE COSTUME FOR CATCHING IGUANAS: COMMODORE WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT Holding One of the Native Inhabitants of Albemarle Island, Which He Caught on His Trip to Galapagos in Search of Rare Specimens of Life Among the Islands of the Pacific. (International.)



THE REPRESENTATIVES OF A KING AND A PRESIDENT: OGDEN HAMMOND, the New American Ambassador to Spain, Returns to the Embassy After Presenting His Credentials, in a Gilded Coach Sent From the Palace. (Times Wide World Photos.)



CONDEMNED TO A LIVING DEATH: LIFE-TERMERS From the French Prisons Leaving France Forever to Serve Their Time in the Penal Settlement Off the Guiana Coast. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



ROYAL FELICITATIONS FOR THE AMUNDSEN EXPEDITION: THE KING OF ITALY Inspects the Norge, the Dirigible in Which the Party Will Fly Over the Pole, at the Ciampino Airdrome in Italy. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE GIRL WHO KEPT THE HOME FIRES BURNING:

ETHEL LANGTON, 15,
Daughter of the Lightkeeper at Bembridge, on the Isle of Wight, Who, for Three
Nights While She Was Left Alone at the Light in a Storm, With Only a Loaf of
Bread for Food, Climbed the Beacon Tower Every Four Hours to Wind Up the
Mechanism.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

SIX BOB WHITES ON A
NEW YORK ROOF:

Girls Who Took Part in
a Pageant for
Game Preserva-
tion, Recently
Held at the Hotel
Astor, Ar-
ranged by the
Conservation
of Quail
Committee.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



LA MOME MOINEAU, A
FORMER MONTMARTRE
FLOWER GIRL,
Who Has Been Brought
From Paris to Appear in
"A Night in Paris" at the
Casino de Paris at the
Century Roof.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



AN
ENGLISH
CRITIC INSPECTS
THE ART CENTRE:
C. REGINALD
GRUNDY
OF LONDON,
Guest of Honor at a
Lunch Given by the
Leaders of the
Centre's Endowment
Fund Campaign.
Left to Right, They
Are: Henry Culver,
Mrs. Ripley Hitch-
cock, C. Reginald
Grundy, Mrs. John
Henry Hammond,
Mrs. Clarence Dillon
and Walter Pach.
(Schoenhals.)

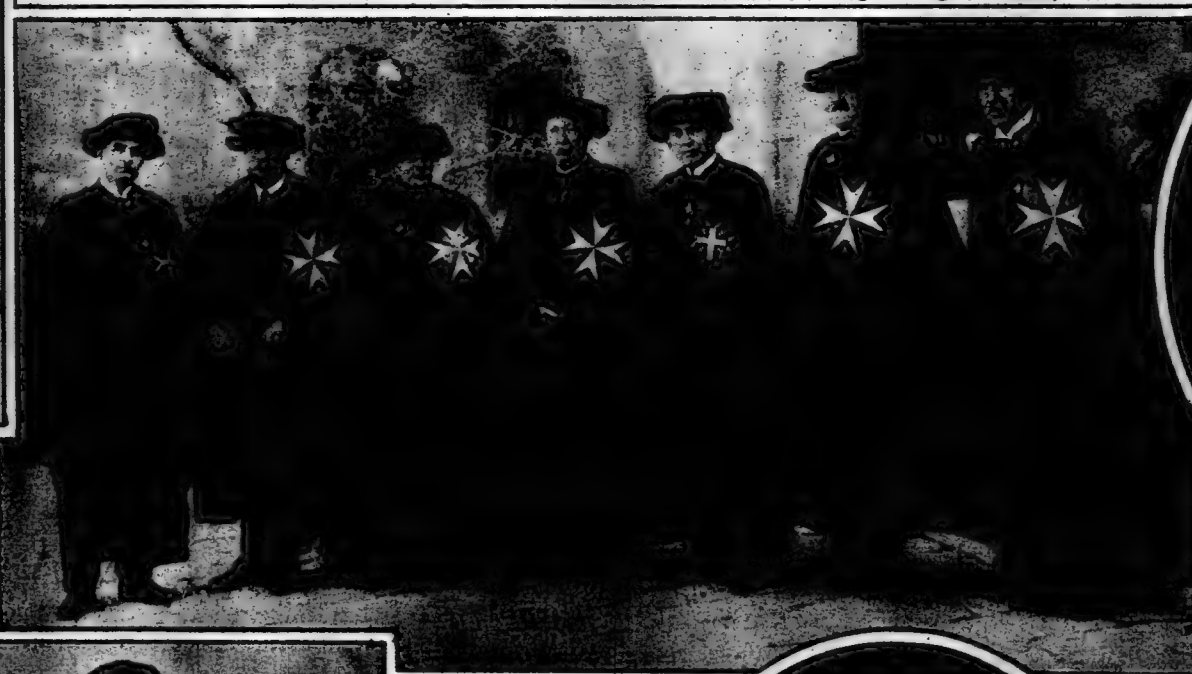


ANOTHER AMERICAN "OB-
SERVER" IN EUROPEAN AF-
FAIRS: THE SON OF ALBERT
HENRY WASHBURN.

American Minister to Austria, Watches One of the Boards at the International Chess Tourna-
ment in Vienna.
(© Wellinger, Vienna.)



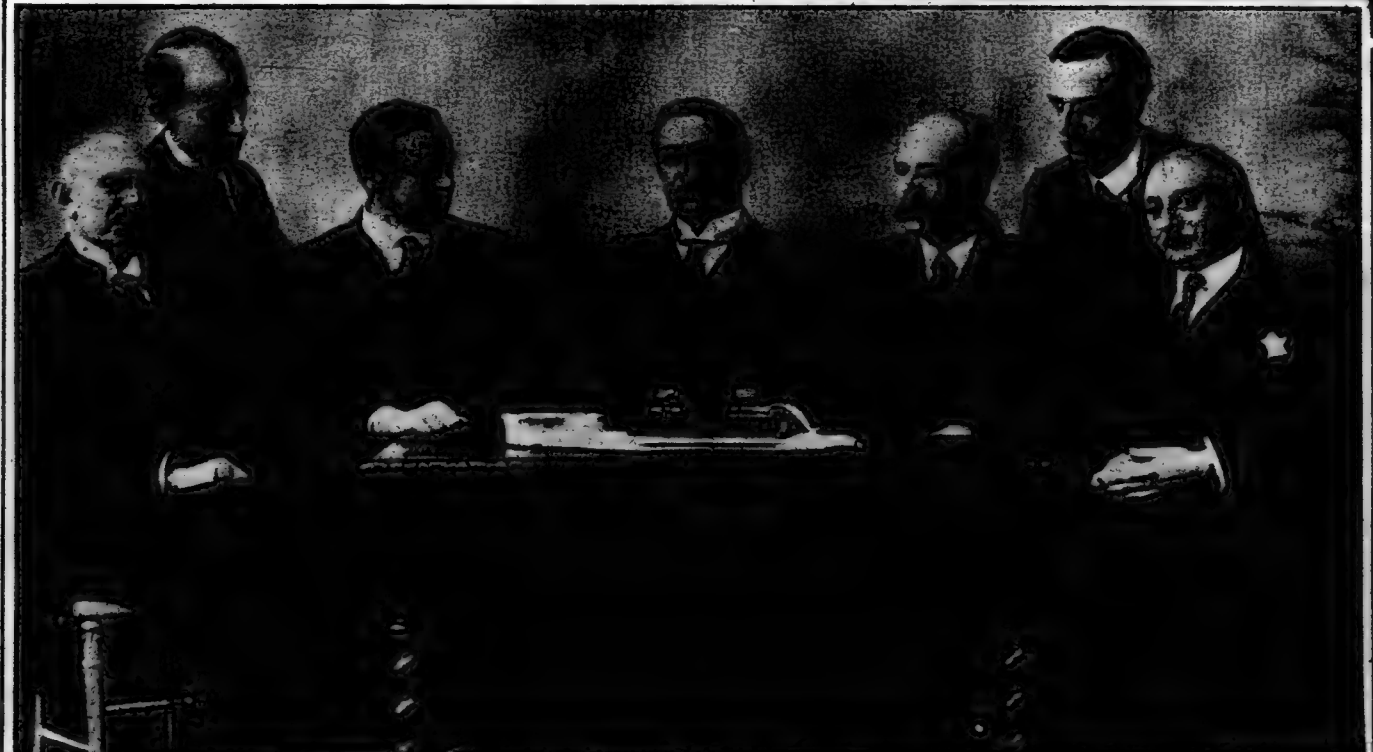
"DAVID GOES TO GREENLAND":
DAVID PUTNAM,
Son of the Publisher, One of the Members of the
Beebe Expedition, Dressed for the American
Museum Greenland Expedition, Headed by His
Father, Which He Will Accompany as Accred-
ited Author.
(Times Wide
World
Studios.)



MODERN
KNIGHTS OF A
MEDIEVAL
ORDER: THE
EARL OF
SCAR-
BOROUGH,
Sub-Prior of
the Order
of St. John
of
Jerusalem
(Centre),
and Other
Members of
the Body,
Who
Recently
Made a
Pilgrimage
to the Holy
Land, in
Jerusalem.
(© American
Colonies,
Jerusalem.)



A
SINGER
DISCOVERED
IN A STEEL MILL: LOUIS CATON,
Who Began Life in a Pittsburgh Plant.
Soloist of a Concert at the Town Hall
Next Thursday, When He Makes His
New York Debut.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ARTISANS OF THE DAWES PLAN: THE ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL OF INTERPRETATION
for Settling Controversies Arising From the Enforcement of the Famous System, in Session at The Hague.
Left to Right, They Are: Marc Wallenberg of Sweden; E. N. van Kleffens, Secretary; Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Germany;
Walter P. Cooke of Buffalo, President; Charles Rist, France; L. H. J. J. Mazel, Deputy-Secretary, and A. G. Kroeller, Holland.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS.
HENRY
FORD.
From a Portrait by C. Bennett Linder, Now
on Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.
(Courtesy M. Knoedler & Co.)



HENRY FORD.
From an Unfinished Portrait by C. Bennett Linder.
Now on Exhibition at the Knoedler Galleries.
(Courtesy M. Knoedler & Co.)



THE BYRD ARCTIC
EXPEDITION
TAKES WING:
LOADING PARTS
OF ONE OF THE
TWO PLANES
to Be Used in Flying
Over the Polar Ice on
Board the Chantier at
the Brooklyn Navy
Yard Before Her De-
parture for Tromso
and the Unknown Re-
gions Beyond the
Arctic Circle.
(Times Wide World
Photos.)



A SPRING SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR THE NORTH POLE:
LIEUT. COMMANDER BYRD

Shows His Flying Suit to John D. Rockefeller Jr., One of the Financial Backers of the Expedition, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

READY TO FACE THE POLE:
LIEUT. COMMANDER
RICHARD E. BYRD
Wearing the Helmet He Will Use
While Flying Over the Arctic Ice.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



JUDGE SAMUEL D. LEVY
of the Children's Court.
From a New Portrait by George
R. Boynton.
(Peter A. Juley.)



LAUNCHING A THEATRICAL VENTURE ON
BROADWAY: NANCY CORRIGAN
Smashes a Bottle Over the Side of H. M. S. Pina-
fore on the Stage of the Century Theatre Before
the Opening of the Revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's
Classic.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE A. E. F.: ELSIE JANIS,
Who Sailed Last Week for an Engagement to
Sing and Dance in Paris Once More.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



"THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH": ONE OF THE ACTS OF "WHAT'LL WE DO,"
the Annual Musical Comedy Production of the Employees of R. H. Macy & Co., to Be Given at
the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday.



HOCHS WHERE THE
HOCK COMES
FROM: GIRLS
OF THE
RHINELAND
Cheer Presi-
dent von
Hindenburg
on His Offi-
cial Visit to
Cologne to
Celebrate
the "Deliver-
ance" of the
Valley From
the Heel of
the Foreign
Invader.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



THE SAGE OF EMPORIA DRIVES THE PLOW:
WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Kansas Editor, Author and Politician, Piloting a Tractor at
a Demonstration of Farming Implements Near His Home
Town.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

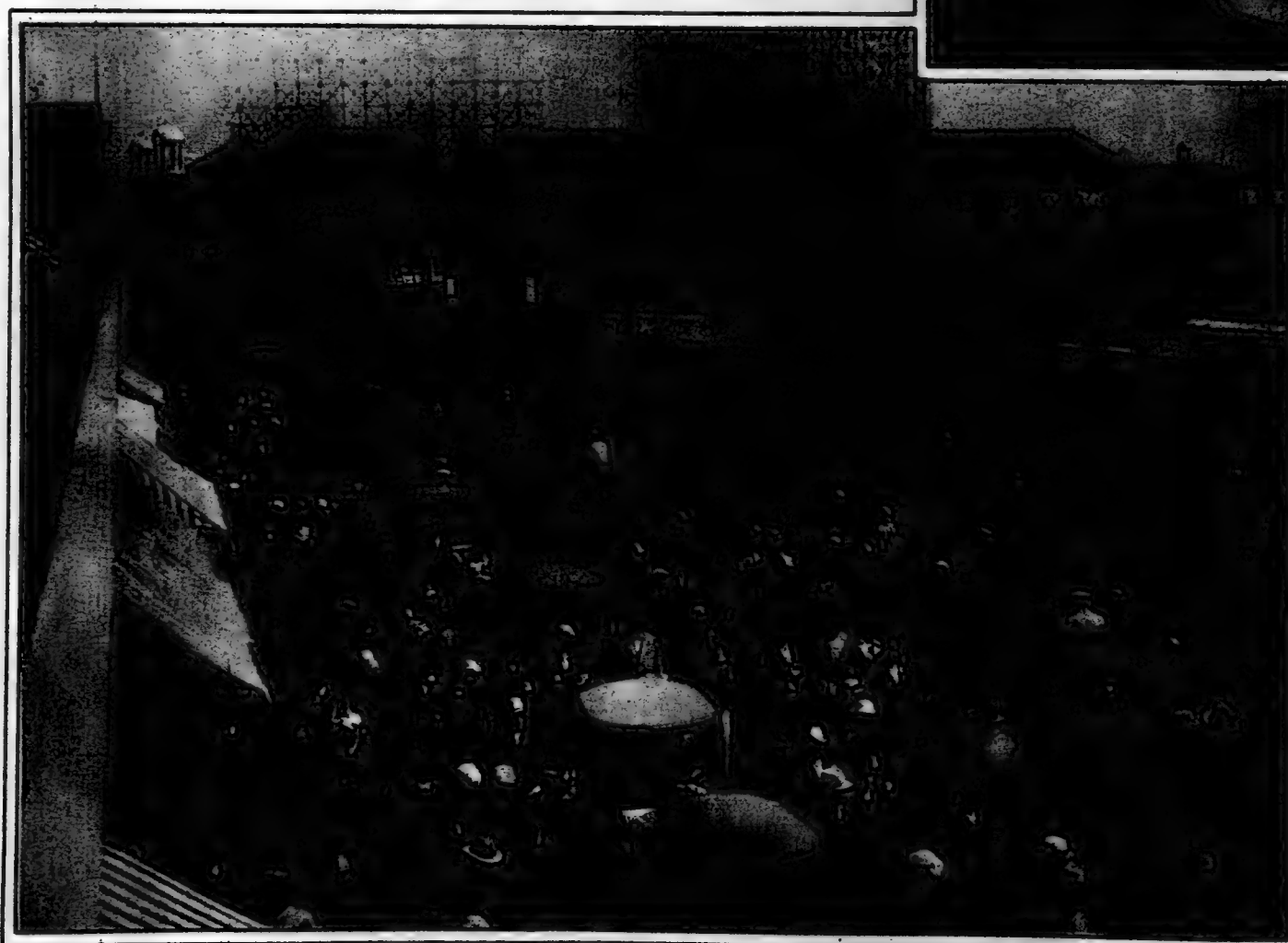
THE
NA-
TIONAL
CHAIR-
MAN
SAILS
FOR
EUROPE:
MRS.
OLIVER
HARRI-
MAN,
Departing
on the
Cote
Bianca-
mano,
Receives a
Delegation
of the
Girl
Scouts,
Who
Presented
Her With
a Bouquet
of Flowers.
(Times Wide
World
Photos.)



THE YOUNGEST OF ALL THE OPERA STARS: ELENA SCHIPA,
DAUGHTER OF TITO SCHIPA,
the Lyric Tenor, and Goddaughter of Galli-Curci, Now Three and a Half,
Who Has Already Appeared in "Madame Butterfly," With Her Father and
Mother.
(Photograms.)



MISS DOROTHY DUVEEN, DAUGHTER OF
SIR JOSEPH AND LADY DUVEEN.
From a Portrait by Miss Dorothy E. Vicaji of
London.
(Peter A. Juley.)



THE EASTER PARADE ON THE BOARDWALK AT ATLANTIC CITY.
The Crowds on the Waterfront at the Coast Resort Enjoying the Warm Sun of a Fine, Clear Day.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A MUSICAL EDU-
CATION AT ITS
BEGINNING:
MLLE.
ADELINE
GUERIN-
DESIAR-
DINS
Leading
Her
Orchestra
of
Chil-
dren
From
the Ages
of 5 to
18, Which
Gives
Concerts
Every
Week in
Paris.
(Times
Wide
World
Photos.
Paris
Bureau.)



EASTER FASHIONS
FROM NEW YORK AT
ATLANTIC CITY:

MAYOR WALKER,
With Judge Max Levine, on the Boardwalk, Joins the Sunday
Parade.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRESIDENT OF COLUMBIA
UNIVERSITY: DR. NICHOLAS
MURRAY BUTLER,
With His Daughter, Miss Sarah Butler, in
the Easter Parade on the Avenue.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE CAST OF "THE ISLE OF HAPPY MUSIC": PUPILS OF THE SEYMOUR SCHOOL OF MUSICAL RE-EDUCATION in a Playlet to Be Given on Saturday in Aeolian Hall for the Scholarship Fund of the School. (Times Wide World Studios.)



ERNEST TRUEX, Who Will Have a Leading Role in "Pomeroy's Past," Coming to the Longacre Theatre. (Times Wide World Studios.)



HELEN HAYES, Who Will Play the Part of Maggie Wylie, Originated by Maude Adams, in the Forthcoming Revival of Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." (Irving Childnoff.)



LOUISE BRADLEY Singing "Take Back Your Gold" as an Entrance Number in "East Lynne" at the Provincetown Playhouse. (White Studio.)



CECILIA HANSEN, the Violinist, Who Recently Completed Her Tour of the United States and Sailed for Europe, to Return in the Autumn. (Times Wide World Studios.)



BETTY AND LARRY STARBUCK, Who Will Be in the New Edition of "The Garrick Gaeties," Opening Soon. (Times Wide World Studios.)

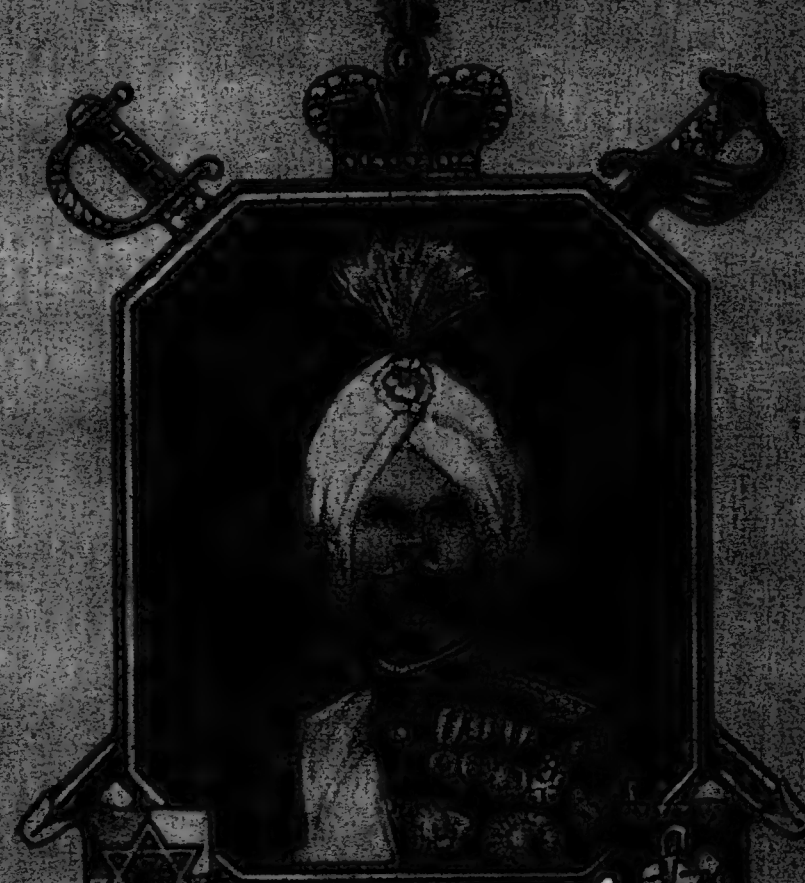


MRS. EDITH WAKEMAN HUGHES of Bismarck, N. D., Wife of Former Senator Edmond Hughes and Prominent Politically in the Northwest, Who Has Come to New York to Act as a Volunteer Saleswoman in the Campaign to Finance the \$4,500,000 Clubhouse of the American Woman's Association. (Times Wide World Studios.)



VLADIMIR SHAVITCH, Conductor of the Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, Who Has Been Re-engaged to Conduct the London Symphony Orchestra and the Pasdeloup Orchestra in Paris, the Only American Conductor to Appear in Europe This Season. With Him Is His Wife, the Former Tina Lernes, Pianist, and Their Daughter. (Times Wide World Studios.)

ORIGINAL MELACHRINO "The One Cigarette Sold the World Over"



MAHARAJAH de KAPURTHALA Head of one of the great ruling houses of India, supreme lord of millions, master of untold wealth. Noted for his lavish entertainments and his magnificent collection of pearls.

The Maharajah is but one of the many visitors of royalty and nobility the world over who speak and endorse Melachrino cigarettes.

Barillon Kapurthala
Route du Champ d'Entraînement
(Bois de Boulogne)
Paris
21. Juillet 1925

*Je trouve les cigarettes
Melachrino
très bonnes.*
Maharajah de Kapurthala

TRANSLATION
I find the Melachrino cigarettes
very good.
JAGAT JIT SINGH
Maharajah de Kapurthala



ROLLS-ROYCE

Rolls-Royce cars, with new-car guarantees, are offered at resale to a few motorists at a saving of 30%



The Rolls-Royce sweeps up to the curb. Numbers of people admire it. Perhaps you are among those admirers who say, "I wish I could afford such a superb automobile." You can.

A number of Rolls-Royce cars are now being offered for resale in a variety of coach work designs. Their complete mechanical history is known. Each car has been carefully examined and any part showing evidence of wear has been replaced. Consequently, these cars carry the same 3-year guarantee as new Rolls-Royce cars.

They cannot be told from new Rolls-Royce cars, for they will be repainted and reupholstered to suit your own taste. In performance they respond like new cars, free from mechanical ills, riding with that comfort and luxury attainable only in Rolls-Royce.

THE PICKWICK—A 6-passenger closed model of special design, appropriate for either owner or chauffeur to drive. A division back of the front seat. Price \$10,500.

Open models at \$9,500. Closed models at \$10,500. Complete Rolls-Royce accessories, new tires, freedom from tax and delivery charges. Satisfactory terms without expensive financing charges.

All Rolls-Royce owners, whether the car has been bought at resale or not, have access to the interested, helpful service of every member of our organization. The delivery of the car is the beginning, not the end, of our obligation. Direct works branches in every part of the United States and throughout the world.

You are invited to examine these cars and try them, or to write for a booklet which answers the questions many purchasers ask.

NEW YORK SHOWROOMS
58TH STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE

Now for the first time!

COMBINATIONS that really solve the **PROBLEMS** of the **STOUT**

FOR THE FULL FIGURE AN INSIDE GIRDLE

fastens down with front garters in this combination which is boned in back and gives smooth-fitting lines of good proportions everywhere. Sizes 38 to 54. (No. 52-600)

6.00

THE SHORT WOMAN WHO HAS ADDED TO HER WEIGHT

will find this combination in sizes 38 to 54 proportioned to her figure and designed to improve its lines. A side-fastening model, lightly boned, with inside reinforcement. (No. 32-500)

5.00

Nano-flex

Combinations
Corsets • Girdles • Brassieres



THEY ARE SO NICE TO SERVE
THESE NEW ½ LBS.

YOU will delight to serve Phenix Cheese just as it comes from the new half-pound box. Such an attractive, convenient size and shape. So creamy and tempting. The new way of mellowing gives it that special deliciousness. Also in 1 lb. and ¼ lb. packages or sliced from the 5 lb. loaf. At all grocers and delicatessens. Varieties: American, Swiss, Pimiento, Brick, Limburger. Made by the Makers of "Philadelphia" Cream Cheese

**Phenix
Cheese**

UPHOLSTYLED
SINGER
Upholstyeled
LIVING ROOM FURNITURE

M. SINGER & SONS
NEW YORK
Designers and Makers

PIRIE MAC DONALD
Photographers of Motion Pictures
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

For your wife's sake!

PIRIE MAC DONALD
Photographers of Motion Pictures
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

MATERNITY
Abdominal
Binders
for the woman not
accustomed to
wearing corsets.
3.98, 6.95, 12.50
Lane Bryant
NEW YORK BROOKLYN
28 West 39th St. 15 Hanover Place

Perfect Cold Cream
DAGGETT & RAMSDALL'S
Perfect Vanishing Cream

Feen-a-mint
The
LAXATIVE
that's chewed
like gum
Modern
Doctors
Endorse It!
At Druggists
15c and 25c

For Madame and Mademoiselle
CREPE SATIN NEGLIGEEES
New In Fashion—Exceptional
In Price

Model R 237—Of crepe satin, in
French blue, coral, black, orchid,
Nile green or pink, with Alençon
lace topping the chiffon sleeves and
forming the yoke and col-
lar. French flower fastening. 29.50



Model R 239—Of crepe satin, in
French blue, pink, coral, orchid
or black, with matching silk
fringe tiers, sleeve ends and
collartrimming. French
flower fastening. 19.75

NEGLIGEE SHOP, Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th Streets, NEW YORK

Entire contents copyrighted, 1926, by Franklin Simon & Co., Inc.

For The
Very
Young



A NEW LIMITED
EDITION

Not a story book by a
famous author—but
a fashion book by
a notable shop

Mother can order every-
thing for baby and his
little brothers and sisters
from this book, and
be confident she has
the smartest fashions, the
finest quality and the
most unusual values
in little folks' things.

Write us for your com-
plimentary copy and we
will send you the first
one off the press

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Ave., 37th and 38th Sts., New York

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The Specialist Shoe

Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

A Protective—not a Corrective Shoe

Designed by a prominent orthopedist
exclusively for FRANKLIN SIMON & Co.

"It's all in the last"



Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th Sts., NEW YORK

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James McCreery & Co.

WISCONSIN 7000

FIFTH AVENUE

40th STREET

Four Smart
Variations
of the
Spring Coat
Theme

WOMEN'S AND MISSES
COATS, FOURTH FLOOR

In women's coats, for dress
wearing fashion, we have the
wrap of silk. It particularly
emphasizes the blouse and the
line of the skirt.

For misses, the silk coat is
equally smart, particularly
when chosen in a color with
elaborate print sleeves. A
variety of colors will be in a
form that is most practical
purpose.

Shoes and Millinery
by McCreery



Women's blouse coat, with
cape sleeves. The wrap of silk
at the cape, which is extremely
good. In black with white silk
collar of white or cream trim.
Sizes 36 to 44.

98.00

Women's cape and blouse
coat, with wide collar. In black
with white trim. In black or
gray. Sizes 36 to 44.

89.50

Misses' coat of silk, with
print sleeves. The wrap of silk
at the cape, which is extremely
good. In black with white silk
collar of white or cream trim.
Sizes 36 to 44.

59.50

Misses' coat of silk, with
print sleeves. The wrap of silk
at the cape, which is extremely
good. In black with white silk
collar of white or cream trim.
Sizes 36 to 44.

59.50



SIR THOMAS AND ALL HIS TROPHIES:
The Famous Yachtsman With His Collection of
Cups and Prizes Which He Has Won During
Thirty Years of Racing in All Parts of the
World.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



**THE HARVARD TRACK TEAM STARTS A
NEW YEAR:**
Candidates for the Team Warming Up on
the Path Around Soldiers' Field, Which
Is Now Clear of Snow.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



**THE
SPRINT
SEASON
STARTS IN
NEWARK ON
EASTER SUNDAY:**
The Miss-and-Out Invitation Bike Race for Professionals in Full Swing Round the
Velodrome, Which Was Won by William Keller of Newark.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

**THE FIRST GIRL TO WIN
THE PURPLE "N" OF
NORTHWESTERN:**
MISS IRIS BOULTON,
President of the University's
Women's Athletic Association,
Who Scored 1,500 Points in
Intramural Athletics.
(Times Wide World Photos.
Chicago Bureau.)



THE VICTOR SALUTES THE KING: HARPER
of the English Team, Who Led the Field in the International Cross-
Country Run in Brussels, Shakes Hands With King Albert and the
Crown Prince After the Race.
(© Reportage-Photo.)



**THE CHAMPION BY
ONE STROKE:**
BOBBY
CRUICK-
SHANK,
the Scottish
Professional,
Who Recently
Captured
the North
and South
Open Title
When He
Beat Smith,
Yates and
Harmon,
Who Tied
for Second,
on the Links
at Pinehurst,
With His
Wife and
Their
Daughter.
(P. & A.)

**THE LOSER
BY A SINGLE
STROKE:**
ARTHUR YATES

of Rochester Driving From the Eighteenth in the Triple Tie for Second
Place, Which He Shared With Smith and Harmon, in the Play for the
North and South Title at Pinehurst.
(P. & A.)



THE SENATE PAGES LEARN HOW TO USE THEIR FISTS: JIM CORBETT,
Former Heavyweight Champion, Tells the Boys of the Upper House How He Succeeded in
the Art of Self-Defense.
(© Harris & Ewing. From Times Wide World Photos.)

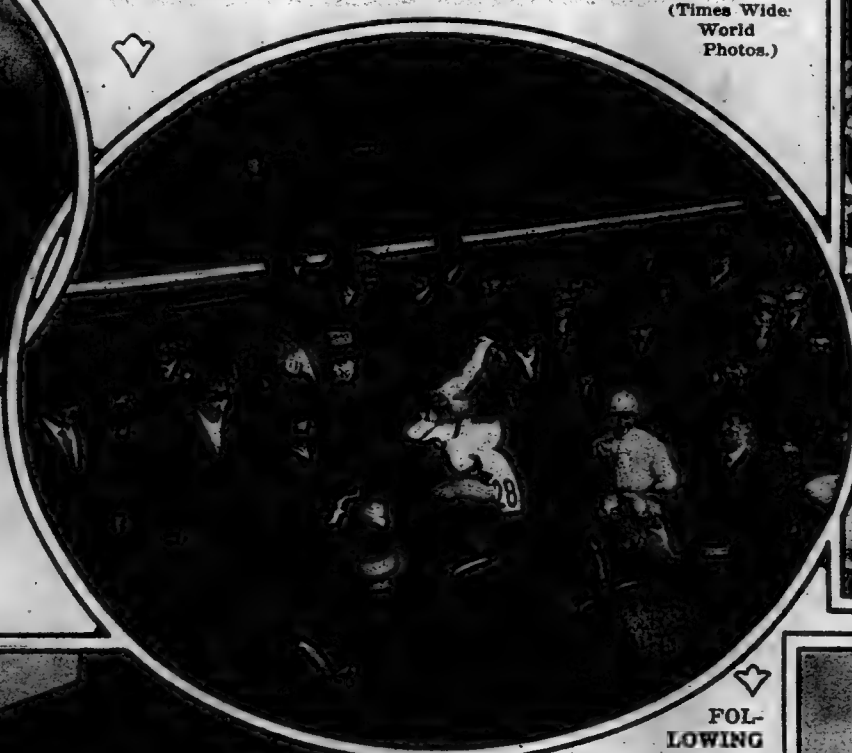


THE LADIES OF LONDON START TRAINING FOR AN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIR: Miss Batt and Miss Doughty of the Olympiad, Over the Hurdles at Battersea Park, Limbering Up for the Coming Athletic Contests With Teams From Foreign Countries. (Times Wide World Photos.)

BAD LUCK AT A FENCE IN ONE OF THE STIFTEST COURSES IN THE WORLD:

The Field Clearing One of the Jumps in the Grand National at Liverpool, Won This Year by Jack Horner at 25 to 1, Owned by A. Charles Schwartz of New York, Who Bought Him Two Weeks Before the Race.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE ELI TRACK TEAM MAKES ITS SPRING DEBUT: COACH CONNORS (Left), With the Candidates for the Team, Warming Up for the First Run of the Season at New Haven. (Times Wide World Photos.)

FOLLOWING IN HIS SON'S FOOTSTEPS: PAT DONAGHUE, Son of the Famous English Jockey, Who Has Been Riding in Meets for Only a Year, Brings in King of Clubs, a 100 to 1 Winner of the Lincolnshire, With His Father Walking Behind Through the Crowd.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



AN AMERICAN'S HORSE WINS THE GRAND NATIONAL: JACK HORNER, Owned by A. Charles Schwartz of New York, Led In After Covering the Four-Mile Course at Liverpool by Three Lengths. Two Horses Owned by Stephen Sanford of New York Also Completed. (Times Wide World Photos.)

THE WINNER OF A PURSE OF SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS: CARLARIS, Owned by W. T. Anderson, Led In After Winning the Coffroth Handicap at Tijuana, Mexico, by Eight Lengths, and Setting a New Track Record for the Mile and a Quarter of 2:02 3-5. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE CHAMPION WHIPPET OF THE UNITED STATES: STRATHCONA GIRL, Owned by Freeman Ford of Pasadena, Cal., With a Year's Collection of Ribbons and Trophies. (International.)



THE NATIONAL CHAMPION SUFFERS HER FOURTH DEFEAT OF THE SEASON: GLENNA COLLETT AND MISS M. FORDYCE (Right), Who Beat Her 2 and 1 in the Finals for the North and South Title at Pinehurst, N. C. (P. & A.)

THE HOLDER OF SEVEN WORLD'S RECORDS KEEPS FIT IN THE SOUTH: MARTHA NOBELIUS, 17, the Olympic Swimming Star, Training Under Her Father's Guidance at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. (Fotograma.)



CENTRAL HEATING AT A PARIS RACE COURSE: The Crowd at One of the Opening Meets at Auteuil Gets a Little Warmth Between Races at a Coal Brazier in the Paddock. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



WET ON THE COURSE AND WET OVERHEAD:
Climbing a Dam During the Cross-Country Run of the
Bradfield College (England) College Sports, Which
Took Place in a Downpour of Rain.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

**THE LIGHT BLUE WINS THE
SEVENTH OF THE EIGHT
RACES SINCE THE WAR: THE
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE
CREWS**

Level at Hammersmith Bridge,
Just Before Cambridge Pulled
Ahead to Win by Five Lengths at
the Finish, With the Cambridge
Cox at the Helm to Take His
Crew In for His Third Successive
Victory.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

**THE INTERSCHOLASTIC
FENCING CHAMPION:
ALBERT GRASSON**

of the Team of the New Haven
High School, 16, and a Son of
Coach Grasson of Yale, Who Car-
ried Off the Honors at the Recent
Meet at the Astor Hotel in New
York.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



**THE
CAP-
TAIN
OF THE
CHAM-
PIONS:
ELWELL
OF THE
YALE
FENCING
TEAM,**
Which Re-
cently Scored
16 Points at
the Intercol-
legiate Compe-
tition at the
Hotel Astor,
Taking Home
the Iron Man Trophy
Which Follows the
Title.



**THE WINNER OF THE FIRST CYCLE RACE OF
THE SEASON IN FRANCE: PIERRE BLONDIN,**
Who Beat the Field in the Premier Pas Dunlop, Which
This Year Counted 1,500 Entrants.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



**THE CHAMPION
BULLSEYE
SHOOTER OF THE
WORLD: SAM
MOORE,**

Who Made a Score of
3,000 Consecutive Hits
on a Fifty-Foot Range
in Washington, in 8
Hours and 40 Minutes.
He Was Given a Medal
by President Coolidge.
(Times Wide World
Photos, Washington
Bureau.)



**THE AMERICAN
DEBUT ENDS IN
DEFEAT: THE
OXFORD-
CAMBRIDGE
LACROSSE
TEAM**

Loses to Mary-
land in the
First of Their
Fourteen
Games in
America,
Played in
Washington,
When the
English Team
Lost, 4 to 11.
(Times Wide
World Photos,
Washington
Bureau.)



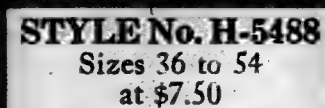
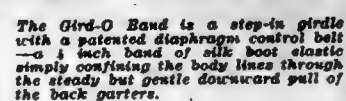
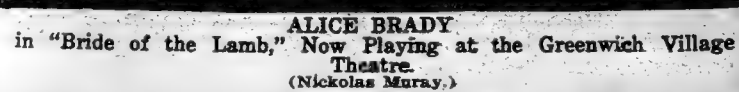
**THE SECOND
BASEMAN OF
THE CRIMSON
BASEBALL TEAM:
KAY MIYAKUWA**

of Sacramento, Cal. Now
Playing on the Harvard
Nine.
(Times Wide World Photos,
Boston Bureau.)



**HARD TRAINING FOR THE NEW TEAM: HIGH HURDLERS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF PENNSYLVANIA**

Limbering Up for the Penn Relays to Be Held at the End of the Month.
(Times Wide World Photos, Philadelphia Bureau.)

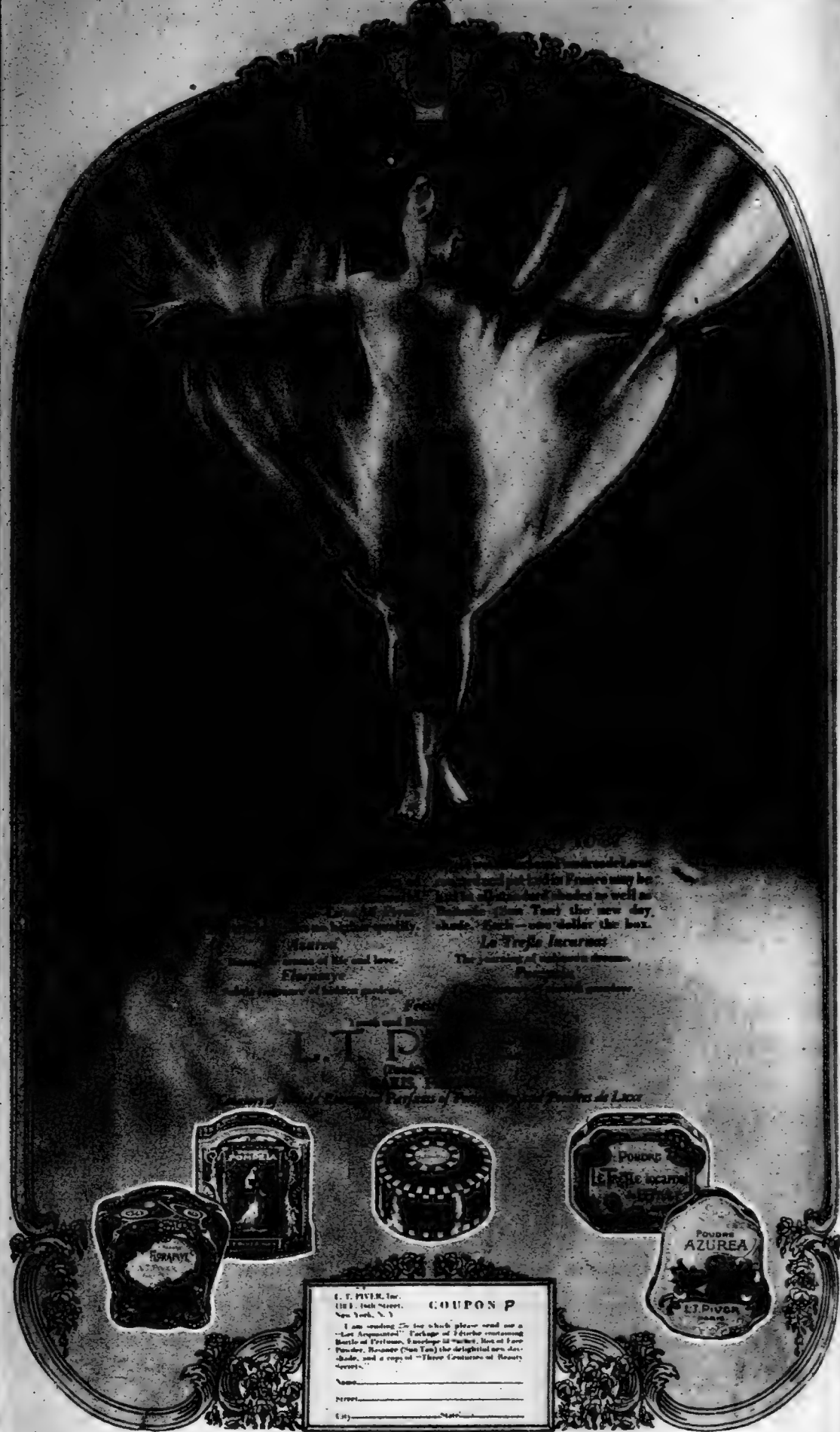


**On sale in all leading
department stores and
specialty corset shops.**

A SMART corsette of lustrous Pink Brocade for average to full figures, cleverly designed to meet the requirements of form, style, health and comfort. Others, similar pattern, at \$2.50 to \$15.00 for short and tall figures.

H & W Company
INC.
Newark, New Jersey

CORSETTES
@ GIRDLES @
BRASSIERES



Hand Wrought

Charm and Atmosphere of 16th Century embodied in HEATHER LANTERNS, Swedish Iron, Coloured glass panels. Other interesting designs in polished iron.

Can also make Fireplace Equipment

HEATHER'S

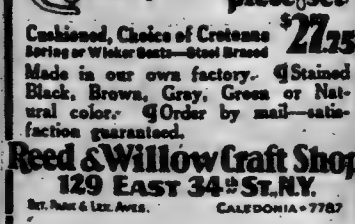
19 WEST 36 ST. NEW YORK

Chin Reducer \$2.50
Neck & Chin 3.50
Anklets for reducing
and shaping the ankles
Per pair . . \$7.00
Extra high . \$9.00

Send ankle
measures

Send check or money order—no cash

WRITE FOR BOOKLET TO
Dr. JEANNE A. B. WALTER, 389 Fifth Avenue, New York
NEAR 36TH STREET, SUITE 605





Of the Many Style Innovations
in the Easter Parade...

Ahead of all marched

SCANTIES

On Fifth Avenue—on Michigan Boulevard or the Boardwalk at Atlantic City—wherever Fashion staged her great yearly pageant, the Easter Parade—one out of every five smartly dressed women wore Scanties for her one and only under-neath garment.

Scanties is the one garment that cares for all—combining vest, girdle, brassiere and panties all-in-one. Convenient as bobbed hair—weighs but a scant eight ounces—has one pair of shoulder straps holding all and adds but one thickness to the waist line instead of a padding of four overlapping garments. And so economical compared to your usual lingerie bills—one article to buy and only one to launder.

Never was there a style innovation that so appealed to smart women—especially for spring and summer wear when one must wear underneath just enough to give style but not enough to be uncomfortable. Ask to see Scanties. Featured at every leading store.

Priced from \$5.00 to \$18.50

Model Brassiere Co.

LONDON 200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK DEPT. T4 PARIS
Largest Brassiere Manufacturer in the World

CREATORS OF ORIGINAL IDEAS IN FIGURE-IMPROVING GARMENTS



For sale everywhere in the United States and Canada. These leading stores in the metropolitan district are featuring SCANTIES

B. Altman & Co.
Best & Co.
Bonwit Teller & Co.
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Gimbel Brothers
Jay Thorpe, Inc.
Lord & Taylor
R. H. Macy & Co.
Jas. McCreery & Co.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co.
Russek
Saks—Fifth Avenue
Saks—Herald Square
Stern Brothers
John Wanamaker
Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn
Frederick Loeser, Brooklyn
L. Bamberger & Co., Newark
Hahne & Co., Newark
In Canada featured by
T. Eaton Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg

For 20 years a Gorham Master Craftsman, chasing a Cinderella Tea Pot

CINDERELLA

The Master Craftsman's newest production

In five short months this latest achievement of the Master Craftsman has grown from an artist's conception to one of Gorham's most favored patterns. Of exquisite grace and delightful decoration—to see Cinderella is to understand its phenomenal reception. Your jeweler will gladly show you Cinderella.

GORHAM

PROVIDENCE, R. I. NEW YORK, N. Y.

AMERICA'S LEADING SILVERSMITHS FOR OVER 90 YEARS

Member of the Sterling Silversmiths' Guild of America

A Summer of SPORT, HEALTH and PLEASURE Awaits you at AWOSTING



WHAT are your plans for the summer? Now is the time to decide. Do you long to split the waves at express speed at the wheel of a racing beauty responsive to your every whim? Or to fight it to a finish with that king of fish, the small mouth black bass? Are the golden summer hours of sunshine to be squandered in an ill conceived, last moment dash to a teeming resort among milling thousands? Or will you rest and revel in the clean outdoors at Awosting?

But an hour or so from New York is the perfect environment for a summer home. You are surrounded by an outdoor playground which only nature at her best could supply. There is swimming, sporty fishing, every kind of boating, tennis, and golf nearby. Fifty thousand acres of woodland provide miles of mountain trails for hikes and horseback rides. There are many excellent trout streams—and in season, protected hunting. Awosting is away from crowds yet near enough to the city to be possible for the men of the

family. It is a community of homes at the edge of Greenwood Lake, with its miles of sparkling water.

Cottages have been built to accord with an architectural ideal, each conforms to the general artistic plan and each is original in its design. Each offers every convenience, modern plumbing, electricity, telephone facilities; groceries, fresh milk and ice delivered to your door. In fact every city service. The community has its own fire protection and a modern sewage system. The Awosting Inn serves a limited clientele and the residents and their guests.

Best of all you can own and maintain a home in this delightful community for less than you spend for your annual vacation. Cottages are for sale or for season rental, completely furnished. Every assistance is rendered the builder.

The coupon will bring a complete description of Awosting with photographs and plans of the thirty homes available this year.

RINGWOOD CO.

50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

AWOSTING

RIGIDLY RESTRICTED ELEVENTH SEASON

A Community for people
who enjoy informal good taste

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____
N.Y.C.

Among Philadelphia Debutantes

this soap is seven
times as popular
as any other

GOLD slippers above the asphalt pavement... the flash of jewels under the softness of furs... low purring of motor cars, crowding to the curb... drift of music through heavy, half-opened doors—a debutante coming-out dance, with all the smart world in attendance.

The lovely young girls who make up the debutante lists in our great cities—girls brought up in an atmosphere of fastidious personal luxury—how do they care for their skin? What soap do they find, pure enough and fine enough, to trust their complexions to?

From the debutantes of five leading American cities—New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia—the answer is overwhelmingly, "Woodbury's Facial Soap!"

Among Philadelphia debutantes alone, Woodbury's is seven times as popular as any other toilet soap.

"Gives me good color," they commented.

"I use it because of its pleasant and softening effect on the skin."

"Imparts a smooth glow to the skin and relieves an oily condition."

"I find it delightfully soothing."

A SKIN SPECIALIST worked out the formula by which Woodbury's is made. This formula not only calls for absolutely pure ingredients; it also demands greater refinement in the manufacturing than is commercially possible with ordinary toilet soap. Around each cake of Woodbury's Facial



"Motor cars, crowding to the curb... a debutante dance, with all the smart world in attendance."

Soap is wrapped a booklet of special treatments for overcoming common skin defects. The same qualities that give Woodbury's its beneficial effect in overcoming these common skin troubles, make it ideal for regular toilet use.

A 25-cent cake lasts a month or six weeks. Within a week after beginning to use Woodbury's you will see an improvement in your complexion. Get your Woodbury's today—begin your treatment tonight! The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.



Spring and the tailored shoe style

Spring comes to New York — and New York comes to Walk-Over.

Here, in all their daintiness and charm, are the tailored shoes for Spring that well dressed women must have, and every woman should have.

Tailored shoes, in their simplicity and grace, are the season's vogue, but tailored shoes must fit the costume. Choose here and find a style array extensive enough to let you choose the most graceful, the most harmonious style for any costume.

Choose here and find that personal fit which makes correctly tailored shoes so smart. For more than fifty years Walk-Over has made shoes to fit. Combinations of

width and length, extra width or extra slimness, make Walk-Overs give you a personal gift.

It is that personal fit which has created the Walk-Over world wide reputation for women's "Fashion Welt" shoes. It is that personal fit which makes you understand why Walk-Overs are the largest selling trade-marked shoes in the world.

Smart style is put into shoes by design. Smartness is maintained in shoes by craftsmanship in making them. Choose Walk-Overs, in the newest pastel shades of kid, in soft and supple calfskins, or in gleaming patent leather, and know that Walk-Over skill will make the shoes you like keep the style you want.

BROOKLYN
1355 Broadway, near Gates Avenue
565-7 Fulton Street, opp. Hanover Pl.
5406 Fifth Avenue

NEW YORK CITY STORES
510 Fifth Ave., bet. 42d and 43d St.
1173-75 Broadway, near 38th St.
252 West 125th St.
Cafes Henry at Walk-Over Street Only

BRONX—357 Melrose, at 3d Ave. and 140th St.
YONKERS, N. Y.—16 Main Street
PATERSON, N. J.—181 Market Street

You may order these shoes by mail. Send shoe name, size, width and material wanted, to Walk-Over, 1432 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Now is the time of Year most critical for your Skin!

Give it each day this gentle care. See how soon it will bloom again with youth and loveliness.

BRILLIANT April sunlight on your mirror tells you how fallow and lifeless your skin has grown from its struggle against chapping winter cold, dry indoor heat and soft coal soot. March winds have choked its delicate pores with gritty dust. And now comes April with cold windy days and more dust!

Renew the youth of your skin by cleansing it deeply with the fine oils of Pond's Cold Cream. And then protect it against raw winds with the delicate Vanishing Cream Pond's also makes.

FIRST STEP: Every night before retiring and during the day whenever your skin needs cleansing—pat Pond's Cold Cream on generously. Leave it on a moment that its fine oils may rid the depths of the pores of all accumulations. With a soft cloth wipe it off, repeat, and finish with a dash of cold water or a rub with ice. If your skin is dry from winter weathering, after the bedtime cleansing pat on more Pond's Cold Cream and leave until morning.

SECOND STEP: After every cleansing with Pond's Cold

Cream except the bedtime one, smooth on a delicate film of Pond's Vanishing Cream. At once a new soft, even finish, a velvety glow! And now how your powder clings, with an evenness that defies detection! Moreover you are perfectly protected against April winds, disastrous dust and soot. The Pond's Extract Company, 131 Hudson Street, New York City.



Every normal skin needs these Two famous Creams

Her Majesty, MARIE, THE QUEEN OF ROUMANIA
The LADY DIANA MANNERS Mrs. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH
The PRINCESSE MARIE DE BOURBON Mrs. WILLIAM E. BORAH
The PRINCESSE MATCHABELLI Miss MARJORIE OELRICHS
The DUCHESSE DE RICHELIEU Miss ELINOR PATTERSON
Miss ANNE MORGAN Miss BARBARA STREBEIGH
Mrs. REGINALD VANDERBILT Miss CAMILLA LIVINGSTON

To the left are the names of a few of the many beautiful women of distinguished birth and position who have praised Pond's Two Creams. Their skins, always as delicate, fresh and exquisite as the early flowers of Spring, bear witness to the tender efficacious care Pond's Two Creams afford.



She doesn't fear the dentist

Wise men and women go to the dentist at least twice a year for a thorough mouth inspection. They don't put off the dental appointment until forced to seek relief from pain and the dentist has to hurt. If you see your dentist in time he can keep your teeth and gums healthy and may prevent serious illness.

Neglect Punishes 4 out of 5

Failure to take a few simple precautions lets pyorrhea, dread disease of the gums, become entrenched in the mouths of four out of five at forty, and many younger, according to dental statistics.

Start today to brush teeth and gums night and morning with Forhan's if you would be with the lucky who escape pyorrhea's ravages. Forhan's firms the gums and keeps them pink and healthy. It doesn't give this insidious infection chance to steal upon you.

If you have tender bleeding gums go to your dentist immediately for treatment and use Forhan's regularly. The chances are your own dentist will recommend it. It contains Forhan's

Pyorrhea Liquid dentists use to combat pyorrhea.

Besides safeguarding your health, Forhan's is a pleasant tasting dentifrice that gives the teeth perfect cleansing; and forestalls decay.

Include Forhan's in your daily hygiene for your health's sake. Pyorrhea is no respecter of persons. Four out of five is its grim count. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.
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FOR THE GUMS

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE

IT CHECKS PYORRHEA



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Strong rooted, sure to grow; choicest varieties. Flower all Summer.

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The best of these garden favorites. 10 varieties.

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Extra strong plants.

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Guaranteed quality. Colorado Blue Spruce, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, Mugho Pine, Douglas Fir, Retinopora.

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100,000 square feet. Complete Landscape Department. You may have our instructive catalogue, quoting lowest prices for guaranteed stock, by writing for it.
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Henry W. Lacy, Wakefield, Mass.

BELOW
"DURING THE WORLD WAR while nursing, I became ill with influenza. After more than a year's illness, I was completely run down. My system needed a tonic. The doctor in attendance prescribed Fleischmann's Yeast. The results were wonderfully good—noticeable even the first week. Since that time I have used Fleischmann's Yeast for patients with chronic constipation and as a tonic in general with the same good results."

Fern L. Locke, R. N., New York City



These Vigorous People • Once Half Sick

Their ills have vanished—
thanks to this remarkable food

NOT a "cure-all," not a medicine in any sense—Fleischmann's Yeast is simply a remarkable fresh food.

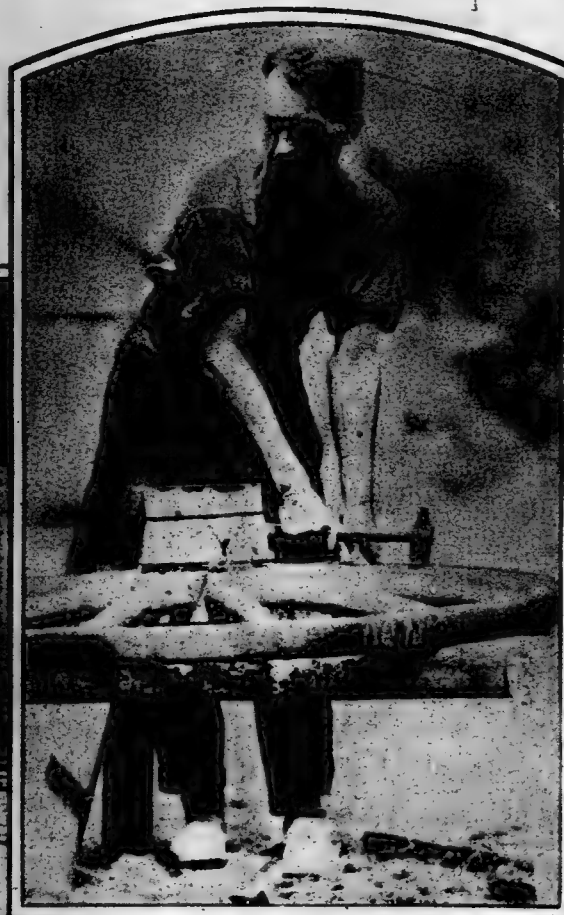
The millions of tiny active yeast plants in every cake invigorate the whole system. They aid digestion—clear the skin—banish the poisons of constipation. Where cathartics give only temporary relief, yeast-strengthens the intestinal muscles and makes them healthy and active. And day by day it releases new stores of energy.

Eat two or three cakes regularly every day before meals: on crackers—in fruit juices, water or milk—or just plain, nibbled from the cake. For constipation especially, dissolve one cake in hot water (not scalding) before breakfast and at bedtime. Buy several cakes at a time—they will keep fresh in a cool dry place for two or three days. All grocers have Fleischmann's Yeast. Start eating it today!

And let us send you a free copy of our latest booklet on Yeast for Health. Health Research Dept. N-67, The Fleischmann Company, 701 Washington Street, New York.



THIS FAMOUS FOOD tones up the entire system—
aids digestion—clears the skin—banishes constipation.



"I SUFFERED TERRIBLY from indigestion. My complexion was sallow. My appetite was bad and food seemed tasteless. I read of the efficiency of Fleischmann's Yeast and gave it a fair trial. I found it to be the cheapest and best remedy I had ever tried. Eating a cake of yeast after each meal did away with that unpleasant feeling of fullness after a meal. It cleared my complexion. Fleischmann's Yeast is a boon to humanity."

Ernest F. Duken, Bridgeville, Del.

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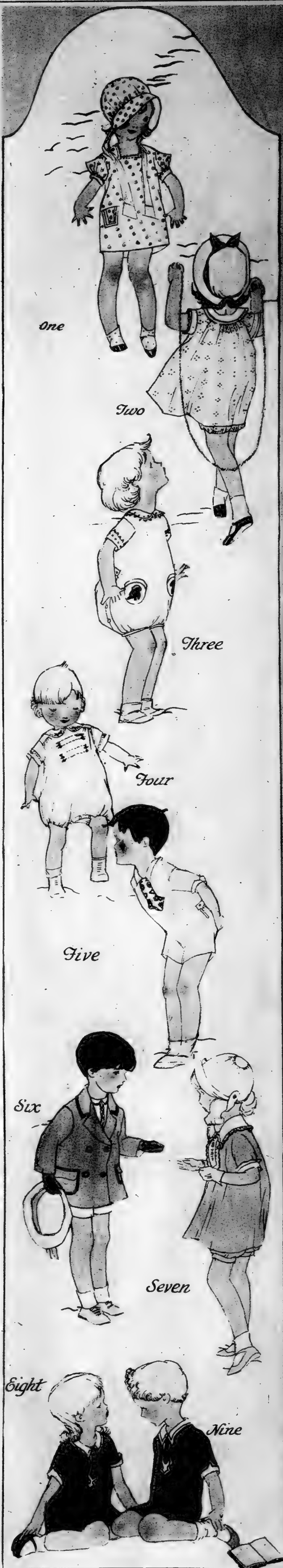
The Junior (Second) Floor Is a Realm of Childhood

Everything the younger set wears, from the day of birth almost to maturity will be found on this floor — and smartness begins with Size One. Simplicity is the keynote of our styles and because of intensive specialization, correctness is inevitable.

- One**—Little girl's garden apron of flowered dimity trimmed with tiny lace edging. A butterfly bow ties in back. Pink, blue or yellow. 1, 2 or 3 years. 1.85. Jaunty sunbonnet to match. 1.75
- Two**—Bloomer frock of percale with collar, cuffs and pocket of white attractively hand-embroidered. Blue only. 1, 2 and 3 years. 1.85
- Three**—Infant's creeper of English broadcloth trimmed with Irish picot edging. Hand-embroidered bow-wow on the pocket. 2.75
- Four**—Infant's romper of fine white dimity, daintily embroidered in pink or blue. For 1, 2 or 3 year olds. 1.85
- Five**—Beach suit of linen with white vest embroidered in gaily colored yarns. Lavender, yellow, blue or white with white collars and cuffs. 2, 3 and 4 years. 6.50
- Six**—Chic tailored coat for the small boy or girl in basket weave material lined with satin. Large pearl buttons and patch pockets are smart details. Blue, lavender or tan. 1, 2 and 3 years. 11.50
- Seven**—Bloomer dress of printed sateen with dainty white ruffle collar and cuffs. Blue or peach. 1, 2 and 3 years. 3.95
- Eight and Nine**—Little brother and sister costumes, smartly tailored of linen. Blue trimmed with oyster or oyster with green or coral. 1, 2 and 3 years. 8.50 each.
- Ten**—For the wee baby, a hand-knitted, pull-over sweater in pink, blue or white wool. Sizes 6 months and 1 year. 2.00

- Eleven**—Little V neck, pull-over sweater in a novelty weave with contrasting stripes. White sweater with blue or tan stripes, or brown sweater with buff. 2, 4 and 6 years. 1.85
- Twelve**—Hand-made imported frock of dotted Swiss with real lace trimming. It makes clever use of raglan sleeves. In white with blue, red, yellow or lavender dots. 1, 2 and 3 years. 3.50
- Coat of crepe de Chine with hand-smocked yoke and hand-embroidered collar, in pink only. For 1 or 2 year olds. 9.00
- Bonnet also of pink crepe de Chine with hand stitching and ribbon trimming. 2.95
- Thirteen**—For strenuous playing, a sturdy coverall of striped gingham in pink, blue or tan. 1, 2 and 3 years. 1.00
- Fourteen and Fifteen**—Another brother and sister duo of firm material embroidered in a neat design. In blue, green or corn with white collar and cuffs. 1, 2 and 3 years. 2.85 each
- Sixteen**—Bloomer dress of blue checked gingham with white organdie applique, collar and cuffs trimmed with hand-embroidered roses. 1, 2 and 3 years. 3.50
- Seventeen**—Flapper suit of white linen with orange or blue piping and matching embroidery on pocket. 2 and 3 years. 4.95
- Eighteen**—Beach bathrobe of broadcloth in wide, bold stripes in blue, peach and rose. 2, 4 and 6 years. 3.25
- Nineteen**—One-piece wool bathing suit in orange, red, blue or green with white banding at bottom. 1, 2 and 3 years. 1.85

Any of the many items pictured may be purchased by telephone, mail or in person. Telephone Plaza 4000, extension 94.



Sunday,
April 11, 1926

The New York Times

Katagranne
Picture Section
In Three Parts

7



THE CHIEF PRIZE OF THE EXPEDITION: RAHIMA LOON, One of the "Shikarri" Who Made a Hunting Trip for the American Museum of Natural History a Few Years Ago, on the Lookout for More Ovis Poli, the Rarest of Rare Big Game, Beside the Head of One of the Animals Killed by the Roosevelts in the Pamirs.

Colonel Roosevelt Is at the Right.
(All Photos © 1926, New York Times Wide World Photos, by Arrangement With Field Museum, Chicago.)



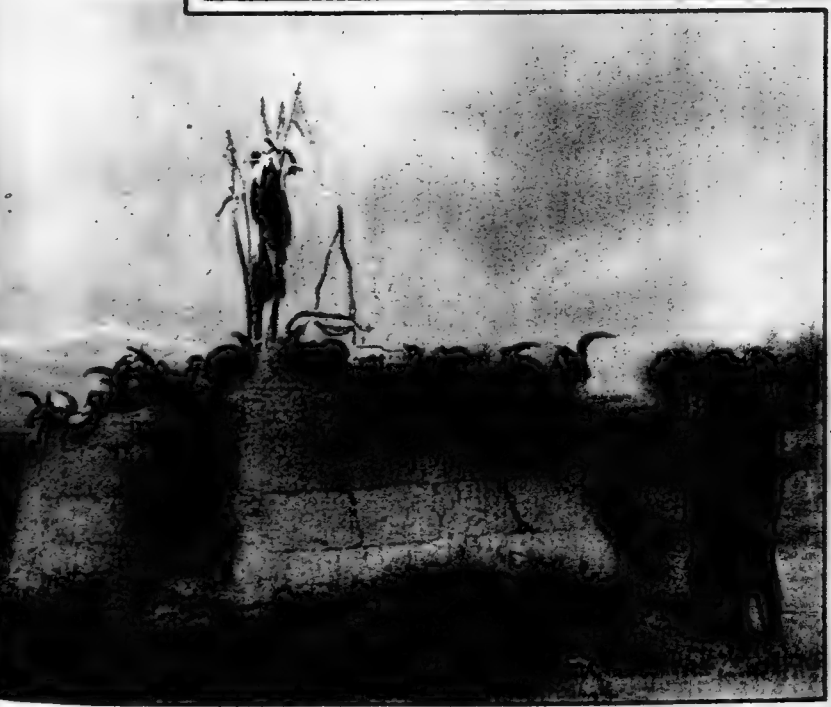
THE LEADERS OF THE EXPEDITION WHICH PROVED THAT MARCO POLO WAS NO LIAR: COLONEL THEODORE ROOSEVELT AND HIS BROTHER KERMIT



THE
RAREST

OF RARE ANIMALS: ONE OF THE FOUR OVIS POLI, Marco Polo's "Great Sheep" of the Thirteenth Century, Which Inhabits the Inaccessible Mountain Ranges of the Himalayas. The Sheep Weighs 250 Pounds, While the Spread of Its Horns Averages About Sixty Inches.

A
DENI-
ZEN OF
THE
TURKESTAN
WILDS: A
YARKAND
STAG
at Aku, an
Important
Station on the
Caravan
Trading
Routes Across
Central Asia.



THE TOMB OF A FALLEN HUNTER: A MAUSOLEUM of Mud Walls in the Pamirs, on the Borders of Kashmir and China, Decorated With a Ring of Fine Heads of the Ovis Poli.

A BREAKFAST
VERY MUCH AL
FRESCO:
THEODORE
ROOSEVELT
Still Wearing His
Beard, With Suy-
dam Cutting, Who
Made the Motion-
Picture Record of
the Trip (Left), and
George Cherrie, the
Ornithological Ex-
pert of the Party,
Start a New Day at
Maralcashi.

"TRAVELING
HARD AND
LIGHT": THE
PACK TRAIN
Up to Their
Necks at a Ford
of One of the
Swift Mountain
Streams.



Wearing the Beards They Acquired on the
Hunting Expedition Across the
"White Roof Tree of the
World" in Search of the
Ovis Poli and Other
Rare Specimens of
Himalayan Game.

TAXIDERMISTRY IN
THE FIELD: THE
SHIKARRIES,
Native Hunters Who
Accompanied the Ex-
pedition, Cleaning
Some of the Heads of
Specimens of Big Game
From the Mountains.





ALASKA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: THE DOG SLED TEAM OF ARTHUR T. WALDEN,

First Team of Huskies to Climb Mount Washington, in the Presidential Range, Rests Beside the Tip Top House in a Sixty-Mile Gale, With the Thermometer at Minus 10, Before Making the Descent.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE WHOLE DRAMATIS PERSONAE OF THE TREK UP

MOUNT WASHINGTON: The First Dog Team to Scale the New Hampshire Mountain Stops to Rest and Eat in a Shelter on the Road.

Left to Right, They Are: Harold Molm, Ray Evand, Guide; Joe Dodge, Arthur Walden, the Leader; William Macdonald and Ludwig Geisko.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE HAND THAT NOW WIELDS AN UMBRELLA IN YUGO-SLAVIA: PRINCE PETER KARA-GEORGE-VITCH, Heir to the Throne, Wearing the National Holiday Costume of the Slovenes. The Prince is Now Nearly 3 Years Old.

MISS ANN LEWIS, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. ROGER LEWIS, Who Will Be Married in June to E. Ritzema Perry, the Son of Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



THE HERO OF THE DAY: BROWNIE, the Postoffice Dog of Middletown, Mass., Who Has Been Awarded a New Collar and a Gold Locket by the Citizens of the Town for Having Roused Them at 3 in the Morning When the Headquarters Building Caught Fire Six Weeks Ago.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

SITTING ON TOP OF THE WORLD: CHINOOK, Lead Dog of the Sled Team of Arthur W. Walden, Which Recently Climbed Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, to the Summit and Back in Fifteen Hours, Beside the Tip Top House on the Peak.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE SITE OF THE FIRST WHITE SETTLEMENT ON THE AMERICAN CONTINENT: Unveiling the Monument on Parris Island, South Carolina, Where Jean Ribaut and a Party of French Built a Fort in 1562.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

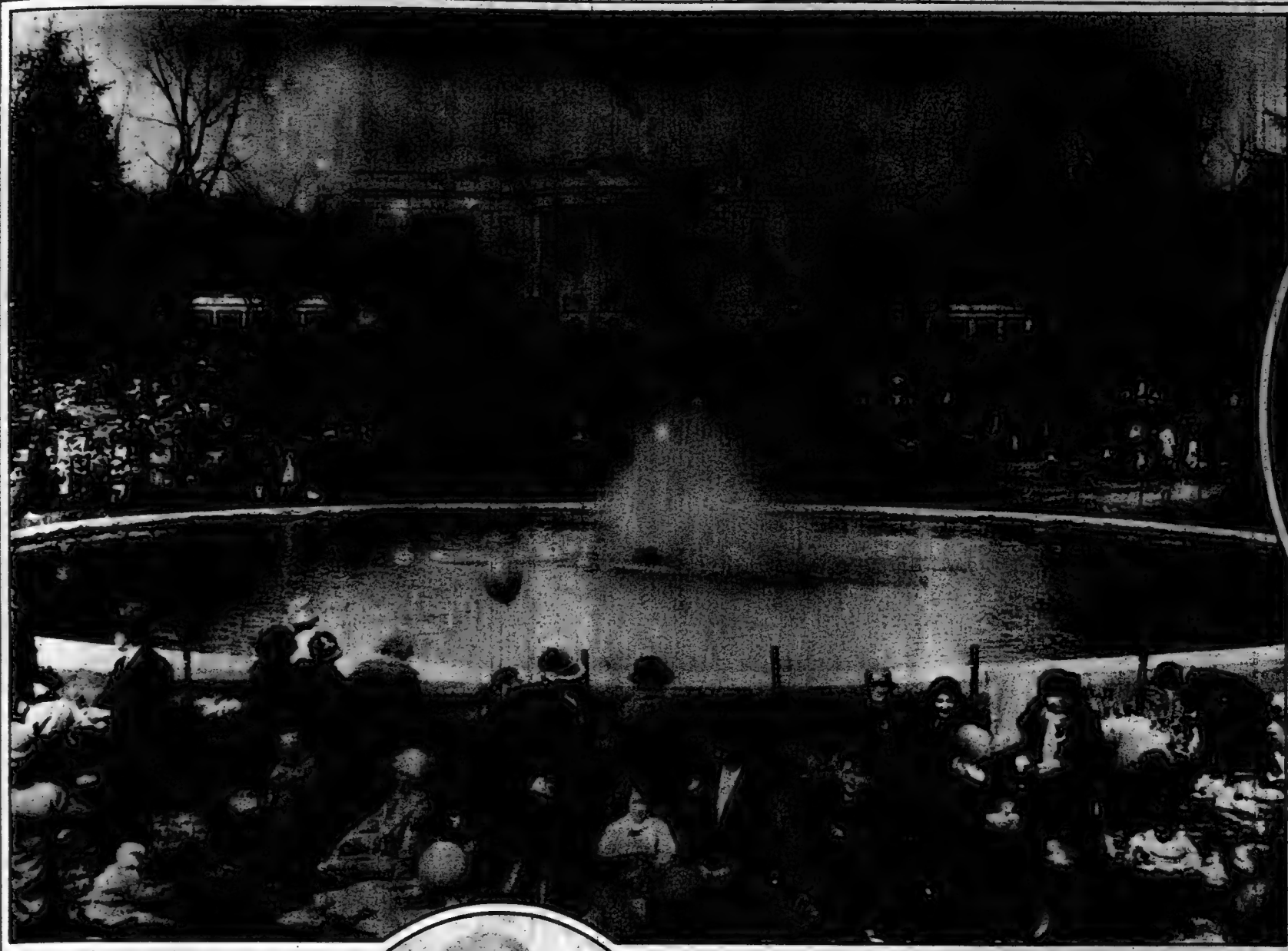
IRENE CASTLE, AMERICA'S BEST-DRESSED WOMAN, Wearing a New Candy Stripe Frock, One of the Spring Creations Shown at the Recent Tennis Matches on the Riviera.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



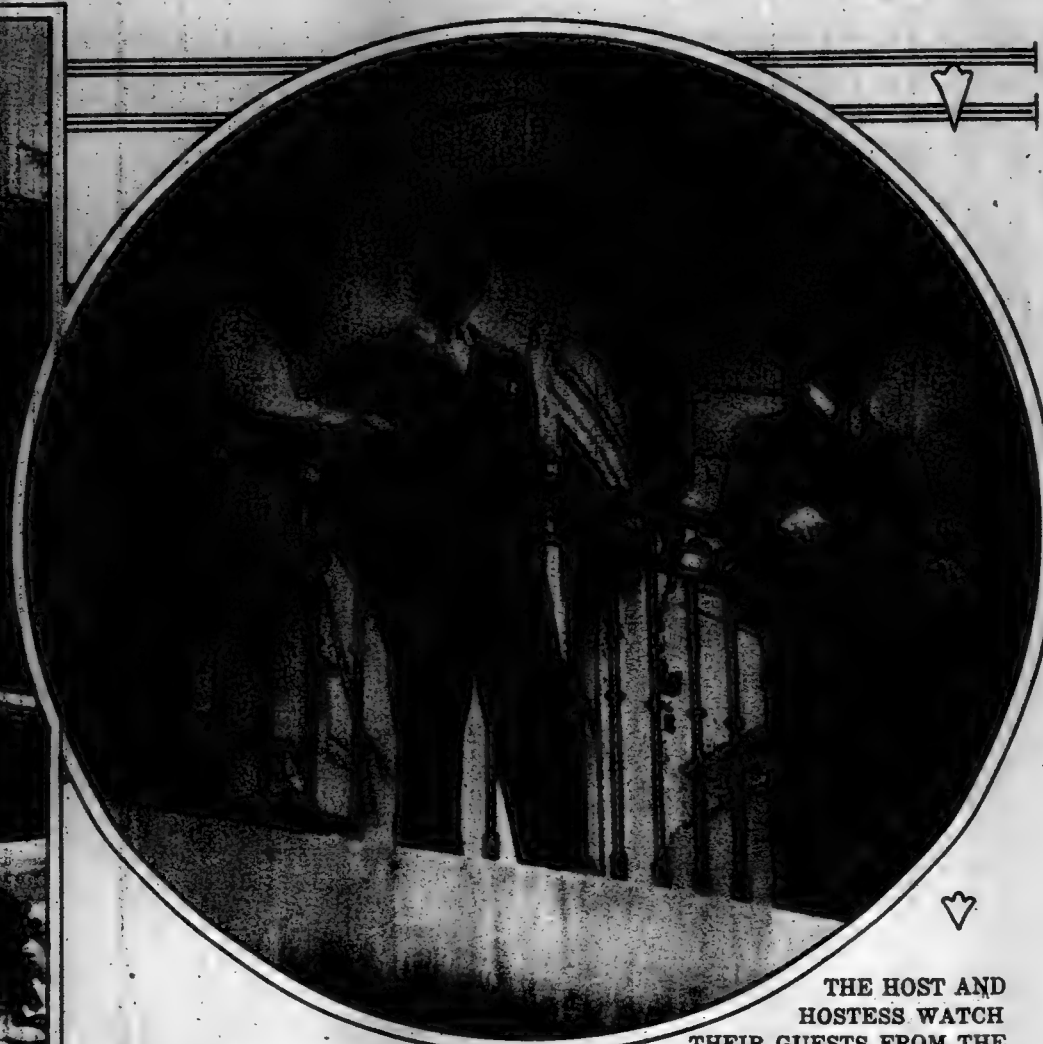
"FOUR OUT OF FIVE": YOUNG AMERICAN SINGERS WHO RECENTLY MADE THEIR DEBUTS AT THE METROPOLITAN OPERA. The Guests of the Society of Arts and Sciences at a Recent Dinner at the Hotel Biltmore. Left to Right, They Are: Dorothea Flexer, Mary Lewis, Nanette Guilford and Louise Hunter. Marion Talley, the Fifth, Was Singing in "Rigoletto" in Philadelphia and Could Not Be Present.
(Underwood & Underwood.)



THE FACE OF THE TIGER FOR POSTERITY: GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, Now a Member of the French Academy and an Immortal in Other Fields Than Politics, Poses for a Bust by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, the Russian Sculptor.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



THE ANNUAL PARTY FOR THE JUNIOR SET OF WASHINGTON:
The Lawn of the White House During the Easter Monday Egg Rolling, When Nearly 48,000 Guests of the President and Mrs. Coolidge Took Part in the Festivities.
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



THE HOST AND HOSTESS WATCH THEIR GUESTS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE: THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. COOLIDGE, With Their Son John, Greet the 48,000 Children Who Took Part in the Easter Monday Egg Rolling.
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



GILBERT FRANKAU,
ENGLISH NOVELIST AND LECTURER, Who Recently Embarked on a Lecture Tour of the United States From Coast to Coast.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



AT LAST: RAQUEL MELLER, THE SPANISH SINGER Whose Broadway Debut Has Been Heralded for Two Years, Arrives on the Leviathan for a "Limited" Engagement.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE MEMBER FROM PLYMOUTH TAKES THE CHAIR: LADY ASTOR Speaking at the Opening of Military Barracks in East Cornwall Which the War Office Has Leased for Use as a Summer Camp for Poor Children of Plymouth, Her Constituency.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

"THE KING OF FRANCE": THE DUC D'ORLEANS, Pretender to the Throne of the Bourbon Kings and Great-Grandson of Louis Philippe, Who Died Recently in Palermo, Leaving His Cousin, the Duc de Guise, the New Head of the House.
(Lafayette, Ltd.)



MRS. THOMAS K. FINLETTER, DAUGHTER OF WALTER DAMROSCH, One of the Sponsors of the Children's Concerts of the New York Symphony Orchestra. The Tenth Anniversary of These Concerts Will Be Celebrated Next Year.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



A MEMORIAL TO THE LAST STAND OF THE CONFEDERACY: Monument Erected by the Late Samuel Tate Morgan of Richmond, Va., Near the Site of the Bennett House, in North Carolina, Where General Joseph E. Johnston and Major Gen. William T. Sherman Met to Discuss Terms of the Proposed Surrender of All the Southern Armies in the Field.
(Holladay. From Times Wide World Photos.)



THE FIRST WOMAN BARRISTER TO BE BRIEFED AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS: MISS MARGARET H. KIDD, a Scottish Lawyer, Arrives at the Parliament Buildings to Argue Her Case.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE WIFE OF THE FORMER AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, MRS. RICHARD WASHBURN CHILD, With Her Children, Returns to Rome for a Visit to Her Friends in the Eternal City.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

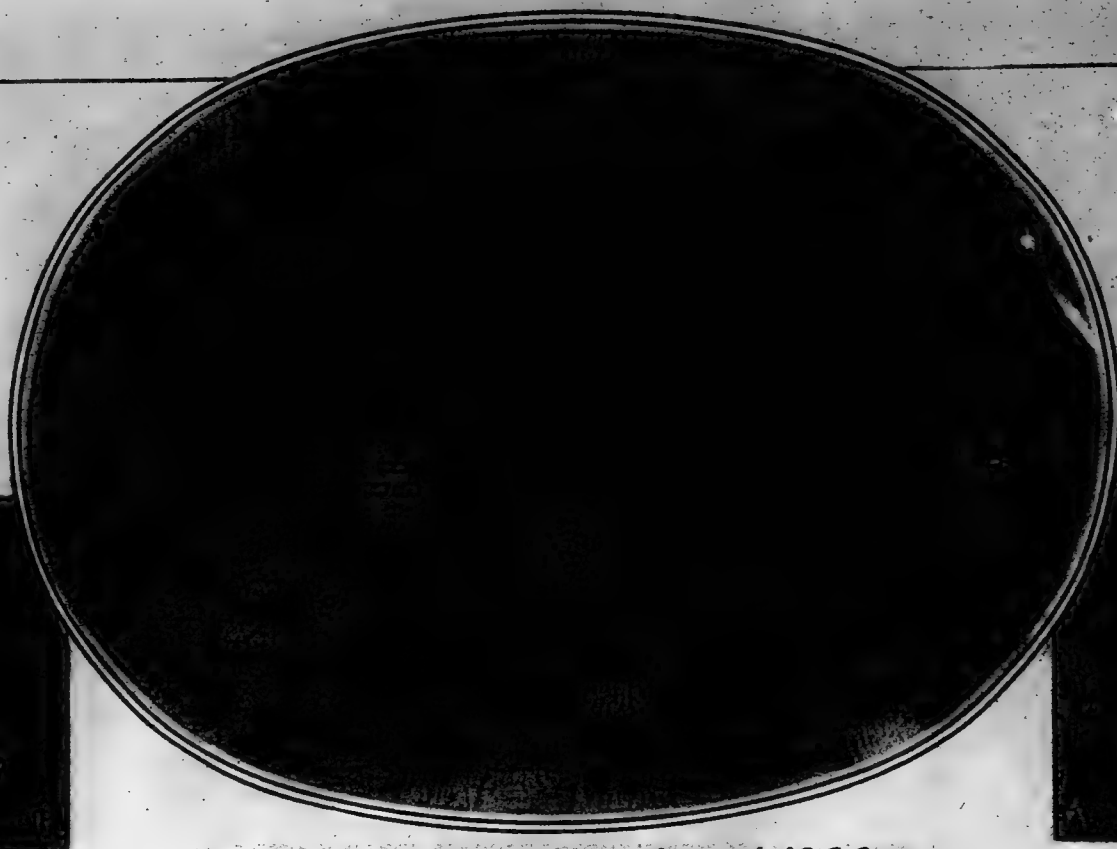


TWO CHAPTERS OF MODERN MEXICAN HISTORY: GENERAL OBREGON, Whose Government Received Full Recognition From the United States Three Years Ago, With His Successor in Office, General Plutarco Calles (Right), Whom He Visited Recently in Mexico City.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



SEVEN YEARS THE DICTATOR FROM THE SEVEN HILLS: PREMIER MUSSOLINI Acknowledges the Salute of the Legions on the Anniversary of the Founding of Fascism.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

A charming all-over inlaid pattern—Armstrong's No. 5441.



Armstrong's Printed Jaspé—pattern No. 8155.



A floor of Armstrong's Marble Inlaid Linoleum on the sun porch of G. G. Greene at Woodbury, N. J. Note how the black border sets off this sparkling pattern.

Here are the floors that American women asked us for

"Put color, put design, put real beauty into a floor," they said, "and build it to wear!"
Now see what Armstrong's designers have achieved in truly unusual floors.

THE director of the "movie" screen, the editor of a magazine that touches home decoration—both have sensed the quickened interest of women in decorative floors of color and pattern. And have you noticed the "lift," the cheer, the added modernity that a pretty floor can lend to the entire room?

To meet this demand of fashion, the designers of Armstrong's Linoleum now present new linoleum patterns, patterns that are unusual achievements in floor designs. Good department, furniture, and linoleum specialty stores are displaying them this week.

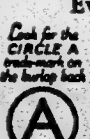
NEW Marbleized linoleum radically different

Possibly you have seen linoleum with a pattern in which the design was marbled. But this new group of Armstrong patterns is truly inlaid—both pattern and graining run clear through to the burlap back.

All patterns of Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum are waxed to a soft, lustrous sheen at the factory. These fine floors will give a lifetime service if cemented in place over a lining of builders' deadening felt. An occasional waxing keeps them always good-looking—and easy to care for.

Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaid

Here is the first linoleum ever made with a "textured" surface; that is, tiles, whose framing interliners are actually pressed in or countersunk. Patterned in this natural relief, a soft play of lights and shadows is reflected



Right—Armstrong's Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaid (No. 5018). "The first linoleum with a textured surface."



Armstrong's Marbleized Inlaid No. 427.



Who'd mind dining in this jolly kitchen? The floor of Armstrong's Linoleum was made a part of the room's color scheme by John M. Curtis, decorator and well-known writer.

from the surface of this doubly beautiful floor. This New Embossed Inlaid Linoleum is exclusively Armstrong's.

Printed linoleum of real beauty

Even if you only want to buy inexpensive printed linoleum, you can make your choice from new Armstrong designs and colors.

Armstrong's Printed Linoleum simply doesn't look low-priced. There is quality in the colors, a taste in the patterns, and a

A FREE book

"The Attractive Home—How to Plan its Decoration"

Hazel Dell Brown has outlined her simple rules for planning prettier rooms in the twenty-four pages of this book. And she has illustrated these rules with photographs and color reproductions of model interiors and the newer linoleum patterns. Well worth sending for—it's free.



substantialness in the linoleum itself that says, "Here is wear as well as looks." Armstrong's Linoleum Rug—"A superior rug of genuine cork linoleum"—sizes 6' x 9' to 12' x 15'.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY
Linoleum Division, Dept. A, Lancaster, Pa.
New York Office, 295 Fifth Avenue
Telephone: Caledonia 5145

Armstrong's Linoleum

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for every floor
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A Garden Full of Gladioli



The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown—it is as easy to grow as the potato. Every family can enjoy this grand flower. They bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

Special \$2.00 Offer

For Two Dollars we will send 50 Bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Special \$6.00 Offer

100 Choice Named Varieties

Catalog Price \$9.00

For those who plan their Garden according to a color scheme, we offer 10 Bulbs each of the following 10 choice varieties:

Evelyn Kirland, Romy pink, Flora, Finest chrome, yellow, Le Maréchal Foch, Fine salmon-pink, Mrs. Frances King, Vermilion, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Deep salmon, Orange Glory, Ray orange, Panama, Rose-pink, Peace, Splendid white, Schwaben, Finest canary-yellow, War, Deep as blood red.

Order Your Bulbs Now so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden. Simple cultural directions in each package. Mail this advertisement, or present at our store, with Check, Money Order, Cash or Stamps, and secure this splendid collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. For points West and Canada add 25c for the \$2 collection or 50c for the \$6 collection.

Our 1926 Spring Seed Annual sent on request

Stump & Walter Co.

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New York City



A Seeger Refrigerator is a good investment not only from the standpoint of food preservation and saving in electrical current or ice, but also in its permanence. Every part is built sturdily and with greatest care for its long life.

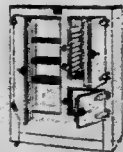
The Seeger is insulated with two-inch cork board and is porcelain lined, including refrigerating chamber.

As good a refrigerator as the Seeger is worthy of electrical refrigeration. Equally efficient with ice.

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Boston Salesroom, 10 Washington St.

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REFRIGERATOR



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WILLOW
SUITE
\$29.75

Mail Orders Filled.
Freight prepaid within 500 miles.
Freight Prepaid to Florida.

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SEE OUR FACTORIES
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IN AMERICA

Inspect the largest display of most beautiful Reed and Willow Furniture in Suites and Single Pieces. Your Choice of Decorations and Upholstery. Highest Quality. Lowest Prices.

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a delicious flavor to—
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The Dodo Tee
for a long Straight Drive!
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Makes a good stroke perfect
also prevents the tee
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Speeds up the game
Recommended by Pros
If not at your dealers, send a dollar bill for four boxes assorted
Diadem Manufacturing Co. Fitchburg Mass.



Reproduction of an article from the Front Page of the
Paris Edition of The New York Herald, February 23, 1926.

"Mannish Bob" Shows You're Behind Times, Milady, Paris Dictator Warns

If women still bob their hair in the manner of their fathers, brothers, uncles or husbands, they are no longer up-to-the-minute; for "the mannish bob" is fast becoming a fad of the past. It was an unladylike mode, and although a good many women still cling to it because of its neatness, it is doomed to give way to the more feminine styles of the coiffure.

This is the verdict of a dictator of hair fashions, M. Manuel, of New York, who recently opened a branch house in the rue de la Paix for smart women on the Continent. He declares he will sponsor graceful and womanly ways of hairdressing, lines that will slant from the face toward the ear and hair that is long enough in the back to be tucked up as a first precursor to the low knot.

Elaborate waves and curls, however, will not return to fashion, M. Manuel is convinced. "Women, in these days of rush and hurry, when one is so full up with sport and social engagements, cannot spare time for an elaborate coiffure. Her way out is the wig in a shake that suits her complexion or that harmonizes

with the color of her costume. White wigs are admirably fitted for young women, as the beauties of the floozie period have proved."

Consequently, M. Manuel offers wigs or "transformations" for those who are overburdened with everything except time, and designs for each client the wig that, in his expert judgment, suits best her individual type of hair and complexion. Each wig is a little wonder of careful detail work, every single hair being washed, combed, oiled and waved to perfection like the hair that actually grows on Madame's head.

"The well-dressed woman of today," M. Manuel avers, "is wearing the modern transformation as she wears a little rouge; for it improves the appearance of an already lovely face and beautifies the head that else might appear to disadvantage. The sore question of arrangement no longer exists, for the hair 'grows' as one would wish it to grow; the possibilities are no longer limited by the fact that your hair parts in the wrong place and will not fall gracefully over the ears."

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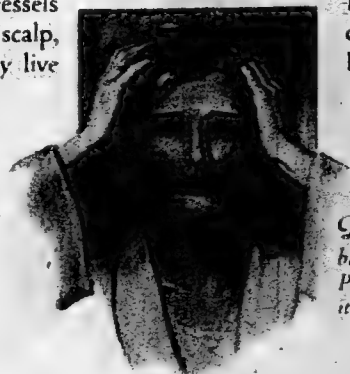
FIRST—Ed. Pinaud's Eau de Quinine is a safe, gentle disinfectant, killing the germs which cause unsightly dandruff scales and keeping the scalp exquisitely clean between shampoos.

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and free and feeding the hair roots.

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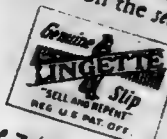
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"MYSTERY"—a very fine mercerized cotton ideal for men's shirts and pajamas.

**When you and spring
are thrilling to the first ball game of
the year—and your favorite player
drives out a homer—when the
stands rise, roaring with cheers
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WHEN spring's first ball game is here. And the shouting banter flings out on the sunlit air. When a heavy hitter cracks the ball, shrieking into centerfield for a home run—oh, happy mortal, as the stands roar with glee—*have a Camel!*

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So this fair spring day as the bases fill and a hefty batter lofts out one that it seems will never stop flying—oh, then, taste the smoke that means completed enchantment. Strike a light and know then the mellowest flavor, the most blithesome fragrance that ever came from a cigarette.

Have a Camel!



Camels contain the very choicest tobaccos grown in all the world. Camels are blended by the world's most expert blenders. Nothing is too good for Camels. In the making of this one brand we concentrate the tobacco knowledge and skill of the largest organization of tobacco experts in the world. No other cigarette made is like Camels. They are the overwhelming choice of experienced smokers.



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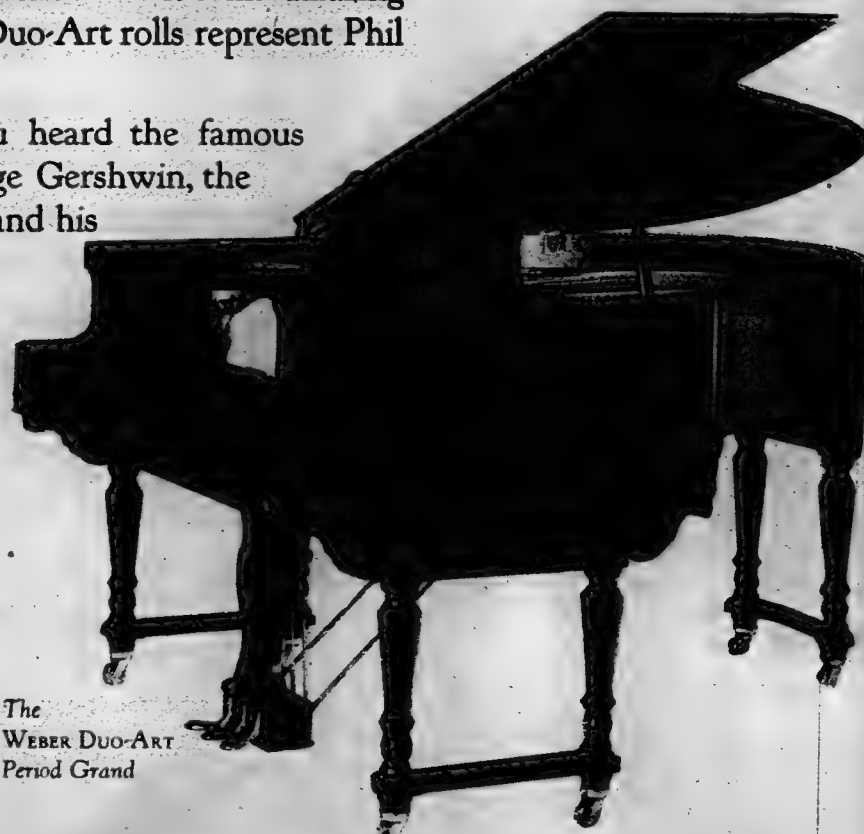
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Every night on Broadway, during the performance of "Tip Toes," Phil "stops the show" with his amazing pianistic feats. And his new Duo-Art rolls represent Phil at his best.

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GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

**Miss Taylor and a Paris Play—Frank Fay in
"The Smart Alec"—Miss Anglin
Revives "Caroline"**

space and the plenty that only the gods enjoy. Only to Cybele, symbol of Mother Earth, does the world appear simple and divinely satisfying.

The earth, that is sufficient:
I do not want the constellations any nearer.

The fly in the ointment is not only the inadequacy of human nature but the lack of understanding in other people. Truth is complicated enough to the individual; in a social group it fairly defies recognition.

..

ALTHOUGH the profoundest group emotions communicating a desire for liberation, for beauty and "the living colors of earth and sky and sea" must always be thwarted and melancholy, since they cannot quite touch the stars for which they reach, such drama need not be perennially tragic, as most have been this season. As gavottes and mazurkas suggest, the emotions of the human carnival also touch lighter chords and express joy, ecstasy and gaiety.

"Life is at once the quintessence and the sum of madness." And plays that grow, as opposed to those artfully constructed, may dance in mad abandon quite as honestly as at present they torture the soul; for surely we create for comedy as surely we may legitimate for a season the "good things." Only the actors can bring us

the playwright may be, the immediate source of merriment is the actor in his respective vein of buffoon, harlequin, droll clown or comedien. The actor's life and training, however, lean toward restriction, toward self-control, toward general refinement, and too frequently he expresses quality of emotion rather than the fullness of emotion itself. For sheer enjoyment, what have we to equal the un-disciplined fun of the Marx Brothers? Their homely, pair, punning and broad mimicry pour forth abundant merriment, most chaotic forms of comic abandon to be seen anywhere on our stage, and they set free the untethered longing for high spirits. A few directors have come to realize that acting need not be forever strapped in the traitor's shackles of formal good taste. Mr. Boleslavsky, for instance, does not assume the slapstick even in Shakespeare. If dramas of social emotion are to appear more frequently in the American theatre, one phase of their expression must be the rag-tag and bobtail of robust comedy. Intellectualism will suffice for the lugubrious columns of Academe and the critical stultifications of the newspapers.

♦♦♦

Spring Reaches Broadway.

BROADWAY still invites attention to itself by the usual means of announcements and tentacles of publicity as if the icy grip of Winter had not been already loosed. Within the past few weeks the "Greenwich Village Follies" and "Sweetheart" have capitalized the advance of the new season with Spring editions of their shows, while the others are making themselves oblivious of the weather, and "By the Way" will soon put forth new shoots and bright green leaves. The new jokes and new buffonades are supposedly a little more timely than those of the Winter; but it is not to the point that the nymphs, sprites and drays of the choruses trip lightly through new numbers, in the new nows, "Show Business," "The Window" may insist that the couples of the chorus pleasantly trod under the sophisticated term "ensemble," make a dash for the



In the acting the older players come off best, with their attitudinizing and broad-expression seemed into loveliness. The lady offering violence and although their speaking voices may not roar with the vigor of their associated players, their diction, clear and deliberate, makes them by far the more intelligible. When they hold the stage this romantic melodrama of the '70s retains a peculiar sentimental glamour, respectable if not quite plausible. For, as a matter of fact, its style and technique betray its years, to our sentiments ears more gentle than mellow. Upon all plays of that kidney Autumn sits heavily. In the Botanical Gardens the willows already burn with color and the crocuses are pushing through the dead leaves near the railroad station. All the ducks are mated. In spite of the fact that the red-bellied sparrows do not pipe their plaintive notes, the full winter infection into which they reach the mountains a month from now, they are clear, their voices on

W E were speaking of the theatre. For the space of one act "Glory Hallelujah," by Thomas Mitchell and Bertram Bloch runs swiftly to a stirring climax. Able and mordant characterisation, pungent dialogue and rapid movement describe a group of Bowery bums adjusting their worldly horizons to the more particular necessities of Doomsday. Inefficiency in the management of the solar system has put a comet between the earth and the sun; the human race, unstable at best, prepares to be frozen to death in eight days. As the authors gradually introduce the astronomical threat into a soporific Summer morning on the Bowery the responses of the beggars and human scumlets is strictly realistic. Character, and uncanny as well. For the realistic "Glory Hallelujah" absorbs the fantastic without marring the smoothly wove

pattern of its dramatic design. In the next two acts, revealing the spectacle of these same people faced by death, "Glory Hallelujah" does come somewhat turgid and develops neither its characters nor its story; and the authors make a desperate attempt to substitute the perquisites of profanity and low life in general for the requisites of drama in particular. Nor do they penetrate beneath the surface of their fable. Nevertheless, "Glory Hallelujah" remains favorable and piquant throughout its course; and its visual qualities alone, portraying the approach of the comet and the ending of the sun, the hot, frigid, hotel lobby several days later, the mandala group of humans huddled nervously about the stove, go far toward redeeming the inadequacy of drama. These best assumptions of the authors may lead to the next. For two acts an ignorant, wretched drudge of the hotel has been preparing himself for Heaven; he hopes of sweet life in a celestial eternity make



RUNNING somewhere in Paris is a play entitled "The Card-board Lover," or, the French equivalent thereof, and Laurette Taylor is making a journey to the other side to see whether it would not like to act the play here. Mr. W. Woods who controls the American rights, and already the Messrs. Leslie Howard and Basil Rathbone have signified a willingness to act in it. The author is Jacques Deval, represented here this season by "A Weak Woman."

"The Smart Alec," by William A. Graw and Frank Fay, will open at Mr. Werba's Brooklyn Theatre a week hence, with Mr. Fay in the leading role. It is an announcement of considerable potential interest, as all will agree who have seen Mr. Fay in vaudeville in recent seasons. Incidentally, the play is "a comedy with songs and a jazz band."

Margaret Anglin, without saying a word about it to the newspapers, at all events—has quietly revived the Somerset Maugham comedy entitled "Caroline," which she first acted back in 1916. She will play it in Albany early in the week, and will then proceed by easy stages to the coast. Out there, among other things, she will be seen again in the classic Greek drama, "Orestes," which she played in New York, and theatre owners are turning hopefully to plays that did not quite get by in New York.

A play called "Over Here," written by Albert Cowley and William Stans, will open tomorrow night in Atlantic City. The advance announcements in the Atlantic City newspapers thus describe it:

"'Over Here' deals with the adven-

The ways of the producers are sometimes devious, and it is not always easy to explain all of the minor happenings in the theatre. All of which is premissible to the information that the posters proclaiming "Artists and Models" at the Winter Garden tried to get the best of the best of the skits there to Harold Atteridge and Harry Wagstaff Gribble, but that the name of Mr. Gribble is now obliterated by stripes of white paper.

The company that is to act "The Dybbuk" in Chicago will have Mary Fowler in the rôle that Mary Ellis is acting down at the Neighborhood. This company will open a week from tomorrow night in Newark and in Chicago a week later. One may be pardoned (pardoned by Chicago, that is) a reasonable doubt as to just how that town will receive it.

The Hopwood adaptation entitled "The Duchess of Chila," after a bit of tinkering here and there, will open to-morrow night in Chicago. This is the play in which Francis Larimore and Philip Merivale have the principal roles. Its period is Napoleonic, but Mr. Emory himself does not appear on the stage. He does get as far, however, as casting a shadow on a door.

Speaking of Chicago, Mr. Charlott's revue was a pleasant hit in that town, but earlier bookings—there are times when these prior bookings are the truth, not merely a device for cloaking an unsuccessful show—made necessary a departure last night. A year ago the Charlott show was a Chicago failure, but at that time the company included neither Miss Lawrence nor Mr. Buchanan. The troupe, as already reported in these columns, is heading for Los Angeles. There, according to plans, it will run for twelve weeks, while its three stars plunge into movie work.

A week ago, in this column, E. K. Clive was carelessly attached to Henry Jewett's Repertory Theatre company in Boston—and that, of course, was a mistake. Mr. Jewett is who operates the Repertory Theatre, and Mr. Clive who concerns himself with the Copy's, as the managements of these two play-houses quite promptly and justifiably reported.	<table border="0"> <tr><td>The Jess Slinger</td><td>Sept. 14</td></tr> <tr><td>Ne, Ne, Nanette</td><td>Sept. 16</td></tr> <tr><td>Dearest Enemy</td><td>Sept. 18</td></tr> <tr><td>The Vagabond King</td><td>Sept. 21</td></tr> <tr><td>Sunny</td><td>Sept. 23</td></tr> <tr><td>The Butler and Egg Man</td><td>Sept. 25</td></tr> <tr><td>Craig's Wife</td><td>Oct. 15</td></tr> <tr><td>Isn't That Odd</td><td>Nov. 1</td></tr> <tr><td>Young Woodley</td><td>Nov. 2</td></tr> <tr><td>The Last of Mrs. Charnoy</td><td>Nov. 9</td></tr> <tr><td>Twelve Miles Out</td><td>Nov. 16</td></tr> <tr><td>Alone the Deacon</td><td>Nov. 24</td></tr> <tr><td>The Occasional</td><td>Dec. 5</td></tr> <tr><td>By the Way</td><td>Dec. 22</td></tr> <tr><td>One of the Family</td><td>Dec. 29</td></tr> <tr><td>The Fussy</td><td>Dec. 31</td></tr> <tr><td>Greenwich Village Follies</td><td>Dec. 34</td></tr> <tr><td>Tip-Top</td><td>Dec. 35</td></tr> <tr><td>Earl Carroll Vanities</td><td>Dec. 38</td></tr> </table>	The Jess Slinger	Sept. 14	Ne, Ne, Nanette	Sept. 16	Dearest Enemy	Sept. 18	The Vagabond King	Sept. 21	Sunny	Sept. 23	The Butler and Egg Man	Sept. 25	Craig's Wife	Oct. 15	Isn't That Odd	Nov. 1	Young Woodley	Nov. 2	The Last of Mrs. Charnoy	Nov. 9	Twelve Miles Out	Nov. 16	Alone the Deacon	Nov. 24	The Occasional	Dec. 5	By the Way	Dec. 22	One of the Family	Dec. 29	The Fussy	Dec. 31	Greenwich Village Follies	Dec. 34	Tip-Top	Dec. 35	Earl Carroll Vanities	Dec. 38
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Further news of the Copy's is that it has just made the first American presentation of "The Young Person in Pink," a comedy written by the English playwright, Gertrude E. Jennings, and popular in London about three seasons ago. It is mildly surprising, in fact, that the play never has been given a Broadway production.																																							

Sam H. Harris is rehearsing a play entitled "We Americans," written by Milton Harbert Gropper. Mr. Gropper was the man who wrote "Ladies of the Evening."

Vincent Lawrence, who has written several successful plays and come exceedingly close with several others, has now turned out a comedy entitled "Four Grapes." William Harris has acquired it.

Song of the Flame.....	Dec. 28
A Night in Paris.....	Jan. 5 '09
Sweetheart Time.....	Jan. 10
The Makepoule Secret.....	Jan. 11
The Great Old Brown.....	Jan. 12
Not Harbert.....	Jan. 13
Puppy Love.....	Jan. 16
The Shanghai General.....	Jan. 17
The Great Gatsby.....	Feb. 2
Love 'Em and Leave 'Em.....	Feb. 3
Lulu Belle.....	Feb. 9
The Union Tenth.....	Feb. 15

At the moment only three productions are announced for this week. On Monday will come Claire Kummer's comedy, "Pomero's Past," which will arrive at the Longacre with "Strut Your Stuff." How Craven's play, "The Sign," and on the same night Mr. Albee will present his revival of "Isabelle," of which great things are expected, at the Plymouth.

The revival of "The League" will close on an acid at the Provincetown tonight, and for their next production the group at the Provincetown will take over the stage.	
It will offer—probably on Tuesday night, April 30—Gluck's "Orpheus," with Mischka Loom in the title role.	
THEATRE COMPANY OF THE CITY	
The first of the new season's offerings will be "The Nightingale," by Hans Christian Andersen, at the Lyceum theatre.	Mar. 28
"Birds of the Loam," by John Galsworthy, will follow.	Mar. 29
"Kings," by George Bernard Shaw, will follow.	Mar. 30
Aeschylus and Miscellaneous (main).	Apr. 1
"The Two Orphans," by Victor Hugo.	Apr. 2
"Down Center," by Eugene O'Neill.	Apr. 3
"Glorious Menagerie," by Eugene O'Neill.	Apr. 4
"Faintest Trace," by Eugene O'Neill.	Apr. 5

PLAY.	PREMIERE.
Able's Irish Race.....	May 23, '7.
The Student Prince.....	Dec. 1, '7.
In East Sea.....	Jan. 5, '78.
Artists and Models.....	June 3, '78.
Cradle Snatchers.....	Sep.
The Jester Jangle.....	Sep. 1 ..
No, No, Nanette.....	Sep. 1 ..
Dearest Enemy.....	Sep. 1 ..
The Vagabond King.....	Sep. 1 ..
Sunny.....	Sep. 2 ..
My Better and Egg Man.....	Sep. 3 ..
Oral's Wife.....	Oct. 1 ..
Lath That Off.....	Nov.
Kings of Comedy.....	Nov.
The Last of Mrs. Cheyne.....	Nov.
Twelve Miles Out.....	Nov. 1 ..
Allies the Deceit.....	Nov. 1 ..
The Cocooners.....	Dec.
By the Way.....	Dec. 1 ..
One of the Family.....	Dec. 2 ..
The Young Lady.....	Dec. 2 ..
Comic Relief.....	Dec. 2 ..
Trip-Two.....	Dec. 2 ..
Carl Carroll Vanities.....	Dec. 2 ..
Song of the Flame.....	Dec. 2 ..
A Night in Paris.....	Jan. 5, '78.
Sweetheart Time.....	Jan. 11, '78.
The Makropoulos Secret.....	Jan. 11, '78.
The Great God Brown.....	Jan. 11, '78.
Not Herbert.....	Jan. 9 ..
Puppy Love.....	Jan. 7 ..
The Shanghai Gesture.....	Feb.
The Great Gatsby.....	Feb.
Love Him and Leave Him.....	Feb.
Lein, Belle.....	Feb.
The Wicked Youth.....	Feb. 11 ..
Gypsy de Burgundy (re-vival).....	Feb. 11 ..
The Breaking Chain.....	Feb. 2 ..
George O'Brien.....	Mar.
How They Saw the Pyrenees.....	Mar. 11 ..
High Seas.....	Mar. 11 ..
Chorus (music).....	Mar. 11 ..
Rainbow Dance.....	Mar. 11 ..
Nightmare.....	Mar. 11 ..
The Girl Friend.....	Mar. 11 ..
How They Saw the Pyrenees.....	Mar. 11 ..
The White Dove.....	Mar. 11 ..
Strife of the Lovers.....	Mar. 11 ..
Kings.....	Mar. 24 ..
Ancestress and Nineties (music).....	Apr.
The Two Orphans (rev.).....	Apr.
Diana Gelland.....	Apr.
Glory Melodrama.....	Apr.
Picture House.....	Apr.

'Successes' Turned Down By Managers

By GEORGE ARLISS.

WE are perpetually hearing that the latest phenomenal Broadway success was hawked around for years and declined by nearly every New York manager; of course, the author of that play will naturally regard all managers except the one who produced it as a parcel of idiots—every author feels like that toward the person who declines his play. But the onlooker who knows the game is aware that the men who decline it are probably much better judges than the manager who actually produced it. Its success was what is known as a fluke. It is the audience that is acting strangely. The audience has no right to like it, but it does. And the experienced manager often becomes bewildered, and feels like rushing back to his office, standing in the midst of these bunches of plays which have been thrown by the authors like bouquets at his feet—all varieties, from the wild exotic to the simple domestic—and making his selection by that process of elimination which we associate with the lines "she loves me, she loves me not."

I do not wish to create the impression that I believe everything connected with dramatic representation to be a matter of chance. Obviously those people who live by and for the theatre have learned something of the requirements of the public, although they may constantly be receiving role shocks. It is, for instance, generally admitted that no play can be a success which does not act upon the emotions. It must seem obvious to the ordinary theatregoer that it is the duty of the actor and the dramatist to be true to nature. But, if we are going to examine the stage at all intimately, we should stop to consider just how far this reality, or realism, may be carried.

There is a certain public, especially in New York, which decides that anything different is bound to be better. It is for the most part unthinking and unintelligent—I mean in things appertaining to the theatre; but it serves a good purpose, inasmuch as it is a sufficiently large and noisy body to call attention to and create discussion of the plays which it supports. And, therefore, plays that are different are not immediately condemned to death because they do not conform to accepted principles, but are given some chance to live their own life and to become leaders.

This public is terribly up-to-date; very "New Art." It looks with scorn upon all the old stuff, or, at any rate, with a feeling of superiority; much as a youth getting on in his teens may regard his living grandmother as a dead one and his father as a back number—and himself as the real thing. I heard one of this up-to-date say recently: "Thank God we are getting away from all that Henry Arthur Jones and Pinero stuff." Those are the people I mean. And they have made and are making such a clatter that even some of the good authors have become uneasy and have decided that they ought to try to write something different—something fresh and away from the old lines.

An audience in the theatre should be carried away by the play; it should not be unduly puzzled or otherwise distracted by tricks or fads of author or actor or scene-painter. In my opinion, it is the duty of the author to construct his scenes so that they are vividly remembered until the curtain is down; and it is the business of the scenic artist to build his so that they are forgotten as soon as the curtain is up.

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5 OTHER ACTS—5

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JOHN Barrymore
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The SEA BEAST
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Carl Edwards—conductors—Alois Reiser

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Entire Production under Personal Direc-
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The National Comedy Hit, the
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MERRY MERRY
with MARIE BARNON
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Week Beginning THIS MONDAY NIGHT
DAVID BELASCO Presents
LADIES OF THE EVENING
by Milton Norbert Gropper
with
Beth Merrill—Edna Hubbard
and Edith Westcott
BARNUM MATS. WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

Week Monday, April 19th (SEATS
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MR. LEE SHUBERT PRESENTS
"THE DYBBUK"
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THE DRAMATIC LEGEND OF
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CAST OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN
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SHUBERT—EVERY SUNDAY CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
AND ENTIRE PROGRAM

LOOKING BACK ON CITY'S WEALTH OF MUSIC

Programs of an Orchestra Season Qualities of Works of Modern Men

By OLIN DOWNES.

WITH the concert of this week of the Boston and Philadelphia symphony orchestras, and the special concert for which players of the Philadelphia have been engaged, the orchestra season in New York comes to an end. It has been a season, as was remarked last week in these columns, of brilliant performances and of interesting musical personalities among the conductors, but one that was not over-rich in the quality of the programs and the matter they offered the public.

For this conductors are not wholly to be blamed. Unquestionably most of the music now being produced is of an experimental character that is at almost war with the public taste. In comparison with the beauty and power of great compositions. On the other hand, a public should know that living composers are doing, and many composers have appeared since the day of Wagner who should have had a larger representation on programs that have dealt principally with classical, and a few novelties, apparently selected less with an attempt to discriminate than to put on a program "first time."

Mr. Mengelberg with the Philharmonic pursued his round of war-horses and works of the standard repertory, generally distrusting the unknown. Mr. Furtwaengler devoted himself almost entirely to well-known and thoroughly played German classics, and Mr. Klemperer with the New York Symphony did the same. Did these gentlemen believe that audiences in this country were unfamiliar with Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony or Beethoven's Seventh, or did they entertain the pleasing delusion that they were going to perform the symphonies with an eloquence unequalled by any of their colleagues? Mr. Mengelberg continues to cherish the conviction that Mahler of the Second symphony is not understood in New York, and needs to be, while Mr. Furtwaengler and Mr. Klemperer have the same earnest ideas regarding the symphonic works of Bruckner. We are among those who find much to admire in these latter works, but they are far from perfect in form or sustained in inspiration, and certainly they do not represent new and untried fields of musical expression. That Bruckner composes in the shadow of Wagner cannot be denied, and that his psychology is not problematic but very simple, naive and noble seems fairly apparent. It is not a mysterious or incomprehensible matter. The music of Mahler is much less original in point of invention than that of Bruckner, in spite of its swollen and grandiose character and the sincerity of spirit back of the dots on the music paper. These works are interesting and in some instances stirring representations of a certain period in German music, but they are not new, they are not esoteric or incomprehensible, they may be and are, we believe, understood and valued for what they contain and are properly relegated to the position of by-products of the Wagnerian epoch and the time immediately following it in Germany.

and Austrian derivation. The great value of the Hungarian composers' services to the players who have now disbanded lay in his persistence as a trainer and his idealism as a leader. The novelties that he produced were of considerable and do not call for discussion. Had the State Symphony Orchestra been able to complete its season under Mr. Casella, there would have been many important programs for Mr. Casella is a musician of exceptional breadth of taste and enthusiasm for what is interesting, regardless of its origin or period.

Modern Italian composers came considerably to the fore owing to the visits of Mr. Toscanini and of Mr. Respighi and Mr. Casella as composers and soloists. Mr. Toscanini's programs in their general character were more varied than those of the conductors who preceded and followed him with the Philharmonic. They were more eclectic, better balanced, more representative of orchestral literature as a whole, although new works by the conductor's countrymen were stressed.

Mr. Casella's suite from his ballet "La Gipsy," and his "Favaria" for piano and orchestra, given under Mr. Mengelberg, proved of unusual interest. The score of the ballet is racy and vivid in instrumentation. De Sabata's "Uthmaniyah," which Mr. Toscanini produced, was disappointing. Toscanini's "Tuscan Landscapes" was no better, if as good. Mr. Respighi's piano concerto proved diffuse and rather inconsequential. His "Pini di Roma" gave Mr. Toscanini occasion for effects of exquisite tonal beauty and sensational brilliancy, but the suite is considerably below "The Fountains of Rome" in musical value. Mr. Furtwaengler performed as a novelty the second suite of old dances and airs for the flute, transcribed by Respighi for orchestra, which had some of the charm and fragrance of the first suite that Mr. Toscanini introduced in this country in an earlier season, but the material was thinner. Martucci's "Notturmo and Noveletta" made a charming, if unpretentious, pair of pieces. Other novelties were Roger-Ducasse's "Sarabande," which is very much Debussy; Rougen's "Old Dutch Dances," two worthless excerpts from Richard Strauss's "Intermezzo"; Tansman's "Danse de la Sorcière," and the very Straussian and equally worthless "Visions" of Hermann Hans Wetzlar. Thirteen novelties in all were produced by the Philharmonic.

Of the visiting orchestras the most prolific in the production of scores unfamiliar here was the Boston Symphony, led by the indefatigable Mr. Koussevitzky. His choice ranged wide. It included the very interesting "Chinese Legend" of Henry Eichengrün; the "Symphonic Piece" of Henry Gilbert, the work of a composer who in certain scores has gone further toward the achievement of music genuinely American than any one else that this country has produced; the "Music for the Theatre" of Aaron Copland—these works by native composers; the "Concerto Grosso" for string orchestra with piano obbligato

of Ernest Bloch; the Hindemith concerto for orchestra; Jacques Ibert's "Escapade"; Prokofiev's Third concerto; the "Fragrant From the Apple" symphonic picture by Lisovsky; the suite from Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Maidens"; Germaine Tailleferre's "Jeux de plein air," and old works by Vivaldi and Galliard in orchestral versions and arrangements. Mr. Copland's "Music for the Theatre" was received with marked disfavor in this city, although a second performance of it modified somewhat the unfavorable opinions that had been created. Mr. Elchheim achieved considerable color in pages of his Chinese Legend, which, however, was not of sustained quality. We prefer the Henry Gilbert of other scores than this season. The Bloch concerto was on the whole the best written and the most effective of the new works, even though it lacks some of the power and color of his Hebrew music. Music by Russian composers was more conspicuous for tone-color than for inventive originality. The piece of Miss Tailleferre was not striking. Some of Mr. Koussevitzky's novelties were worthless as music, though perhaps of significance as examples of the trend of the times. Few of them would have justified a second performance. This was accorded to the music of Copland and the concerto of Prokofiev. It was a laudable proceeding, which other conductors could well follow. If a novelty is worth something, a second hearing should promptly be given, and in many cases it would seem well to give unfamiliar music the benefit of the doubt.

The Philadelphia Orchestra gave such a reputation in a work that was almost a novelty, the Fifth symphony of Schubert, and the result more than justified the proceeding. It was reserved for Mr. Stokowski to present, with Mme. Fovis Frisch, Charles Martin Loeffler's setting of the St. Francis "Canticle to the Sun," and in so doing to give one of the most important new works of the year. And Mr. Stokowski has one final bolt to shoot next Tuesday evening, in the far-some "Ameriques" of Edgar Varèse. It is said that in this score Mr. Varèse has done his utmost in the direction of dissonance, sonority and generally drastic effect. This will be the final Philadelphia novelty of the season. One other new work that intrigued the fancy comes to mind, the Dance Suite of Bela Bartok, introduced here by Fritz Reiner with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra—a work full of unusual colors and moods. It may be added that in conducting the last two concerts of the season by the Philharmonic, Mr. Reiner showed a gift for program-making that was especially grateful under the circumstances. Mr. Sokoloff produced, in addition to Bax's E flat symphony, a work with strong and dramatic pages, Georges Enescu's music to "Oedipus." It is the visiting conductors who come to New York who have shown proportionately more curiosity and energy in producing new works than the leaders of the resident orchestras.



George Zaslavsky, Russian Conductor with the Philharmonic.

Listeners Have Their Say

To the Editor of The New York Times:
I wish to add to Mr. Olin Downes' article in the issue of March 29 of The New York Times concerning the system of guest conducting, a very important point resulting from the system of engaging guest conductors for New York orchestras.

That many people go to the concert to see something is an old fact. To this class of music lovers a guest conductor may be of great attraction and therefore of financial help to the symphony societies.

Consider the performance of the prelude to "Tristan and Isolde" under three different conductors: what percentage of the audience can differentiate with closed eyes between a Toscanini, a Furtwaengler and a Sokoloff interpretation?

For the connoisseur it is a rare experience to hear Sokoloff's interpretation of the Romantic, or to listen to Mozart under a Toscanini or Brahms under a Furtwaengler. Unfortunately we are all specialists, and every conductor has his special gift for the classical, romantic or modern school. He should try to construct his program as near as possible to his wishes in order to give to the audience his best interpretations.

Concerning the technical advantage of this guest conductor system, my opinion is that it has greater value to an orchestral body than the permanent conductor system, and is like the benefit which an artist pupil accrues who receives his training from different masters.

An orchestra is an instrument upon which the conductor plays; the more versatile it becomes the easier it is for him to impart his ideas of a composition to the audience.

RAYMOND KOECHLIN.
New York, April 9, 1926.

tendencies in musical writing, and that this is a service for which an intelligent audience owes him thanks, no matter what it may think of these tendencies? True, he has to deal with people of various types of intelligence—s. g., people who think that because they feel strongly they are thinking correctly and may impose the convictions and limitations of taste about which they feel so strongly on others. These people, instead of thanking him, write letters of protest, and not mind you, on the infrequent occasions when he does his duty by playing Hindemith and Honegger, but when he plays Stravinsky's "Sacre," which is already a classic, and which, like Scriabine and Ravel, it is his duty to play as part of the standard literature. B. H. HAGGIN.
New York, April 4, 1926.

A COMPOSER-CONDUCTOR.
Rex Weingartner directed his own Fifth symphony with the London Symphony Orchestra at Queen's Hall, March 22. The work has been heard in Greece and Scotland, but not in London. The critic of The London Post said:

"His own symphony was a sidelight on Mr. Weingartner's virtues as a conductor. It showed him to be one of the most innocent of musicians. A mind so childlike in its creations must surely be guiltless of vice when it turns to interpretation, and M. Weingartner, as all can see, is singularly free from the common vices of conductors. Some of the themes and uses of his symphony are incredibly naïve. He leaps fifty years backward across the stream of modernism, and without shaping his ideas to a consciously archaic speech gives us little dulcet tunes and harmonies à la mode de Gounod or the student Sullivan.

"For his last movement, with perfect faith, he writes a fugue. No music comes of it, but it certainly brings him far nearer to our own times. The subject is bold and chromatic, and it was curious to note how his contrapuntal needs gave him the afternoon Hans Kindler, violinist, Myra Hess and Harold Samuel, pianists, will play Beethoven, Bach and Brahms sonatas.

The Barre Little Symphony will give a program Sunday afternoon of works by Griffes, Hindemith, Haydn, Gluck, Rameau and Bach. The prize-winning quartet by Albert Huybrechts of Brussels will be played by the San Francisco Chamber Music Society in the evening, and Arthur Farwell's "Hoka" quartet, which ranked second, will also be heard.

The Springfield Festival, which takes place May 14 and 15, will open with a concert performance of "Faust," with Mary Lewis as Marguerite and Leon Rother as Mephistopheles. The Boston Festival Orchestra and a chorus of 1,000 school children will provide the program at the matinee on the 15th and Marion Talley will be the singer at the evening concert. The Music Festival Chorus of 850 voices and the Boston orchestra, conducted by Emil Mollenhauer, will furnish the musical background for the artists at both concerts.

Ralph Lyford's first, "Castle Agamant," will be given its first performance in Cincinnati the last week of April, with the composer at the conductor's desk. The National Federation of Music, which is holding its Spring meeting in that city will attend in a body. The cast will include Frederic Lamont, Olga Ferral and Howard Preston.

The Federation of Music has now a corps of 21,000 workers. During the last twelve years the club has increased its audience from 76,000 persons to 1,500,000.

Singing Towers and Northern Songs Among Themes in New Publications

"Singing Towers" Old and New—Scandinavian Songs—Philadelphia Orchestra Record.

By RICHARD ALDRIDGE.

IT is more than a new edition that William Gerhard Rice has made in his "Carillon Music and Singing Towers of the Old World and the New." (Dodd, Mead & Co.) His first book on the carillon of Belgium and Holland was published in 1914, just as peace of the Belgian carillon was falling a sacrifice to the war. In this new book Mr. Rice gives much that he gave in his original study of the subject, but he has had a good deal to add. For one thing, several large and important carillons have been put up in this country, largely as a result through the influence of Mr. Rice's enthusiastic accounts of the Old World bells and their charm.

Among the new chapters is one detailing the loss and damage to carillons from the war. They include those of the Cloth House at Tournai, of Louvain, of Arras and smaller ones; in all ten in Belgium and fourteen in French Flanders. But in many of them the towers are to be rebuilt and new bells will be put into them. Belgian carillons, indeed, by reason of the devotion of the carillonners and municipalities, are probably in better playing order than ever before.

Charming extracts are given from poems inspired by the "singing towers," many of them written during the war. The subject of music actually played on the bells is discussed. A noble function of the instrument, in Colonel Rice's opinion, is the playing of folk songs; the carillonner who would achieve distinction must have this constantly in mind. But the carillonner cannot forever be playing folk songs. His score has been extended in the face of manifold limitations of various kinds. There is available, first, a considerable and growing collection of original carillon compositions. Notable among them are the works of Van den Gheyn. A composer for the bells must consider technical suitability. "Even so great a musician as Sir Edward Elgar is slightly unfortunate in the piece he composed specially for the carillon. Because of the apparent neglect of certain technical problems the work as played on the carillon does not reveal its full beauty as music." Besides folk songs the carillonners have arrangements of preludes, sonatas, fantasias and a miscellaneous collection of movements in many styles composed originally for other instruments: dances, arias from operas, classical and modern songs, popular ballads. There have been chorales written to be sung in the open, with bells accompanying. The great carillonners make improvisations.

Mr. Rice discusses the American carillons that have been erected in recent years, largely through the influence of his book, and characterizes the New York carillon in Park Avenue.

THE programs for the three-day festival of chamber music at Ojai Valley, Cal., April 16, 17, 18, are as follows: On the afternoon of April 16 the London String Quartet, assisted by Myra Hess, will play the Beethoven string quartet, Op. 59; the Frank Bridge string quartet, "Sally in Our Alley" and "Cherry Ripe"; and the Oscar Franck piano and string quartet in F minor.

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one as "in many of its features incomparable" and in many respects far in advance of its renowned prototype in Mecklin. This, and the carillon in Cobasset, Mass., and Morris town, N. J., are the most complete in the United States. Rapid by the contemplation of these and other fine carillons projected, Mr. Rice asks if carillonners in this country may not, by the freshness of different backgrounds and different musical traditions, bring carillon music to an unconceived altitude of achievement?"

The Oliver Ditson Company's fine series called "The Musician's Library," now occupying more than a five-foot shelf, has been increased by the first of two volumes devoted to Scandinavian songs. The composers included, twenty-one in number, go in this volume from Grieg to Kjerulf. Grieg, of course, most numerously represented with ten songs, some of the best known and some much less familiar ones, which will be studied with interest. Some of the better-known composers whose songs are here given are Alfred, Backer-Grøndahl, Gade, Jernstam (who is a Finn by birth, though he now lives in Sweden), and Halvdan Kjerulf. Some of the best-known men have written charming and characteristic songs, which will be welcomed as additions to the available literature.

This volume is under the competent editorship of Reinald Werrenrath, himself a Dane by inheritance though American born and well known as one of the most excellent American harpists. In his preface he remarks upon the prevailing ignorance here of the recent Scandinavian song writers, all the more difficult to understand in view of the not infrequent performance of their instrumental works. Yet, as he maintains, "the most representative compositions from the North have been songs." His difficulty has been one of selection from the wealth of material that he found when he began to look. He has chosen for his two volumes—the second is to follow—a hundred out of more than 4,000 songs examined. The result is one that ought to be of much value and interest to singers and to help turn them from what Mr. Werrenrath calls their "contented plodding over well-worn paths."

In this, as in other volumes of the series, there are excellent portraits of the chief composers represented and brief sketches of their careers. The texts are all given, apparently, in the original tongue—Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Finnish—and in English translations. The typography, paper and binding are all of the high excellence that has been maintained in this collection from the beginning.

"Twenty-five Years of the Philadelphia Orchestra, 1900-1925," is the self-explanatory title of a valuable record compiled by Miss Frances Anne Wister, who has been one of the

most active workers on behalf of that remarkable organization. The book is full of interesting and useful information. Of the introductory chapter sketches the course of orchestral music in Philadelphia since 1787, when a "concert of music" was performed in the Assembly Room in Lodge Alley under the direction of John Palma, to begin exactly at 8 o'clock.

The beginning of the present organization was made in 1889 under Fritz Scheel, and the first concert was given on Nov. 16, 1900. There were, as there always are, some troublous times. There were even enemies and unpleasant comment. It was gradually overcome and the concert became steadily more successful. Scheel died in 1907 and was succeeded by Carl Fülling from Stuttgart. He resigned, being of "a difficult disposition," as Miss Wister says, in 1912, and Leopold Stokowski, the present incumbent, succeeded under circumstances that are not related in detail, for which it would probably be necessary to apply to Cincinnati, from which city he came to Philadelphia. What he has done with the orchestra and the fame he has given it throughout the world are known to all.

Chapters are given to the raising of the "seven-year endowment fund" in 1916 and the million-dollar endowment fund in 1919. Another chapter gives a list of some noteworthy first performances in recent years. In numerous appendices there is other information, lists of directors, officers and committees, soloists and others, summaries of concerts played in Philadelphia and out of it—from which it appears that the New York series was begun in 1918-19 with five concerts, increased to eight in 1920 and to ten in 1921—and various other information. No doubt it will be more valued in Philadelphia as it stands, but there was an opportunity of doing a great service and making a great record, which has been given by giving a complete list of all the programs. It has been done for the New York Philharmonic Society, and would have been highly valuable here. But, as it is, the book is an important contribution to American musical history.

A compact little book on "Musical Instruments," by Edgar Sullivan Kelley is added to the "Study Course in Music Understanding," published by the Oliver Ditson Company. It gives much information about orchestral instruments, their origin and history and their present use, and is illustrated by many pictures and musical quotations. Mr. Kelley indulges in a good deal of hypothetical and fanciful and there are some inaccuracies that will be especially undesirable in a book of this sort. There is also considerable dwelling on minor matters which, though more or less picturesque, are out of proportion with the scale of the book. Mr. Kelley is especially interested in Chinese instruments, and his exposition of the pian kin, the deash, the cheng, the yang kin, the sam yin, the yee yin (or ur heen), the vee kam, the wong seo and the yu are likely to bewilder the seeker after elementary information, especially since none of them has any real connection with European instruments and only a chance resemblance to one or another of them. Mr. Kelley writes entertainingly and readably and his book will contribute, no doubt, to the better understanding of the forms and functions of the various instruments by which music is made. A valuable feature of the book is the list of references for further information at the end of each chapter. Some will also find the series of "questions for review" an aid in fixing the facts in the memory.

It is doubtful if any of the "How To" books ever tell the whole story, and there is probably something more than Mr. Buzzi Peccia has told in his little book entitled "How to Succeed in Singing" (Theo. Presser Company). There is, however, much good sense and valuable advice in the book. One of the best things the author does is to warn the pupil away from anatomical contemplation of the vocal organs, the technical conception of the tone. The vocal teacher who knows the mechanism of the vocal organs is not necessarily the best of vocal masters, any more than the piano tuner who knows all about the mechanism of the instrument is the best piano teacher. Nevertheless, Mr. Buzzi Peccia thinks it wise to give a graphic and technical demonstration for certain people. There are a very few pages of vocal exercises at the end. The rest of the book is given up to general suggestions: How artists study; repertoire; opportunities, good and bad; stage life; getting ahead; artistic business; are some of the more general matters on which the author discourses widely and sometimes amusingly.

"Hear Key's Music Year Book" for 1925-6 contains much useful information. There is a long list of musical societies and organizations in the United States; a list of musicians heard here early and recent; an account of the orchestras in the eleven American cities that have them; a list of local managers; then a long advertising section, frankly so called, devoted to different artists and organizations. Among the special emphasis that come in the beginning may be mentioned Mr. Key's on "Music in Retrospect and Prospect," Ernest Newman's on "Music in England," Henri Frunier's on "Music in France," Adolf Welsmann's "Music Situation in Central Europe" and J. Henderson's "Some Thoughts About Singing." The idea of the book has novelty and merit, and it is well carried out.



Elisabeth Bethberg, in Revival of Mozart's "Requiem."

Gala Music Events Afield

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"Samson and Delilah" and "Lohengrin."

The Philadelphia Civic Opera Company finished its third and most successful season with a performance of Wagner's "Tannhäuser." The season's repertoire included "Aida," "Jewels of the Madonna," "Faust" (in English), "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci." "La Navarraise" and "Gianni Schicchi"—the latter sung for the first time in America—"Carmen," "Rigoletto," "Samson and Delilah," "Tosca" and "Tannhäuser" (in English). Among the singers the following appeared with the company this season: Mmes. Elsa Alsen, Julia Clausen, Bianca Saraya, Marie Kurekko, Helen Stanley, Irene Williams; Messrs. Paul Alt-house, Norbert Adler, Dimitri Onofrei, Henri Scott, Alfredo Gandolfi, Horatio Connell, Edoardo Ferrari-Fontana and Mischa Leon. Alexander Pupila was the stage director and Alexander Smalens directed all the performances. A drive for an endowment fund of \$500,000 has been started and Mrs. Herman V. Hillprecht contributed the first \$5,000.

A music festival will take place at Madison Square Garden May 23, to raise a million-dollar endowment fund for the first Jewish college to be established in America and which is now being built as part of the Yeshiva of America between 180th and 188th Streets on Amsterdam Avenue. A program of Jewish music, both ancient and modern, will be given by well-known artists. Adolph Lewinsohn is chairman of the Program Committee, while Gustavus Rogers is Chairman of the festival.

The People's Chorus of New York, L. Camilleri conductor, will celebrate its tenth anniversary with a concert at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday evening, April 27. All the five units, numbering some 500 voices, will take part. Mrs. John Henry Hammond will give Angela Morgan's "When the People Sing," to be followed by Mr. Camilleri's "If Any Little Word of Ours."

Marie Montana, young American soprano with Italian opera experience, will sing at the Westchester Music Festival, which will be held at Valhalla May 20, 21 and 22.

Programs of the Week

The Women's University Glee Club, directed by Gerald Reynolds, will give its third annual Spring concert at the Engineers' Club on Monday evening, April 19. The program will include

will continue indefinitely. For the coming week the cast will remain the same as last, except that Nicolai Vasilieff, a young Russian tenor heard in December in the "Song of India" in Timsky - Korsakoff's "Sadko," will assume the role of Midir, King of the

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
Tues. Eve., April 12, at 8:15
Piano Recital by **MISCHA**
Levitcki

ENABERGA
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Lenox String Quartet

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERTS
Wanted for Philadelphia Orchestra concert for whole season of 1928 and 1927, at Carnegie Hall, or Hall of Music, Philadelphia, Pa. Will pay liberal cash premiums, on the basis of 100% of the ticket price.



Berlin this year, is discussed and there is a study of modern French music composed for the films. Drawings by Copland and Honegger are included in this issue.

The Friends of Music will observe Beethoven's centenary by presenting

PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA CONCERTS.
Wanted for Philadelphia Orchestra concerts
whole season of 1928 and 1927, at Car-
negie Hall, 1 or 2 pair of seats in Dress Cir-
cle; will pay liberal cash premium. **AM. 128**
1928.

A 'NEW' WEST SIDE TRAFFIC ARTERY

If Legislature Consents, Car Tracks Will Be Removed From Central Park West—Vigorous Opposition Begun by Park Lovers

A eight-year campaign to convert Central Park West into a great boulevard worthy of its position in Manhattan seems about to succeed. A bill has been introduced in the State Legislature authorizing the city to remove the street car tracks; preliminary to a reconstruction of the thoroughfare. Vigorous opposition must be met, however, before the plan can go through. The entire cost of the development will be met by property owners.

Central Park West is the only north and south street restricted to one-way traffic. North-bound vehicular traffic is diverted to Broadway or to the pleasure drive of Central Park. In the afternoon Central Park West is therefore, almost deserted, while Broadway is congested.

Under the new plan Central Park West will accommodate both north and south bound traffic, thus relieving Broadway and the Central Park roads.

The improvement, it is argued, can be accomplished without encroaching upon Central Park. But opponents of the measure recall that Central Park extends to the curb line and includes the sidewalk that is to be removed. A scheme of tree planting is planned which will enhance the attractiveness of Central Park West.

Struts Half Sidewalk. Removal of the street railway tracks, it is pointed out, will cause no inconvenience to travelers for the opening of the new subway beneath Central Park West will give the residents of this section improved transit facilities, making them virtually independent of the surface lines. The present time is called suitable for making the improvement, since the street is now torn up by the subway construction and the changes necessary for developing the thoroughfare along new lines can readily be made.

Although Central Park West was originally laid out on generous lines, the design proved to be faulty. The street is 100 feet in width, but the sidewalks occupy 52 per cent. of this space. The sidewalk along the park wall measures twenty-seven feet in width. It was laid out in the belief

that it would become the great promenade of the future city. As a matter of fact it has been little used, since people prefer to walk in the park itself.

Under the original plan only forty-eight feet were left for the roadway between the curb lines. When the double tracks of the street railroad were laid down, occupying fifteen feet, there remained but thirty-three feet of roadway for north and south bound traffic. Later, the tracks were moved over to the east side of the avenue in order to make it convenient for the crowds that were expected to travel to and from the Park along Eighth Avenue. Under this plan northbound vehicular traffic on the east side of the roadway was crowded against the southbound street cars, and many accidents resulted. Later Central Park West was restricted to southbound traffic.

Maples to Be Set Out.

The new plan will reduce the width of the easterly and westerly sidewalks on Central Park West to allow a roadway sixty-nine feet in width. This would permit the passage of eight rows of vehicles, or four abreast both north and south. Experts hold that New York needs a new north and south street for its rapidly increasing traffic. It has been proposed that a new street be laid out by cutting its way through solid blocks of houses. The cost of such a street would be enormous. The development of Central Park West will in a sense add a new avenue to Manhattan, where it is badly needed, at comparatively slight expense. Critics of the scheme reason, however, that a very small amount of traffic relief will result in comparison with the enormous size of the traffic problem as a whole.

The digging of the new subway in Central Park West has destroyed all the trees along the east side as far north as Ninety-seventh Street. The trees have been slowly dying for years. Now it is proposed to develop a new scheme of planting throughout the entire length of Central Park West, thus restoring the avenue to its

original appearance. Experiments have been carried out by the Park Department to determine what trees are best suited for street planting. It has been found that the Norway maple thrives best on Manhattan Island, and this tree will be planted in Central Park West. Last year a tree measuring fourteen inches in diameter was successfully transplanted in the park, and if this can be done in Central Park West the time required for the growth of saplings will be eliminated.

BOOTBLACKS IN PARIS

ONE of the things an American visitor notices in Paris is the almost complete absence of places at which one can have one's shoes shined.

In front of the Gare St. Lazare, where most of the travelers from across the sea enter the city, there stands a man who polishes shoes more or less effectively. Another, a gray-haired workman who smokes a pipe, is stationed on the north side of the Place de l'Opera.

Both use boxes somewhat resembling those carried by the bootblacks of City Hall Park and Bryant Park, but a bit more ornate; and the customer must stand during the shining. In an American barber shop on the Rue de Rivoli you can, if you insist, get a "shine." The barber, who explains that he does not speak French, summons by the sign language a tall, stiff man dressed in black, who bends with great difficulty and manipulates the shoe brush in a forced and reluctant manner. There are a few other shoe shining establishments in the French capital, but they are not commonly known.

In the hotels one puts one's shoes outside the door upon retiring, and discovers in the morning that the dust has been brushed off, but nothing added.

LONGEST ESCALATOR

LONDON has the world's longest escalator, at the Tube station at Oxford Circus. The length of the shaft is 122 feet, width 4 feet, and its descent from the street level is 54 feet. A wooden box runs the full length, this being covered with knobby to prevent hastening passengers from sliding down, but the "box" is really for the purpose of hiding small stone steps, enabling engineers to repair the escalator with celerity in case of breakdown. At first passengers expressed nervousness at the length of the journey, so now at intervals semi-circular black rings decorate the shaft, producing the optical effect of a shorter perspective. The escalator carries 79,000 persons a day.

GEORGIA'S CURB ON CHILD LABOR

New State Law Applies to Minors Up to 18 Years of Age—Designed to Protect Health and Morals

By A. H. ULM. GEORGIA, often called a laggard in regulating the employment of children, has just put into effect what its officials call the most comprehensive and rigid child labor law yet enacted in this country. The law was passed largely at the instigation of employers, who joined with reform organizations in shaping its provisions, and whose representatives appeared personally before the Legislature in support of it.

"We took what are regarded as the most stringent regulations enforced by other States, selected those that were applicable to conditions here, wrote them into the bill and, in at least one instance, amplified the regulations beyond what any other State has done," said Hal M. Stanley, Georgia Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, who is charged with the law's enforcement. "This law should remove all reason for future criticism of the State of Georgia in the matter of dealing with the child labor problem."

The law rules against the employment of any person under 14 years of age in any kind of manufacturing establishment. It does not specifically cover employment in stores or on the streets, as do the statutes of a few States, but it bars the employment of all persons under 16 "in any place or occupation which the State Board of Health may declare dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the health or morals of such persons." The statute itself specifies many kinds of employment that come within this prohibition.

Only two kinds of employment are excepted from all regulation—domestic and agricultural. The law comprehends and deals with the employment of persons under 18 in all other occupations.

Age Limits Are Raised.

In factory employments not rated as dangerous persons between 14 and 16 may be employed only under quite rigid regulations. These include authentic establishment of age, ability to read and write the English language and a health officer's certification of age and physical fitness for the employment. This last must be procured before employment may be given to any one between 16 and 18 years in industrial or dangerous work. No one under 16 may be employed in night work.

The head of the State Labor Department has an inspection force to see that the law is observed. Parents and guardians are held subject to punishment, equally with employers, for permitting children to be employed in violation of the law.

"Certificates are now being issued to persons who qualify for work in trades covered by the law," said Commissioner Stanley at his office in Atlanta recently. "When reports that have been made, I should say that between 2,000 and 4,000 persons between the ages of 14 and 18 will try to qualify under the law for employment. Certificates are required in almost every kind of industrial work."

"The State's compulsory education law operates separately from the child labor laws." Both of these statutes apply to negroes as well as whites.

Writers Have Exaggerated. "Child labor conditions in Georgia and the South generally have been much exaggerated by many writers, particularly in recent years," the Commissioner added. "Our laws were not as rigid as they might have been, but

contributory factors caused many children, not covered by the old laws, to be excluded from industrial employment, notably in the cotton mills, which have been the supposedly biggest employers of small children."

He called attention to the fact that the census of 1920 showed only 468 persons under 16 working in all of the cotton mills of the South. In Georgia there were only 90. The number under 16 thus employed in the South was 5,008, while the corresponding figure for the New England cotton mills was 6,246. The percentage of all cotton mill workers, he said, under 16 in the South was 3.9, against 6 per cent. in New England. This proportion, it is believed, has been considerably reduced since 1920 in both sections.

Georgia, like most Southern States, enacted no child labor laws until about twenty years ago. The first laws were so conservative and allowed so many exceptions that their effect was negligible. Georgia strengthened its regulations in 1914, making 14 the minimum age, but still allowing many exceptions. Alabama enacted substantially what has long been the law in Massachusetts. The new Georgia law, although based on the Alabama and Massachusetts statutes, goes further in some respects.

Fear that regulation of child employment would impede the development of the textile industry in the South caused previous opposition by mill owners. They are no longer of that opinion. The drift of the industry to the South cannot now be accredited to the greater availability of child labor.

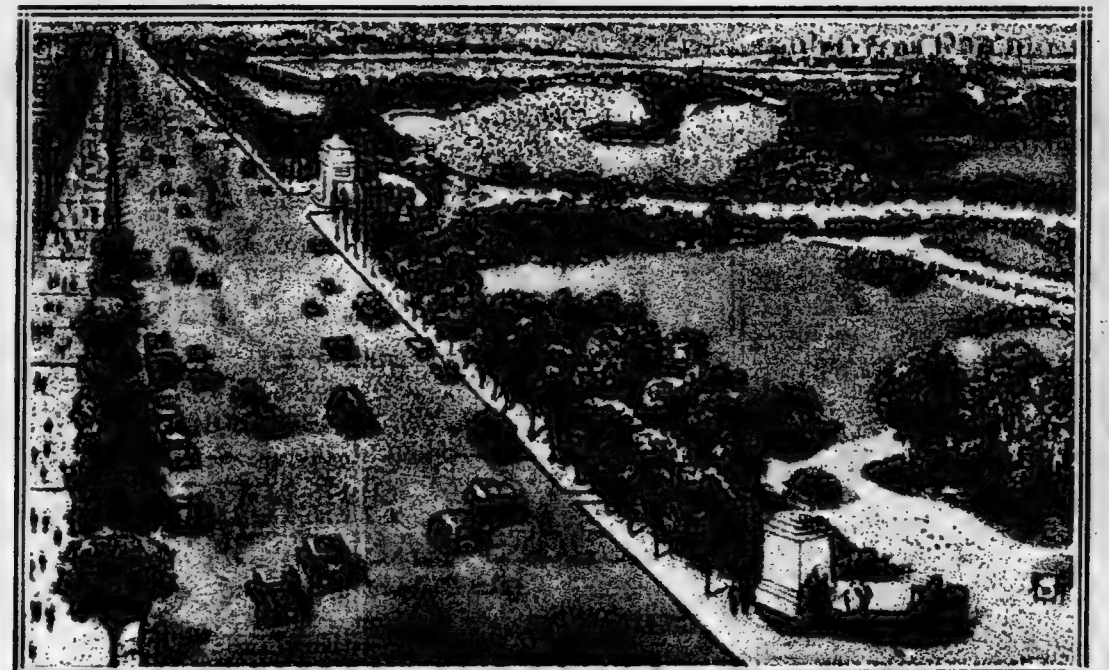
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GREAT VARIETY IN FASHIONS OF SEASON

WIDE RANGE IN STYLES

Individual Note in Dress Is Emphasized More Than Ever This Spring

THIS season may be described in a word, variety must be the answer. Complex, even intricate, designs have followed simple straight lines, and every opportunity is offered for originality and variation. Innumerable new ideas have been presented, but not all have been accepted by women of fashion. Never before have there been so many designs of different types from which to select one's individual model. Some of these first spring styles, which will be worn, but with so much from which to choose, a capricious patronage and the increasing tendency to individuality, there is about the immediate future the fascination of uncertainty.

In the interim between fundamental changes it is detail to which attention is given. Many important things that count in the general mode are being established. There was never a more felicitous opportunity offered the woman of fashion in which to express her taste and choose the type of costume she prefers to the utmost detail. She may have the waist of her gown in period style, a bolero of many variations or a blouse, a skirt, collar or sleeve of one style or another. Any or all of these she may select as she pleases and still be in the mode.



man of fashion in which to express her taste and choose the type of costume she prefers to the utmost detail. She may have the waist of her gown in period style, a bolero of many variations or a blouse, a skirt, collar or sleeve of one style or another. Any or all of these she may select as she pleases and still be in the mode.

THE moment it is the sleeve which appears to reflect the greatest number of variations in novelty of design. The arm has long been the classic model upon which have been built the lines of the prevailing fashion. Old prints, both French and English, reveal interesting and sometimes exotic sleeve styles. There has been the plain "tailleur," known by this name, whether it was made of tulle or of velvet, so it followed closely the contour of the arm. There was the "bishop," most flattering when its full-gathered material was chiffon or other sheer stuff having that elusive, caressing quality. This sleeve was gathered full into an armhole of generous width and was drawn into a band, usually of ribbon, at the wrist, with an edge left free to form a frill, originally an exact copy of the sleeve of a Bishop's robe. The nun sleeve, cut almost straight, was wide at the top and the bottom. Of the same vintage as these were the bell shape, the angel sleeve and other models. The one among the distinctive styles of long ago which has found little encouragement in revival is the "leg o' mutton," or the "balloon" sleeve. The others all seem to have appeared in the costumes of this season and are presented in the models of all the best artists.

THE sleeveless fashion, committed by women of all ages and sizes, both size and age, being emphasized in the arm, endured to emul. Then the extreme reverse followed, and designers were once more busy on sleeves of many descriptions. They were among the punctuated impressions of the exhibitions at Paris last Autumn. As early as the August openings, these radical novelties, which were really revivals, were shown by prominent couturiers. Some of the designs had an appeal to women of taste, others were obviously fantastic, and some even freakish. They were offered speculatively to American audiences. Only as the new lines have been intricately harmonized in a new model, however, has it made its way. Gradually the different styles of sleeves have made their appearance in the smartest costumes displayed in the most fashionable places.

THE long, plain sleeves, which followed closely the contour of the arm, appeared as a sort of consolation to the reluctant followers of the sleeveless period, and its vogue has been quietly accepted. Couturiers have introduced many variants for the spring collections. These are modified to fit the specific type of gown or coat. Even the "tailleur" which is feminized

In some of its up-to-date versions has a new type of sleeve. Lucien Lelong and Madeleine Vionnet are among those who widen the sleeves at the hand in some of their tailored frocks and coats.

Naturally there is greater latitude in the less severe types of costume, and in these the different designs of sleeves are presented in ways that are interesting and original. Lanvin illustrates the very wide sleeve, fitted into the armhole with pleats that are stitched flat for several inches, allowing the fullness to escape the length of the



arm, to the wrist, where it is gathered into a narrow cuff band. This style of sleeve is particularly effective when it is made of the crisp yet supple taffeta now so fashionable, and the effect is accentuated when the silk is one of the new sharply marked checks. Lanvin makes the skirt of the gown which has this sleeve a voluminous one, the entire width laid in pleats, and marks the normal waistline with a buckled belt of the silk.

THE full sleeve is made a feature by several designers, each of whom has his individual style. Lucien Lelong prefers to cut his with the fullness developed below the elbow. In a charming afternoon gown of georgette crepe, plain sleeves that ease slightly below the elbow are finished with embroidery, with full gathered undersleeves tied with little straps at the hand. This model, with the full undersleeve detail or fullness of material attached at the elbow or lower and confined at the wrist, is emphasized by some of the best houses, including Redfern, but it is considered less becoming than some others among the new styles, for the hand beneath this sleeve must be exceedingly slender.

One among the Paris creators who handles this sleeve model with skill is Lanvin, who widens it below the elbow and adds a knife-pleated frill along the back. Tulle is quite lovely in a sleeve of this soft sort, as a prominent American designer has illustrated in two particularly smart evening gowns.

THE grace and style possible to express in a flowing sleeve are illustrated in several models of marked distinction. In Driscoll's Spring collection the extremely wide sleeve is introduced. The sleeve itself fits the arm closely from shoulder to elbow, where the material, attached without fullness, flares sharply and is of a width that almost covers the hand. In a chiffon frock the sleeve is cut, kimono fashion, in one piece with the frock and a pleated godet is inserted at the back of the arm, giving an extra flare.

The double sleeve is another model that is liked by some designers and presented lately by Jenny and Douillet. This is a safe model for the tailored suit, coat frock or coat, for the sleeve is cut a generous width and is sometimes slit at the back, opening over the undersleeve of another material, usually white.

The little cap sleeve which was fashionable several seasons ago has reappeared and in contrast to this Molyneux is making a model in which four bands of material on a tight-fitting foundation give the effect of a tiered sleeve. Douillet is one of the designers who cuts a sleeve straight to a point below the elbow and of sufficient width to form a modified puff as it is gathered into the wristband. In some smart gowns of American design the plain elbow sleeve has appeared.

EVENING gowns are almost without exception sleeveless, as they are shown by many intriguing creations from leading Parisian dressmakers. Some models of such charm are from Vionnet, Louise Boulanger, Jean Patou, Lanvin, Martial et Armand, Philippe et Gaston. In fact, there are almost no exceptions to this treatment in the design.



Centre—Three Examples of Charming Frocks for Young Women, as Displayed by Exclusive Designers.
Left and Right—Spring Models in Which Are Shown Innovations in Sleeve, Collar and Silhouette.

SMART COATS FOR JUNIORS

Variety of Fabrics and Shades Available — Jumper Suits Are Shown in Many Colors

COATS for the junior crowd are unusually smart this year. The sports things are shown in fabrics that belong traditionally and logically to heavier garments, the tweeds, covert, diagonals, mixtures, both imported and domestic. Few of the crude colors and startling patterns of last year are anywhere in evidence. Now and then something really chic of conspicuous design is shown, but the keynote is restraint. The plain tailored genuinely sports type of top coat is favored. The cape coat, for which the younger set has shown a preference, is usually made of plain goods or a small check. Fur is used on almost every type of coat except the raglan. Very few novelties have been added to the radical styles of the Autumn, but some furs that are modish for misses' sports coats are the oyster-gray caracul, monkey, Summer ermine, civet cat, baby leopard and the old and always beautiful silver and blue foxes.

WITH the jumper the latest skirt is invariably pleated, giving greater freedom of movement and additional smartness of appearance. For this the materials differ very little from those of last season. Their selection depends largely upon the occasion for which the suit is made. For the Spring out-of-doors activities there are the new wools and woollens, practicable for a jumper suit because they are finer and lighter than heretofore. They are soft, firm, silky in texture and include the newest colors. In plain goods, which is increasingly fashionable in contrast of sharp and conspicuous patterns just past, are lovely reps, poplins, wool crepes, kaisha, plain and novel; basket-weave tweeds, cashmere, jersey.

Varying from these are fabrics which are shown in beige, tan, browns, greens and blues, with much red. In these delightful new achievements of the loom are many novelties in stripes, mixtures, broken patterns and checks, which are particularly good this season. In the check patterns alone are many interesting and unusual arrangements, giving novel effects and pleasant variations of color. Some large plaids and block checks are shown. But these are exceptional. The correct thing for the junior and misses dress of whatever type is a small check of even or uneven spaces.

There is scarlet, flame, geranium, coral and a few of the softer tones copied from fabrics from the Far East.



Paris Approves the Flare and the Bishop Sleeve, as Exemplified in Frocks of Saint or Printed Chiffon.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING

Flowers of Gold Metal Thread, Ankle Corsetage, and Other New Things

THIN flowers of gold metal thread give a touch of color in the new bath bags, cigarette sets and envelope valettas. The bags come in two sizes, those that are small and fitted with the necessary accessories and the larger ones with simpler fittings, consisting of two shirred pockets which hold a purse and a mirror. The cigarette sets, with corresponding cases for matches, come with white kid linings or colored silks. The envelope valettas may be had fitted or not, and have a fancy cut motif in side on the flap. A narrow strap



on the other side serves as a handle. An interesting feature of this collection of bags is that both light and dark colors are shown, making them desirable for general use.

FLORAL corsetages and bountiful decorations have a rival in the ankle corsetage. These corsetages are to be worn on the right ankle and consist of small flowers such as violets or pansies in a variety of colors to harmonize with the costume. The ankle corsetage has a two-fold purpose; it is supposed to break the monotony of the line of the stocking and also to accentuate a pretty ankle.

THE necklet or choker is still in demand. Now there is the braided necklet with bracelet to match. Both are made of four-ply woven mesh strands with the loose ends finished off by a heavy metal edge. The buckle fastenings permit the necklets and bracelets to be regulated to fit the neck and arms and at the same time contribute an interesting detail. Another novelty in this line, but for the very young girl, is the dog set, consisting of collar and wristlet of colored leather lined with white kid. They are studded with nailheads and finished with a fancy clasp. The collar has a narrow metal inset as it for a name.

A USEFUL article is the individual hat stand which usually finds a place in any nook or corner of the dressing room. These stands come in a variety of colors and are surmounted by lovely doll heads. Heretofore they were mostly made of some unbreakable composition, but the new ones have heads of Dresden china with golden curls. Some have little bonnets of their own, while others show various styles of hair coming from the boyish bob to the elaborate head-dresses of times past.

FANCY dress pins, too, are following the mode in trimmings, for they are large and ornate. Instead of using silver a white metal is substituted which is lighter in weight and does not tarnish. These pins have the necessary safety catches and the smooth finish of the more expensive pins. The designs are confined to two types, the conventional model consisting of the large cut crystals and the border finish of the metal set with rhinestones. The other type includes large leafy effects, branches and flowers, in all of which are set large crystals.

THE return of the suit is bringing with it a revival of the petticoat. There has been sufficient demand for this article to warrant the showing of new designs. One of the new models has a shaped top attached to a band which takes the place of the elastic that is considered uncomfortable to the uncorrected figure. Then there are a few wrap-around petticoats which insure maximum freedom for walking without bulky effects.

STEEL beads in metal finish and pastel colors are used in the new small evening bags. Designs ranging from the simplest floral effects to elaborate and exotic Oriental schemes are being shown side by side. These bags are lined with white kid

with a double looped beaded fringe and have a flap top. Another interesting feature is the studded bag on which they are mounted. These bags are finished off with colored stones which match the rest of the bag and closely resemble ornate tapestry poles. Slender links make up the chain handle of sterling silver.

THERE are so many varieties of furs and skins—furs that Noah never saw in the Ark—that some of the new names baffle even resort to an encyclopedia to determine whether any animal so named ever actually existed. Every season fashion demands its novelties, and when the range of natural furs is exhausted man invents new ones for the sake of variety. There are two points of view with regard to dyed furs as against natural skins. As an investment and from the standpoint of elegance, nat-



ural fur usually has the best of the argument. On the other hand, the dyed fur novelties are not so expensive but that they can be discarded at the end of the season, and they contribute wide variety in costume touches.

BROCADED metal shawls in large squares and oblongs, so much in vogue during the past Palm Beach season, are being shown in a greater variety of colors for evening wear with Spring and Summer dresses. Long fringe in straight and knotted strands is equally popular. The colors, however, seem to be confined to the pastel shades, particularly mauve, yellows and flesh tints.

Gallath is again successfully used in a bridge corsetage which is equipped with a pencil. The top is ornamented with the figure of a girl about to scale a fence; the foot over the fence serves as a trume indicator. The pad is cleaned like a slate.

Boudoir clocks of colored enamel and finished with burnished gold have gold dials and black enameled hands. All the light colors, including lavender, rose, pale blue, red, yellow and light green, are shown so that they may carry out a scheme.

Leather belts for women are seen more this year than for many seasons past, and sometimes in a combination that would formerly have been considered awkward. For instance, on a recent French import of chiffon and lace there was a wide belt of blue to match the fabric placed slightly below the normal waistline.

Suede takes such beautiful colors in the hands of a skillful dyer that it is now possible to match almost any shade on the new Spring color card. In the realm of sports clothes, especially in the Scotch tweeds and other soft woolen materials, belts are often the keynote of a costume.

THE vogue of the polka dot, prophesied during the late Winter, is everywhere apparent. In both silk and cotton dress materials polka dots of every size and arrangement of pattern are shown. Some are large, spaced at regular intervals, but there are few of the huge showy disks of two seasons ago when "dots" were the size of baseballs. All of the "summer" silks, pussywillow and the crepes and chiffons, are printed in dots, the smaller in an irregular, cluster and scattered plan being most in demand. The polka-dot pattern is much used, too, for coat linings, slips, for parasols, in scarves, ties, hat bands and handkerchiefs. Very large squares are now shown for kerchiefs to wear in the pocket of a tailored frock or a coat. These are dashing trifles made of chiffon or the sheerest mousseline. Among the novelties in hosiery are some in polka-dot designs, both the very small and those of medium size.

Hickson

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SECOND STREET

Social Calendar

April 11—Benefit for Downbury Manor, Metropolitan Opera House.
April 17—Mid-Year Dance, Ritz-Carlton.
April 23—Fortnightly Dance at the Park Lane.

New frocks this month—creations and interpretations from the Hickson ateliers together with a brilliant collection from the famous Salons of Paris.

American Headquarters of Madeleine Vionnet.

April 20—Annual Horse Show, Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.
April 23—United Hunt Association Races, Belmont Park, L. I.
April 28—Spring Racing Season, Jamaica, L. I.

For the gentlewoman who rides her own entry the Hickson tailored habit is authoritative to the last detail. Everything appertaining to Ladies' Sports and Correct Equipment.

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Fur Storage 2% on Valuation.

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Sizes 1 to 10—AAAA to D



SHOECRAFT
Patent leather, Gun Metal, \$12.50. Brown Kid and Bracken Suede, \$14.50.

the low heel colonial



SHOECRAFT
Patent leather, Gun Metal, Tan Russia Calf, \$12.50.

with medium heel and arch



SHOECRAFT
Patent leather and Grey Lizard, Brown Galluchet, \$14.50.

with spike heel and high arch

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Between 54th and 55th Sts.

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To Remove Adhesive or Corn Plaster soak it thoroughly with Carbona and wipe any remaining sticky substance from the skin with a cloth or absorbent cotton saturated with Carbona. See further directions in booklet under label of every bottle.

For Safety's Sake—demand
CARBONA
UNBURNABLE
Cleaning Fluid
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Without Injury to Fabric or Color
Guaranteed not to contain Benzine, Kerosene or Gasoline, and to be Non-Combustible and Non-Inflammable.
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[illegible]

REVISING THE DRY LAW

A Demand That the Voters Be Heard Through State Conventions—New York Referendum Attacked

Re the Editor of The New York Times:
The question of the press on the prohibition problem, at least in this environment, dealt largely with irrelevances and did not afford the voter an opportunity to express himself on the fundamental issue, shall the Eighteenth Amendment stand or shall it be repealed? Unless this point is settled once and for all the liquor question will never be settled. Congress should reconsider itself and offer at once to the voters of the nation what Congress originally denied, namely, the constitutional privilege of the voter to be heard directly through the medium of ratifying State conventions. The liquor question has become so obviously acute and vicious, the voters in such definite disagreement, that undue delay will cause increasing chaos and tragedy.

Up to this time the Congressional prerogative of option in respect to the passing down of amendments has invariably been exercised in one way, namely, the procedure of ratifying State Legislatures, and the preference of Congress has consistently clung to the ancient precedent, but the habit could have hardly attained the strength it now has if for many years the governing class of politicians had not purposely wished to avoid direct action on changes in the Federal Constitution.

One sometimes wonders whether any Congressman has ever thoughtfully and conscientiously studied the text of the Constitution.

Let not any United States Senator carp at State Legislatures for their constitutional derelictions respecting the treatment of the suffrage and prohibition amendments. The primal wrong, the initial error, was with Congress itself. Congress completely ignored the intent and purpose of the Constitution as set up by its makers, and, paradoxical as it may seem, this great failure of the Congress of the United States to carry out the spirit of the Constitution was completely overlooked by an exacting, scrutinizing press and by all leaders of public thought in the nation.

The Constitution as it now stands covers the amending power in a much better and more constructive manner than has yet been suggested, by withholding, as it should withhold, the control of amendments under representative government in the Congress, where the despotism of discretion should rest as originally and widely intended in respect to the kind of an amendment that should be passed down to State Legislatures, and the kind of an amendment that should go to popular State conventions, which, in fact, would be merely automatic bodies functioning perfunctorily through pledged delegates sent by the people.

To be sure there would be much grandiloquence and superfluous persuasiveness from the convulsive and cast his former utterances and sob from the gallery, but it is inconceivable that any advocate for prohibition at a State convention would vote contrary to his former utterances and cast his ballot in reality other than in the manner of a Presidential Elector and ever hope again to maintain his personal equilibrium in society.

The convention would consider one subject and not many; the responsibility would be obvious and not confused as is the case with State Legislatures. With an amendment to the Constitution that would send every kind of an amendment directly to the people with no consideration whatever as to whether the subject was complex or simple, the basic law of the land and the welfare of the nation would be eternally jeopardized by the passing whims and caprices of an unlimited electorate too frequently indifferent to worthy candidates, not to mention involved and abusive laws.

Decades passed without an amendment to the Constitution, and restless, radical students of government not many years ago feared that the inhibitions to constitutional changes were insurmountable; but with the facilitation of modern journalism, the telegraph, the telephone, the wireless,

coupled with the rapidly increasing suffrage privileges, the speed and frequency of amendments in recent years must have been disillusioning.

It sometimes seems that, in these days of direct action by the voter, the people act directly upon many things that they should not act upon, and that they do not act directly upon some things that they should act upon.

Let it be noted that things and people are moving mighty swiftly nowadays. Milton prophesied centuries ago in "Paradise Regained" that the world would come to an end when the people of the world move to and fro freely. Most of us, however, have not come to believe him, but if he were right, judging by one's eyes, that day is not distant.

J. B. LEWIS.
Holyoke, Mass., April 2, 1926.

Making Prohibition Sentiment

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Any one discouraged by what may seem failure of our Federal prohibition law should recall the history of prohibition in Kansas. As a one-time resident of that State I have a very vivid remembrance of the fact that about ten years after the adoption of prohibition we passed through a period of reaction identical with what we have now. Bootlegging was rife, especially in the larger towns and along the Missouri border. Even temperance people were alarmed and questioned whether prohibition could ever be made a success. Many were advocating renegeing. A considerable minority in each of the political parties was secretly working to get renegeing into the Legislature.

One old well-meaning Governor became so obsessed with pessimistic sentiment that he ceased to make any effort at law enforcement, arguing that nothing could be done until there was more favorable public sentiment. The outlook was gloomy, indeed. But, fortunately, at this juncture we elected as his successor a man who adopted as his slogan, "Make public sentiment by executing the law." And that was what he did. He was a man not afraid of his shadow, and his administration completely turned the tide. That was a memorable episode in the history of Kansas. Kansas today has "prohibition that prohibits" and they are proud of the fact.

This, as I see it, is the only feasible course to be pursued today. We want public sentiment, and the way to get it is to enforce the law. Of course, it is slow and difficult work at the first, requiring patience and courage, but it will become easier as time passes and public sentiment will become so strong that the voice of the enemy will be no more heard.

J. P. BARBOR.
Grove City, Pa., April 2, 1926.

The New York Proposal

To the Editor of The New York Times:
Apparently the enemies of prohibition are making their last-ditch stand on the proposition, as expressed in the proposed New York State referendum, "Shall the Congress of the United States modify the Federal act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States so that the same shall not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of beverages which are not in fact intoxicating, as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective States?" A similar resolution failed of passage in the New Jersey Legislature, and one of Senator Edge's numerous wet bills in the United States Senate is of like character.

An amended Volstead law, leaving undefined the phrase "intoxicating liquor" as prohibited by the Constitution, would be a travesty of law and of justice, because it would require, first, a legal demonstration of the word "intoxicating," and, second, proof that the liquids made, sold or transported are in fact intoxicating in each individual case before a competent tribunal before a warrant could issue, and again in open court in the

prosecution of each individual bootlegger. The plan is a clever one whereby to let the hands of justice and permit bootleggers, rum-runners and moonshiners to run riot without fear of lawful interference.

The definition in the Volstead act is one of legal construction, not of scientific analysis, as explained by Justice Brandeis in the case of Ruppert vs. Caffrey. The learned justice says: "For the legislation and decisions of the highest courts of nearly all the States establishes that it is deemed impossible to effectively enforce either prohibitory or other laws merely regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, if liability or inclusion within the law is made to depend on the issuable fact whether or not a particular liquor made or sold is a beverage 'intoxicating.'"

His Honor then argues that a legal definition is necessary forbidding certain, specific or generic liquors, such as whiskey, rum, brandy, gin, wine or beer, and covering any others by an alcoholic content maximum, such as one-half of 1 per centum by volume.

That is exactly what the Volstead law does. Section 1, and it will be noticed that the language used is, "The word 'liquor' or the phrase 'intoxicating liquor' shall be construed to include alcohol, brandy," etc. It is and has been common knowledge, since the dawn of history, that wine and beer are in fact intoxicating liquors; and it was, therefore, not straining the fact to so "construe" them in the legal definition.

It was the practice in Federal and State prosecutions of liquor cases to so construe these beverages long before the Eighteenth Amendment.

Again, nothing could be more farcical than the proposition to have Congress leave to the State Legislatures the right to define the meaning of an article in the Constitution. Under such construction New York might declare that naturally fermented wine, 14 per cent. alcohol, is not intoxicating; New Jersey might stand for the exemption of 45 per cent. spirits, and Massachusetts might draw the line at 5 per cent. beer, whereas in the South and West the statutes as now might conform to the Federal law. This would make confusion worse confounded, with the battleground along the State frontiers and in the courts.

SAMUEL WILSON.
Jersey City, April 6, 1926.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS ON MANY SUBJECTS

Powers of the States.

In your today's issue Representative Hamilton, Fish Jr. is quoted as saying in his letter opposing a referendum on the liquor question:

"The proposed liquor referendum is a reversion to the Democratic doctrine of State's rights, upon which issue the Civil War was fought, the Southern States claiming the right to defy the Federal laws, the Constitution and secede from the Union."

Why "reversion"? Why "Democratic"? Since when have the States lost, or abandoned, their rights not guaranteed them? But, also, imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States? To what political party does the President belong who, but a few months ago, publicly cautioned States against an apparent tendency to surrender their powers to the General Government? . . . In what manner, where and when, did the Southern States "claim the right to defy the Federal laws, the Constitution"? Did not the Constitution specifically recognize the existence of slavery and provide in unmistakable language for the rendition of fugitive slaves? What States were they which by "personal liberty laws" not only did "defy the Federal laws, the Constitution," but actually nullified the provisions of those laws, that Constitution?

JAY ZORN.
New York, April 4, 1926.

From a Volunteer.

So that I may no longer be classed among those who have been so "strangely inarticulate," I must press with what great pleasure I read that finely worded letter of Frederick W. Peabody in your column of today's issue supporting cancellation of war debts.

I would be proud if I could add anything to it, and it would be a presumption for me to attempt it, so wonderfully well has he expressed the feelings of all true Americans. The same feeling of pride in our country came to me when reading it that was mine when we, even at such a late date, joined our associates, and I was privileged to volunteer for service.

I am as heartily in accord with all that Mr. Peabody writes as I was unalterably opposed to a bonus. What I did with countless others it was my privilege to do so, without the slightest thought or desire for any recompense whatsoever.

I wish that this letter could go into every hamlet of our late associates so that they might know how we Americans really feel upon this subject.

A. C. PALMER.
Milford, Pa., April 3, 1926.

Phi Beta Kappa Honors.

To an unbiased observer, one who was not fortunate enough to be able to go to college, it might seem that the professor in the University of Chicago who is quoted in your columns indulged in a bit of inaccurate generalization when, first, he classified "grinds" alone as the winners of highest scholastic honors; next, in his statement, "the most successful men in the business and professional worlds were never at the foot of their

CANADA'S TELEPHONE FAME

Brantford Makes Special Claims to Be Remembered On the Anniversary of the Invention

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of a room-to-room telephone conversation in Boston, I think you will agree that it is only fair to record the present circumstances of that notable event. Graham Bell, when a young man, came to Canada with his father and mother from London, England, in the hope that a more bracing climate might insure the restoration to health of Graham, then very fragile and the only remaining son, two brothers having previously died at this place. Brantford, Ontario, Canada, and the father purchased a suburban residence overlooking the Grand River Valley. Here the son used to swing in a hammock along between two trees, winning back health and planning what was afterward to become the world-famous telephone.

In later life he visited the old home at various periods, and it was my privilege on such occasions, along with others, to meet him and to talk over the early incidents of the invention. His first experiments here were thought to have been eccentric and did not meet with any response except incredulity. It would be too long a task to describe them in this communication; suffice it to say that it was decided some years ago in Brantford, known throughout Canada as "The Telephone City," to erect a memorial to Bell and the telephone, and the preliminary steps were taken with the full concurrence and endorsement of the distinguished inventor.

The sum of \$65,000 was raised, contributions coming from the Dominion and Provincial Governments and from private sources, the contributors included some associates in the United States who knew from Bell the early story of the phone. The amount was not only sufficient to erect the monument, but also to purchase the old home on Tutela Heights, which was deeded to the city as a public property and is now visited by many hundreds each year. The judges of the

monument, declared, submitted by many sculptors, were Senator Davis, Brantford; Sir Byron E. Walker, Toronto; and Sir G. C. Gibbons, London. The memorial was unveiled on Oct. 24, 1917, by the Duke of Devonshire, then Governor General of Canada. Graham Bell and members of his family were present, and during the course of a speech made by the inventor he said:

"I have looked very carefully over the history of the telephone with the object of seeing just what had been done in Brantford and what in London, and I am prepared to state that Brantford is right in claiming the invention of the telephone here."

He added that the telephone was "conceived in Brantford in 1874," and continued:

"But this great industry must have its success upon a patent. Now that patent—the most valuable patent ever granted by the Patent Office—was not written by the Patent Office solicitor; it was written by me. The specification was written by me and the first draft of that specification was made in Brantford, in September, 1875, and it is the same application that afterward became the patent upon which the telephone industry is based."

He closed his speech as follows: "I wish to say, on behalf of the Bell Telephone Memorial Association, I have great pleasure in presenting to His Excellency [Duke of Devonshire] a silver telephone, and I hope that in using this he will remember that the telephone originated in Brantford and that the first transmission to a distance was made here between Brantford and Paris. [Paris, it may be noted, is a town some eight miles from here.] We had the transmitting instrument in Paris, so that you could talk from Brantford to Paris, but you could not talk back. We had to telegraph back by another line. That was the condition of affairs, so you must not claim too much. It was the first transmission at a distance, but it was not the first reciprocal

conversation over a line. That was held in Boston, Oct. 9, 1876."

The report of this speech was taken by a court stenographer. I may further add that, knowing I was writing an article with regard to the inception of the telephone, Graham Bell, some years ago, sent me a volume containing the complete report of the evidence when the Bell patent was challenged before the Circuit Court of the United States in 1887. In that volume, page 76, there is this question and answer:

"Question—When and where did you begin to prepare the specification for the application which resulted in the issue of patent No. 174,465 of March 7, 1876?"

"Answer—I commenced writing the specification in Canada at my father's house, in September, 1875."

It should be further explained that Mr. Bell left Brantford to teach in Boston, and during the completion of the phone, after its inception here, divided much of his time between the two places.

D. REVILLE.
Brantford, Canada, April 5, 1926.

WAR ON WILD LIFE

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been pleased to read Monday's editorial on the fox hunt in the Pound Ridge Reservation, and to notice that you mentioned that predatory animals are not only valuable in themselves, but have very definite duties in the scheme of nature.

The trouble lies far deeper, however, than this little shoot for the movement is not local, but national, and not only the sportsmen, but the sportsmen of this country, through their numerous organizations, and aided by some ammunition manufacturers, are waging organized warfare against many of our most beautiful forms of wild life; almost anything that, through the laxity of the law, may be legally killed is dubbed "vermin" and cheerfully hounded to death in organized shoots. This includes the bald eagle, all the hawks, the great majority of which have been proved beneficial by the Biological Survey; the owls, chiefly killers of mice; crows, and even herons and kingfishers.

The worst aspect of the situation is that these movements are growing in strength, and that the wild life protective associations usually refuse to combat them, apparently for fear of antagonizing the sporting interests.

FRANK B. LEVY.
New York, April 6, 1926.

Inequalities of the Income Tax

The income tax penalizes efficiency, industry and thrift, and thereby indirectly rewards laziness, incompetence and waste. The man who earns \$3,000 and spends \$3,500 is evidently an injury to the country. He is not taxed. The man who earns \$6,000 and spends \$3,500 has added \$2,500 to the country's wealth and to that extent has promoted its prosperity. Tax him, the villain! He works too hard. He is irritating to the rest of us who are figuring not on what we can do for the country but on what we can get out of it. The income tax penalizes honesty and rewards dishonesty. For every well-informed person knows that the idea that the income tax cannot be evaded is pure bunk. In some cases it cannot, but in many it can. The income tax has bred a horde of inequities, many of them incompetent, whose business it is to try to convict every income taxpayer of being a thief, with the result that they catch a few thieves and cause honest men a tremendous amount of annoyance and work. In some cases their activities do not fall far short of personification of the law.

CHARLES SACHS.
New York, April 5, 1926.

Lord Riddell on Wilson

It is rather amusing to see how contradictory are some of the accusations against the War President, called by many a pacifist. Europe gasped at the efficient rapidity displayed by the United States Government in placing three million soldiers in France, and now Lord Riddell discovers that a War Minister Wilson was not a success. Another glaring contradiction, to be gathered from his Lordship's pious whitewashing of one who always strove to be fair, is that Wilson, when in Europe, carried with him the mistaken conception that Englishmen were arrogant, self-seeking, domineering and crafty; while during the same World War the imputation was repeatedly made against him by pro-Germans that he was but a subservient tool in the hands of England.

From such a tangle of contradictions future generations will find it a difficult task to estimate Woodrow Wilson's true character, but they will be guided by his writings, not as the product of a gifted phrasemaker, as Lloyd George is reported to have called him, but as the exposition of a lofty mind whose vision and aim they will be able to appreciate better than we do today.

LONG BRANCH, April 3, 1926.

Slow Cure for Crime

Crime commissions may catalogue crimes but they cannot eliminate them. One term seems to cover all the secondary causes of crime. That term is human nature. Criminality is a product of the human mind. It has a spiritual and not a material origin. It manifests itself in many kinds of overt acts, but they all spring from the same cause. The germ of criminality must be sought where it is, namely, in the human heart and will. Its habitat is the inner and not the outer man. Reformers have vainly tried to find it in economic conditions, in industrial opportunity, in financial advantage, and find, as Emerson says, that they have only medicated the symptoms. Evidently, crime cannot be checked by the means that have so far been tried. There is no short cut to the elimination of crime. The sure but slow procedure is the injunction of Solomon, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it." There is no other way and this one has never been tried. Human nature is opposed to this plan; the practices of society are against it; conventional philanthropy blocks its progress; the legal structure, both by what it does and by what it leaves undone, helps

G. C. SELDEN.
New York, April 7, 1926.

Speed Limits

It was gratifying to read in last Sunday's Times that the city authorities are increasing the speed limits on various highways from fifteen to twenty-five miles per hour. I have owned and driven an automobile for the past fifteen years. The speed limit signs on Ocean Parkway, limiting speed to fifteen miles, with the words "strict enforcement," and the signs on 138th Street, limiting the speed to eight miles an hour, are very obnoxious to me. I can assure you that I have no desire to speed but, on the contrary, I drive quite slowly. In my experience, the posting of these signs has not had any tendency to decrease speeding, and is considered by a great majority of automobile

Brooklyn, April 6, 1926.

Eastern Churches

The communication made to Tammany by the Rev. Mr. Haydn of Waterville, N. Y., on misuse of the term "Greek Catholic" as applied to Russian Orthodox Christians does not seem to prove anything. Mr. Haydn ignores the fact that many Russian Orthodox have substituted "Catholicism" for "Catholicism"; their creed, an Episcopalian clergyman, the Rev. S. C. Hughes ("What is the Episcopal Church?"), flatly contradicts the statement made by Mr. Haydn. Mr. Hughes writes:

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FILIPINO ZEAL FOR FREEDOM

Latest Moves in the Campaign for Independence—America to Be Reminded of Her Promises

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, March 21, 1926, you printed an article by Nicholas Roosevelt claiming that the Filipino leaders have lost their zeal for independence.

As I think that the article does not give a fair and true account of the facts and gives a wrong impression to the public, I desire to rectify the statements and give my view of the situation. There is no justification for the claim made in the article that the Filipino leaders have lost their zeal for independence. Quite the contrary. The latest reports from the Philippines give the following evidence of the increased enthusiasm and the renewed zeal and vigor on the part of the Filipino people and their leaders for political freedom:

First, a supreme national council has recently been formed through the coalition of the two political parties, the Nationalists and the Democrats, showing the latest concrete evidence that the parties in the islands are not in any way divided on the question of Philippine independence.

The purpose of the council is to "wage a persistent fight for our independence within the limits of peace and order, and to avail itself of all constitutional guarantees that can be taken advantage of to win our coveted freedom."

Second, there is an increasing manifestation of financial support of the independence campaign by officials, citizens, and institutions of all classes. A year or so ago when Insular Auditor Wright suspended the million peso appropriation for the independence commission, a popular financial campaign for 500,000 pesos was speedily over-subscribed and supported by almost all the people in all regions of the archipelago. That record is even now being exceeded, judging from the support pledged by not only the legislators but also private citizens, public school teachers, Government officials, and the members of organizations, such as the Philippine Columbian Association, to contribute regularly for the work of the council from 5 to 10 per cent. of their income, to be aggregated to any amount in case necessary.

Third, to disprove the false report that the agitation for independence comes only from a few self-seeking politicians and not from a real desire by the people, a bill was passed by the Philippine Legislature calling for a plebiscite on the question of independence. This was, however, vetoed by General Wood. Even Mr. Roosevelt, the writer of the article, admits that there were such a plebiscite held tomorrow, the whole people would unquestionably vote for complete and immediate independence.

In view of these and other facts, it is a mere figment of the imagination to claim that the zeal for independence on the part of the Filipino leaders is declining.

The next claim of the writer that the wisest of the Filipino leaders admit privately that the islands are not yet ready for independence is likewise devoid of proof.

Because neither the names of these

New York, April 7, 1926.

STRENGTH OF STEEL BUILDINGS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

J. Yearwood, in a letter to THE TIMES discussing my letter, suggests the inspection of tall buildings after twenty-five years' service, states that my defense of steel frameworks is based solely on surface indications of rust, which, so far as the published letter is concerned, is substantially true, and goes on to enumerate various other forms of deterioration which are popularly but, so far as high-class skyscrapers are concerned, erroneously supposed to impair the strength of steel structures.

Steel frameworks are designed and proportioned accurately for the required loads, and service. The steel and its treatment correspond not only to the amount of possible stress but to its quality. The structural steel is the strongest, most perfect, uniform and durable of all major building materials; it cannot be burned and cannot snap off and break like stone and timber, but yields very slowly by bending or stretching. A bar under a heavy pull will elongate a quarter of its length or more before breaking.

Steel of a definite strength, toughness and ductility, with exact chemical constituents and of uniform quality, is a standard commercial product and is rigidly tested both by the manufacturer and by the engineer or architect to verify its strength, which according to its required service is always specified to be from three to six times as great as the greatest strain it is permitted to receive.

The processes of manufacture and fabrication are so thoroughly perfected and standardized that it is almost impossible for the finished beams, columns and trusses to have any serious defects of material or workmanship, and the individual pieces are far more reliable and perfect than any similar ones of wood, concrete, stone or cast iron.

Structural steel can only be injured by overloading, by mechanical treatment or by heat or chemical action. Overloading is practically impossible except by major accident or gross incompetence. Mechanical injury must be deliberate. Chemical action is either rust or electrolysis, both of which can be entirely prevented by painting and by other measures. Injury by heat may be prevented by adequate fireproofing, some forms of which also afford excellent protection

thermal or stress conditions that cannot obtain in a building in service.

Moisture cannot take place in their metal skeletons. It can only affect steelwork when reasonable provisions against it are not provided or maintained. Often it is due to cavities or porosity of the masonry that are used for bridges. Adequate painting is sufficient protection against it.

After all, rust is the most universal and serious threat to structural steel, but, fortunately, it is and can be only superficial and can always be detected and prevented by the simplest superficial methods.

Bridges and buildings are by no means comparable; bridges are constantly exposed to great changes of atmosphere, temperature, moisture and loading and to destructive reversed stresses and impact, vibration, corrosive gases, etc., that buildings almost or entirely escape. Buildings are practically free from live loads, which are the most severe loads for bridges. Buildings can well be and generally are thoroughly fireproofed, which is impossible and not attended for bridges. Bridges are constantly wholly exposed and invite as much as they need thorough periodical inspections, which are easily made.

Engineers should and can and do build steel frameworks of buildings that under reasonable given conditions will be safe and unimpaired for many years.

FRANK W. SKINNER.
New York, April 1, 1926.

ALLIED AIR TO ITALY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to a letter written by a Chester H. Aldrich and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of today on "Foreign Troops in Italy," permit me to quote some official figures referring

WASHINGTON ADVISED ARMY ON USING RUM

His Order Telling Men
How to Conserve Their
Liquor Ration Is in
Congress Library.

By STEPHEN BONNELL

WHAT George Washington said, ordered or did in relation to the use or manufacture of alcohol has not been fully revealed or exploited. Some of his letters, certain of his military orders, parts of his diary have been republished by opponents or proponents of prohibition. But, so far as I know, an order of the day, issued in 1782, in which the Father of our Country delivered his considered judgment and command on the present engrossing topic of liquor drinking, never—till now—has been printed.

Washington's dictum and earnest advice on the subject are not to be found in the volumes compiled by Sparks or by Ford or by any other of the editors of his writings. To explain this apparent negligence on the part of those distinguished scholars, it should be said that they compiled in statelier days when the liquor question had not become a national obsession.

The order mentioned above reposes in the manuscript division of the Library of Congress, next door to the Capitol, and again and again it was reproduced in the orderly books of the regiments. Many of these orderly books are still to be seen in the old records office of the War Department. Any one properly accredited can see these records, can turn from the contentious present to a verity of the past. General Washington's Order No. 148.

Here is what General Washington had to say when he spoke to the men upon whose constant sturdy bravery the winning of the liberties we now enjoy depended:

"Head Quarters, Newburg,
19th May, 1782.

"The General is extremely concerned to learn that an Article so salutary as that of distilled liquors was expected to be when properly used, and which was designed for the refreshment and comfort of the Troops, has been in many instances productive of very ill consequences.

"He calls the attention of Officers of every grade to remedy these abuses and to watch over the health of their men, for which purpose, he suggests the expedient of keeping liquor rolls in every Corps, from which the name of every Soldier shall be struck off who addicts himself to drunkenness or injures his Constitution by intemperance.

"Such soldiers as are struck off are not to draw liquor on any occasion but are to receive other articles in lieu thereof. The evil practice of swallowing the whole ration of liquor at a single draught is also to be prevented by causing the Sergeants to see it duly distributed daily and mixed with water at stated times; in which case instead of being pernicious it will become very refreshing and salutary.

The Quantity to Be Drawn.

"An object so essential to the health of the men ought not only to be superintended by the officer of Police, as it is worthy to attract the attention of every officer who is anxious for the reputation of the Corps to which he belongs, the well-wishers of individuals and the good of the Service. But it rests principally with the Commandants of Corps to have so useful a regulation carried effectually into execution, as well as to preserve cleanliness, economy and good order within the Spheres of their respective Commands.

"Major General Heath will be pleased to settle with the Brigadiers and Commanding officers of Brigades the quantity of liquor proper to be drawn in kind by the troops. After which he is authorized to commute by agreement with the Contractors the rations of Whiskey, or such proportions of them as may be judged necessary for vegetables or other articles agreeably to the prices fixed in the contracts to the component parts of rations."

How the Transcript Was Made.

While many of the order books of the Revolutionary Army have disappeared and many pages of those preserved are almost, if not quite, illegible, a complete transcript of Washington's orders—this one among them—still survives. The transcript was made as a consequence of his sense of justice toward a much injured individual.

Richard Varick had the misfortune to be aide-de-camp to Benedict Arnold at the time of the latter's treason. He asked that the findings of the court-martial by which he was tried for complicity be published so that the slanders by whose utterances he had suffered would be silenced. Washington did not have the necessary funds or the authority to do this, but he thought out a way in which the ends of justice could be served and the archives of the Revolution preserved.

Numerous official papers were accumulating at headquarters and others had been collected here and there in barns and storehouses. Washington pointed out to Congress the danger of this disorder. Congress authorized him to employ a recording secretary. He appointed the maligned Richard Varick to this position.

So it happens that while the orderly books are scattered and many of them are doubtless lost, the forty-four folio volumes of the Varick transcript remain in a clear penmanship that cannot be equaled in this day of typing. Varick and his clerks labored with such industry that before the surrender at Yorktown they had caught up with the headquarters business. Thus it may be said that for the later years the transcript is contemporaneous with the orderly books and the documents they chronicle.



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For these houses have cold rooms, draughty hallways, chilly floors, in winter. In summer the sun beats right through them. You can remember stifling days, sleepless nights, oven-like rooms.

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Celotex Insulating Lumber is such a material. It practically stops heat (see the chart). It shuts out wind and moisture. It deadens sound. It is manufactured from tough cane fibre. It is 4' wide, 8' to 12' long, 7/16" thick, and weighs about 60 pounds per 100 square feet.

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On sweltering summer days and nights, you will enjoy the refreshing difference it makes in house temperature.

Celotex also makes a stronger, more durable house—because it is much stronger than wood in wall sections. It is

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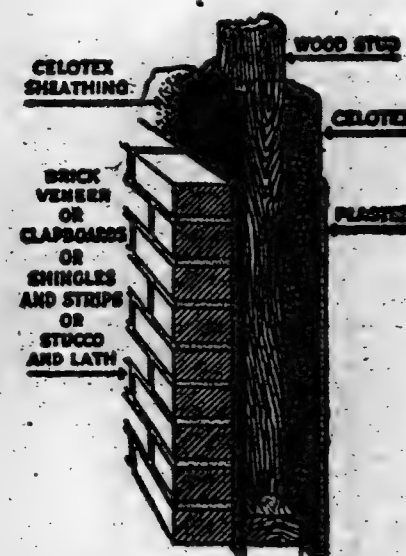
- (1) As sheathing, Celotex supplies the insulation needed back of stucco, brick or wood exteriors. Here it replaces the rough boards formerly used, giving greater strength to the house walls and makes the use of building paper unnecessary.
- (2) On inside walls and ceilings plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex. This eliminates the use of lath, and forms stronger insulated walls, free from lath marks.
- (3) Celotex is used for interior and exterior finish. It may be left in its attractive natural tan color, stained, stenciled or painted in any way.
- (4) Celotex eliminates the necessity for deadening felt. Sound does not pass through it readily.
- (5) Celotex does away with any extra insulation. It gives heat-stopping value, equal to the best.

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Meanwhile, send for the free Celotex Building Book. It explains fully this great improvement in building. Mail the coupon below.



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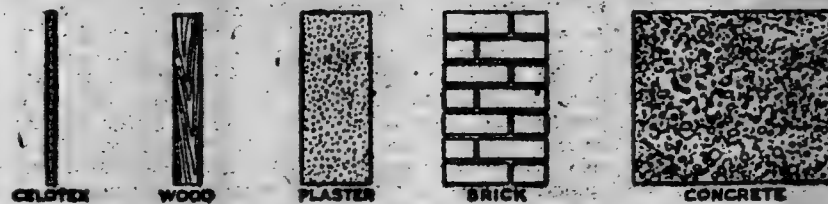
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INSULATING LUMBER

* Relative heat-stopping values

Cross-sections show why Celotex is needed as insulation back of wood, brick, plaster and concrete. As a heat-stop, Celotex is 3 times as effective as wood; 8 times, plasterboard; 12 times, brick; 25 times, concrete.

(Data compiled from tests published by the American Society of Refrigerating Engineers.)



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JINGOES BLAMED FOR TYROL CLASH

Towns of Territory Now Governed by Italy Are Found to Be Peaceful—German and Fascist Extremists Seen as Trouble-Makers

By W. STEPHEN BUSH.

THE traveler passing through Southern Germany on his way to the Southern Tyrol, now under Italian sovereignty, hears tales of outrage and violence. Notably in the state beer palaces of Munich, where the indigenous Bavarian stein, known technically as the "mass krug," is drained by day and by night, indignant voices are heard protesting against the "oppression of our Tyrolean brothers."

As the traveler moves on through the western remains of Austria, the lament over the perishing Tyroleans is found increasing in volume. Naturally, as the train leaves the last Austrian station, Gries, and rolls on slowly toward the Brenner, set in a majesty of eternal snows, one is prepared for striking evidences of Italian tyranny and despotism.

Examination of passports outside of Germany is largely a matter of form in these days, but not at the new gate into Italy. The Italian inspector is satisfied with one brief glance at the American or British passport, but he votes a lot of attention to passports issued by the Austrian or German Governments.

Having entered the Southern Tyrol, one is surprised not only at the complete change in the names of the railroad stations, but also at the display of armed forces at every stop. Large groups of carabinieri and blackshirts march up and down. They are members of several cordons stationed in the new territory between the Brenner and the old customs house at Ala to control foot passengers and motor cars or other vehicles that travel about in that section.

A German or Austrian trader, or indeed any citizen of either nationality who wants to get about in this district, has to show his passport quite a number of times and gets lots of opportunities to explain his reasons for wanting to travel in the "Alto Adige," as the Southern Tyrol is now officially called by the Italian Government. Citizens of other nations have to show their passports, too, but the inspector seldom takes a second look and never asks a second question.

Normalcy the Rule.

The train stops at Bolzano. No longer does the conductor call out the name in the two languages as of old under the Austrian régime, though the German name Bolzno is painted alongside Bolzano on the station. Bolzano is a city of some size, the largest town in the Southern Tyrol. Before the war its population was almost entirely German, though at its political affiliations were with Vienna and not with Berlin.

In Munich Bolzano had been described as a bleeding city, where conditions resembled the horrors preceding the Sicilian Vespers. As a matter of fact, I found Bolzano a textbook illustration of the dull routine of normalcy. The charming old town looked exactly the same as it did in 1913; the same life in the streets, the same life in the hotels, much the same busy throng in the main public square where the monument of Walther von Vogelweide, the German troubadour or minstrel, still stands as of old, despite rumors in Innsbruck and Munich that the sacred statue had been seized by the Fascists and impounded in a museum. On the surface of things there was little change visible to the casual passer-by.

The observer must stay in the city for at least a day or two to find the changes that have actually taken place. The most obvious of these is the presence of the Italian language as an invariable concomitant of any public lettering in German. Not only the Government buildings, but also every store, every restaurant, every sign post, every school, every cemetery must be bilingual. The gray old gasthaus out in the suburbs, where scarcely a word of Italian is spoken all the year around, must be advertised as a "trattoria" before it is allowed to do business.

In the hotels no bill is handed to the guests which is not printed either wholly in Italian or in the two languages. The names of the streets are almost all Italian. This is a change that occurred only recently. It has, of course, given rise to some discontent; but the annoyance occasioned for the German-speaking rural population within the zone of Bolzano is felt more keenly than any injury to national pride. The old Walther Platz is now the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele.

Other Language Problems. The Italian Government has ordered all elementary education to be imparted in the Italian language. On the other hand, the schools of the higher grades are still taught in German. So far restrictions covering the use of German in private schools are

not severe. It is insisted, however, that in every private school some branch of knowledge must be taught in Italian exclusively.

The Department of Education at Rome openly aims at the eventual elimination of German from all of the schools supported wholly or in part by public moneys, but it is disposed to be tolerant and will not hurry the proposed changes unduly. Lectures are being arranged all through the German portion of the Alto Adige. The appeal to the younger generation is well conceived and systematically carried out.

No attempt is made to interfere with the use of the German language in churches where most of the worshippers are German. All kinds of religious services may be held in German where the parishioners have always been used to that language. Nor, so far as I have been able to observe, does any one interfere with the use of the German language in the streets or the railways or other public places.

More Italian is now spoken in Bolzano than was spoken before the war. There are soldiers from the Southern provinces of Italy and there is a considerable army of officials from the West and South of the Kingdom. All these men talk nothing but Italian. Until recently the bilingual system prevailed in official notices and proclamations and was tolerated even in the courts. This procedure has been altered.

The German-speaking Tyrolean enjoys the same rights in the courts as do his Italian-speaking fellow-citizens; but if he knows only German he must bring along an interpreter or be satisfied with the one provided by the Court. No person can qualify for jury service unless he speaks Italian fairly well. In civil suits preference is given to jurors who know both languages.

Seeking Discontent in Vain.

I have visited restaurants where nothing is heard but German, for I was told that in such places could be heard most plainly the murmur of discontent. Though I listened often and attentively I could hear no such murmur. Perhaps my foreign aspect caused people to be somewhat diffident, but I always made it plain that I was not an Italian. I invited confidences and, to get the conversation going, spoke of Wilson and his Fourteen Points. But the restaurant guests never abandoned their neutrality.

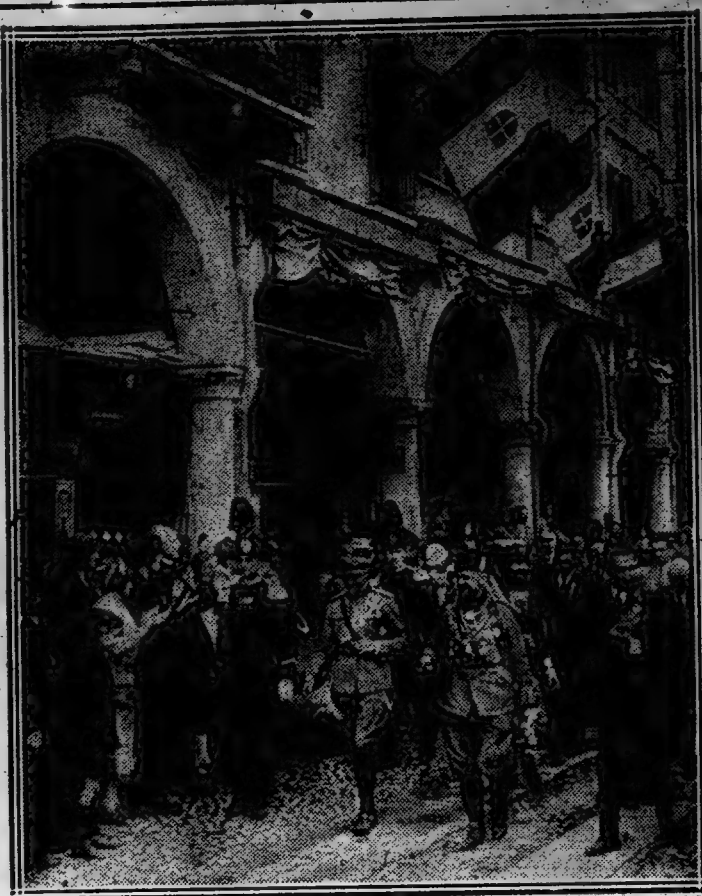
I thought at first that this might be due to fear; now I believe it is due to indifference. After a stay of two weeks in Bolzano, Merano and Trento, I am convinced that the Tyroleans do not aspire to martyrdom and deliberately keep off the pedestal of heroic patriotism which Berlin, Munich and Vienna have erected for their convenience.

Perhaps it is a case of the fleshpots. There is no denying the prosperity of the Southern Tyrol, which contrasts strongly with the wretched conditions in the Austrian Tyrol. Innsbruck, for example, despite its large English-speaking colony in winter, looks lean indeed compared with the sleek appearance of Bolzano or Merano or Trento or Bressanone. There is a group of malcontents, mostly men who were prominent under the ancient régime. There is a section, too, of older people who look upon loyalty to the memory of the Hapsburgs as a religious rather than a political duty; who live in the past and talk of Andreas Hofer, hoping that another liberator will soon appear to free them from the Italians, as Hofer freed them from the French and the Bavarians. These men and women are believed to be in the minority.

Tension Caused by Extremists. Their best allies are Fascist extremists, of whom there are many in the Southern Tyrol. They have done more than have any genuine Tyroleans to keep alive misunderstandings apt to arise between two races. Such differences are accentuated when one of these races claims to be the victor over the other.

Fascists have broken up peaceful and harmless parades of Tyrolean sharpshooting societies. Fascists have gone into peaceful German-speaking villages, frightening the women and children with their shouts of "Giala!" and "Eia, eia, eia!" Fascists have daubed big streaks of red, white and green, the Italian national colors, on the monument of Walther in Bolzano, and have treated tourists from Germany with needless severity—though it must be added that the German tourists often seem to welcome a fight with beetle-browed blackshirts. No one who has been in Italy for any length of time will doubt that there is much sincerity in the Fascist

A DEMONSTRATION IN BOLZANO



ranks and that many Fascists are able and energetic men. Unfortunately the Tyroleans find this hard to believe, since so many of the Fascists they have seen are offensive.

There are German-speaking Tyroleans who, though proud of the traditions of their country, feel that they cannot hold out against the new order of things. These are especially numerous among the burghers and peasants—the backbone of the old Tyrol. The Italian Government realizes that these men would make



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leaves is disposed to be quiet and resigned, willing to make the best of the present situation. On the other hand, the average Italian is disposed to be tolerant. Whatever smoldering fires of discontent there may be should die away, unless agitators on both sides are permitted to feed the flames and eventually to cause a serious conflagration.

The plain people in the Southern Tyrol will be glad to be left alone; to be allowed to regulate their lives in their own fashion and according to their needs. The German minorities in cities like Trent are not disturbed in the least, and would be the first to resent any agitation on their behalf. It begins to look as if the German majorities in Bolzano and Merano will eventually have to take the offensive against the ill-advised campaign carried on in their favor outside.

In addition to these leaders of the Fascist will recall their fanatics and cause to be moderated the savage tone and brutal caricatures of the Fascist press, the whole question will take care of itself and need never be brought before the League of Nations. The German talk of boycotting Italian goods and of staying out of Italy is as ill-advised as is the abuse printed in extreme Fascist newspapers.

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KENTUCKY SEEKS TO SAVE FALLS

Led by Governor, Determined Opposition Has Developed to Hydroelectric Dam in Cumberland River

By VANCE PRATHER,
Kentucky State Park Commissioner.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 10.—The preservation of Cumberland Falls, Kentucky's finest scenic asset, is the objective of a nation-wide drive, now at its height, with the Governor of the State, William H. Hunt, and the Kentucky State Park Commission leading the way. Shall it be a recreational playground and a State or national game preserve, or shall it be dried up and its waters diverted and converted into electrical power for commercial profit?

These questions, asked by friends of the "falls," must be decided within the next sixty days, for the Federal Power Commission at Washington has before it the application of a hydroelectric corporation that seeks to dam the Cumberland River, just above and just below the falls, and in such manner as to destroy forever its usefulness as a public playground.

Cumberland Falls, 60 feet high and 125 feet wide, is the largest waterfall of the Appalachian Range—nearly half as high as Niagara. It is the largest waterfall between the Appalachians and the Rockies, and is known as the "Niagara of the Middle West, Kentucky's Niagara."

Against its destruction the National Park Service, the National Conference on State Parks, the Regional Conference on State Parks (Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia and Illinois), the National Audubon Society, the Izaak Walton League of America, the Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League for Women's Citizenship, Automobile Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and similar civic organizations are protesting.

Cumberland Falls forms part of the Cumberland River, dividing Whitley and McCreary counties, is twenty miles from the Tennessee line and exactly midway between Michigan and Florida. It is 181 miles due south of Cincinnati on the Southern Railway, where passengers leave the train (at Cumberland Falls station, or Parker Lake, Ky.) and proceed thence thirteen miles over a smooth clay road from the railroad to the river. Burnside lies north of the falls on the river, where it meets the South Fork. As the crow flies the distance from Burnside to the falls is approximately fourteen miles, but as the river meanders it is some forty-five miles if followed by small boat or canoe. It is a winding, alluringly picturesque stream, choked with narrow banks and cliffs and dotted with boulders weighing many hundreds of tons. The Old Hunters' Trail passed within thirteen miles of the falls.

The Region of the Falls. The meandering Cumberland River, which rises in the mountains near Harlan, descends between steep forested, picturesque mountains on its way to the Ohio and forms one of the unique scenic spots and one of the finest natural playgrounds to be found in all America. The Cumberland land here drops by 12-foot rapids and plunges precipitately over a sheer fall of from 68 to 85 feet, depending on the stage of the river. A great pool, worn by time and the rushing water to a depth of 60 feet, lies below. The river then runs on for miles through a narrow, walled-in gorge, often almost blocked by the giant boulders, 40 or more feet in height. These boulders, that once were overhanging ledges, jarred from their mooring places by time and the elements, have been worn round and smooth. Rainbows hover over the falls at all hours of the day and at night the moonbow stands out sharply in the pool.

The region about the falls is almost primeval. Great clusters of pink and white mountain laurel brush the cheeks of saunterers along the cliff-side pathways, with mountain azaleas, wild cucumber, redbud and dogwood greeting one at a sudden turn. Holly, magnolia and huckleberry block one's footsteps. The pawpaw, persimmon, walnut, beech, oak, sycamore, elm, sassafras, wild grape and the most verdant willow to be found in all mid-western America grow luxuriantly.

It is a wonderfully beautiful site for a State reservation, State park or game preserve or even a national park area. No spot is more accessible to tourists from other States. Two railroads are near by and a third is to be an early reality. The Lookout Mountain Highway, to be completed at the end of 1926, will be a straight-line motorway outlet from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

Flora of North and South. Botanically, the Cumberland Falls region has flora of both the North and the South. Rhododendron trees a foot thick are found in its fastnesses. Rare mosses, flowers, the wild pea-vine, so useful in deer feeding, and other specimens thrive here. Geologically, the Cumberland region is of the early Potomac age—conglomerate sandstone and shale. Some minerals are found.

Historically, the Cumberland region is a laboratory for the study of early American folklore and primitive mountain life. Cabins lie far apart, up roadless ravines; squatter rights prevail. Within these primitive cabins one still may find spinning wheels and handlooms. Schools run from "crops to Christmas." At Seed Tick and Indian, nine miles apart. Doctors are twenty-five miles away. A family resident at the falls for some twenty years has been the one point of contact with the civilization of the "fur-traders." Yet these blue-eyed people of the mountains are straight descendants of the English pioneers!

This Cumberland Falls tract first was recorded in grants from the Governor of Virginia. Earlier history

gives unusually vivid Indian legends and records. The Battle of Shiloh (two miles away) was fought in defense of the "place of worship"—doubtless Cumberland Falls. Little Eagle, nearby, was guarded day and night. Preceding the Indians are traces of a still older civilization, or semi-civilization, for the Aztecs, who once sought the conquest of North America, were turned back at Lexington, Ky., and their "retreat" was by way of Cumberland Falls and Chattanooga to Mexico. And preceding the Aztecs were the mysterious half-mythical "Moon-Faced People," who lived and buried by a rule of seven. Skeletons and chests found nearby have gone to the museum of Harvard University.

Eligible as Game Preserve. Preservation of Cumberland Falls is imperative for a State park or State or national game preserve for the future. Wild turkey, pheasant, partridge, gray fox, opossum, raccoon and groundhog still are to be found there. Deer and bear, even buffalo (as proved by late finds of the University of Kentucky) formerly were plentiful and may be introduced, through a cooperative arrangement with the Interior Department and the National Park Service.

Black bass, both large-mouth and small-mouth, perch, jack salmon, trout and the channel, yellow and mud-cat, are found in the stream above the falls and in the pool below. State restocking of these streams and pools, by the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission, would give quick returns and provide a haven for the sportsman. For seventy-five years Cumberland Falls has been visited by people who love the wild beauties of nature. For several years past, even with limited hotel and camping accommodations and with meagre transportation facilities, an average of nine hundred visitors have come yearly from every direction.

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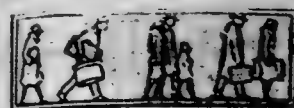
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Three Months' Record, 1932

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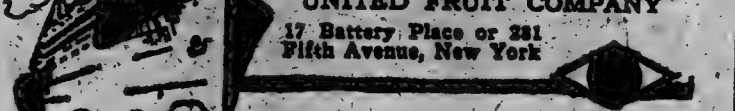
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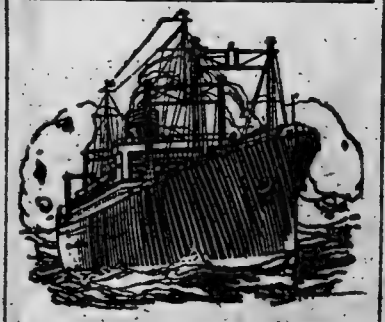
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INCREASE IN SCOUT CAMPSITES FOSTERS OUTDOOR INTERESTS

Tracts Well Equipped for Merit Badge Work,
Sports and Winter Outings

CAMP sites belonging to Boy Scout councils are multiplying fast. In 556 council camps and 1,216 troop camps more than 250,000 weeks of attendance were recorded last summer. Nearly 200 councils already own their camp properties, which are well equipped with substantial buildings, waterfront safety devices and other apparatus required by the camp standards of the Scout organization. Not only quiet and safe location, water supply and healthful surroundings are considered in the selection of property, but also possibilities for tree nurseries, forest plantings, nature dens, nature trails, herb and Indian gardens, museums and zoos. Thirty councils in twenty different States acquired camp sites last year. Many councils have had the foresight to purchase or acquire through lease, with option to buy, choice sites which are ever increasing in value because of the greater demand by American families for summer homes and country places.

Interest in winter camping has had a definite bearing on a more permanent type of building for camps. And in addition to the main structures there are on many sites cabins, tents, shacks and teepees erected by the Scouts themselves. Several councils own two properties, one near by for short-term camps and overnight hikes, the other, further away from the city, for summer camp. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rome, Detroit, Flint, Washington, Seattle and Portland each own two camp properties so located. Public service of all kinds is a typical feature of the well-organized

Scout camp life. This service includes fire fighting, trail building, wild-life conservation, tree planting, development of natural beauty spots, as well as service at county fairs, as guides, messengers, first-aiders and demonstrators of scoutcraft. Swimming, life-saving practice and boating, dramatics and pageants and handicraft of various kinds add color to the days at camp. There must be plenty of elbow room for merit badge work; for contests in outdoor activities, such as archery, cooking, signaling and fire building, and for making the nature dens, spacious zoos and out-of-doors museums.

Go-and-Vote Campaign.

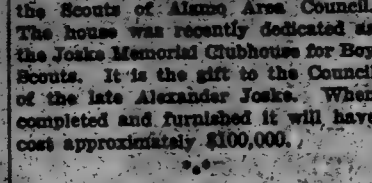
The Boy Scouts of Portland, Ore., are expressing their patriotism by urging every citizen to go to the polls and vote. They are not working in behalf of the election of any one candidate or the carrying of any issue. Their effort is non-political, to increase the total number of votes cast by urging every qualified person to register. A neat handbill has been distributed to every house bearing the following inscription: "If you have

Scout camp life. This service includes fire fighting, trail building, wild-life conservation, tree planting, development of natural beauty spots, as well as service at county fairs, as guides, messengers, first-aiders and demonstrators of scoutcraft. Swimming, life-saving practice and boating, dramatics and pageants and handicraft of various kinds add color to the days at camp. There must be plenty of elbow room for merit badge work; for contests in outdoor activities, such as archery, cooking, signaling and fire building, and for making the nature dens, spacious zoos and out-of-doors museums.



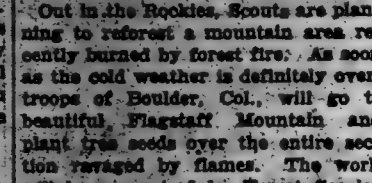
Fruit trees of many kinds will play an important part in the plans for making the Panhandle (Texas) Scout camp site the most beautiful spot in Palo Duro Canyon.

Scout camp life. This service includes fire fighting, trail building, wild-life conservation, tree planting, development of natural beauty spots, as well as service at county fairs, as guides, messengers, first-aiders and demonstrators of scoutcraft. Swimming, life-saving practice and boating, dramatics and pageants and handicraft of various kinds add color to the days at camp. There must be plenty of elbow room for merit badge work; for contests in outdoor activities, such as archery, cooking, signaling and fire building, and for making the nature dens, spacious zoos and out-of-doors museums.



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SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926.

POLITICAL BATTLE STIRS PENNSYLVANIA

Leaderless Republicans Split Over Senatorship, With Prohibition as the Issue—Vare, Wet, Challenges Pepper and Pinchot, Dry—Secretary Mellon Forced Into Fight—Chances of Wilson, Democrat



Representative William S. Vare



The State House at Harrisburg

George and Ed elected themselves to the State Senate, and after their passing Bill nominated and elected himself to the national House of Representatives. He wanted to be Mayor of Philadelphia, but Penrose always prevented that.

Vare's Simple Arithmetic.

The three brothers made a fortune in street cleaning and in the contracting business. As an orator Bill will not cause the bones of Demosthenes to quiver with jealousy, and if he lives to be a thousand years old he will never look like a Senator. But he is a character, has shown unexpected ability and as a member of the Senate would furnish unending copy for the Washington correspondents.

Now while Pepper and Pinchot were engaged in hurling verbal bombs at each other Vare was thinking deeply. He noticed particularly that the two P's were struggling to see which one should be the drier dry candidate. Thereupon he had an inspiration—if dwelling upon the same thought for three months can be called an inspiration—and he announced himself as the only wet candidate for the Senate. His reasoning would have done credit to Aristotle or any of the other Greek philosophers. He said to himself—and a few close friends—"If these two fellows divide the dry vote between them it will leave all of the wet vote to me, and all of the wet vote is sure to be larger than one-half of the dry vote." It was a simple sum in arithmetic and William, otherwise known as Bill, had found the answer.

The candidates go into the primary fight on platforms pledged to the support of President Coolidge and the Republican Party; they agree in their devotion to the protective tariff; they are as one in demanding a reduction in taxes. The real issue, therefore, becomes prohibition and the future of the Volstead act. On this Mr. Vare is scolding wet, Senator Pepper is for upholding the present law and Governor Pinchot is dry as Sahara. But the fairest way of defining their respective stands is to permit them to speak for themselves:

Views of the Three Candidates.

Senator Pepper says: My contention of my own duty as a United States Senator is to retain the law as it stands. I am under a constitutional duty imposed upon me in the name of all the people to do all I can to effectuate the prohibitory policy. I am in sympathy with this policy and with Federal and State legislation intended to make it a success. My idea of what the Federal Executive should do in this direction is best exemplified by President Coolidge. I stand with him in regard to law enforcement. My idea of what a Federal Judge should do is best illustrated by the enforcement policy and work of Judge Albert W. Johnson of the Middle District of Pennsylvania, whose appointment I had the honor to recommend.



Senator George Wharton Pepper

THE THREE CONTENDERS FOR THE SENATORSHIP
Vare is a "Wet." While Pepper and Pinchot Are "Dry." The Struggle Promises to Be One of the Most Spectacular in the Annals of Pennsylvania Politics.

My own duty is clear. I shall fight Vare on two main issues. One is to save the State from the gang. On that issue I call upon every man and woman who believes in clean elections, a square deal for street car riders, and upon good citizens generally, to give their vigorous help.

The other is the defense of the dry laws at Washington. I am against weakening these laws. As Senator, I will stand for and work for law enforcement in Pennsylvania and outside. If you believe with me on these two issues, this is your fight as much as mine.

For six months Senator Pepper has been an active candidate. For over a year, with Mr. Baker, he has been building up a Pepper organization. Along came Mr. Vare, and like the wolf in the fairy tale,

he "huffed and he puffed, and he blew the house down."

Representative Vare says: Instead of the promised reign of law, prohibition has brought a veritable flood of lawlessness. The moral restraints of life have broken down everywhere. Instead of a happy and contented people we find a people profoundly discontented and justly irritated. This irritation has been increased by a system of offensive espionage. It has become intolerable. But the greatest harm has come to the boys and girls of this generation, and against this condition I protest with all my strength. What this country needs, in my judgment, is to get away from the evil consequences of a prohibition which in fact does not prohibit, and establish temperance.

I believe that true temperance can be brought about more speedily by so modifying the enforcement laws that they can be readily enforced. A modification which would permit the sale of light wines and beer would, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the best minds that have studied conditions, be the proper

The Capitol at Washington.

step toward re-establishing law and order and getting rid of the evils which have grown up in the trail of the Volstead act in its present form.

My candidacy will afford the people of Pennsylvania an opportunity to register their convictions on the subject. They have a right to that opportunity.

Personalities Fly Around.

Personalities are already flying about like champagne corks in pre-prohibition days. Pepper says that Vare stands for "the brewery interests" and that Pinchot represents the "junior fringe." Pinchot retorts by saying that both the wets and the dries are "suspicious of Pepper," who is a "wet-dry" and a "dry-wet." Vare, like Brer Rabbit, "he lay low and say nothin'."

It is worth while to record that all of the Senatorial candidates, in filing their petitions with the State Bureau of Elections, handed in many more signatures than is required by law. The Pepper papers had thousands in excess of those necessary; Pinchot's petitions carried over 40,000 names, while those of Vare were in the neighborhood of 10,000.

Most of these came from the City of Philadelphia, and one of the Vare lieutenants proudly exclaimed: "That's not so bad, but just wait till we get to work on the day of the primaries."

In the bitterness of the Senatorial contest the Governorship has almost been overlooked—almost, but not quite. There are six candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination—John S. Fisher, former Banking Commissioner, who is running with Senator Pepper; former Governor John H. Tener, Representative Thomas V. Phillips Jr. of Butler, former Lieutenant Governor; Beldeman of Harrisburg, Philip H. Dewey, Master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, and Frank P. Scott of Port Kennedy.

The multiplicity of candidates will help Fisher, who was a candidate the last time and withdrew in the interest of Pinchot. This time fate has linked him with Pepper. Fisher is the choice of Joseph R. Grundy, and as the situation now stands Pepper and Fisher will receive the support of all the business interests throughout the State.

It is evident that there is going to be more "trading" in this campaign than anything we have ever had outside of an old-fashioned horse market. Pepper, of course, is tied up with Fisher, but Pinchot and Vare will be in a position either to "go it alone" or make deals all over the State.

We now come to a phase of the contest that has a national-wide interest. It is the introduction of the Coolidge



Governor Gifford Pinchot

Administration into a national fight. Mr. Coolidge has not and will not say anything about the three-cornered fight. He will personally hold aloof and all three candidates have pledged themselves to support his policies. But Secretary Mellon is a Philadelphia. He cannot shut his eyes to what is going on in his own State. His nephew and several other inexperienced politicians tried to shape things up in the beginning, but they made such a mess of it that Mr. Mellon was compelled to show his hand.

He has come out flat-footedly for Pepper and Fisher, and all of the Mellon interests and all of the Mellon supporters will be expected to follow his lead. It is the biggest support that has come Mr. Pepper's way since he made his first announcement, and it puts him in the fight, whereas it was doubtful before if he had a chance. The effect of this has already been to win some followers from the Pinchot camp and some from the Vare camp. It means a fight to the finish.

A Possible False Position.

Secretary Mellon's part in the fight may place President Coolidge in a false position. With himself as the issue Coolidge could sweep Pennsylvania like a fire in an August clearing. With Pepper standing as his representative there will be no sweep. Moreover, if Senator Pepper should happen to lose, the result would be placarded to the nation as a Coolidge set-back. But if Secretary Mellon had kept his hands off, the election of any one of the three Senatorial candidates would have been called a Coolidge victory.

The primaries are to be held on May 18 and many changes can take place between now and then, but if you talk to any of the old politicians and ask them to tell you in confidence what the result will be they will say that at the moment the chances favor Vare, with Pinchot second and Pepper third. If Quay or Penrose were alive one of the three candidates would be pulled out of the fight, even if he had to be taken by the scruff of the neck, but where there is no big boss, and where all exercise the right of private judgment, the result is in doubt instead of being a certainty.

The political workers will tell you that this is going to be a "million-dollar contest." All three candidates are men of wealth. Vare and Pinchot are millionaires, and the only complaint made about them is that they have hitherto shown a tendency to keep a tight clutch on their wealth. But "the boys" are clamorous for cash now and they are not willing to go into battle unless they have assurances that the commissary department is well stocked.

Will Andrew W. Mellon succeed in making himself the political leader of Pennsylvania? Will he fill the shoes vacated by Boies Penrose? These are not easy questions to answer. It is certain that the mild-mannered genius who has handled the financial affairs of the Government in such masterly fashion has no taste for this sort of thing. But so much is involved that he has no choice. It is not only the election of a United States Senator who will be loyal to the Coolidge Administration. It means, also, the election of delegates to the next National Republican Convention. His chief desire is to give a quietus to

the ambitions of Gifford Pinchot. But as much hinges on the result of both the primary and general elections in Pennsylvania this year that the contest—once it is understood—is bound to attract nation-wide attention.

Chances of the Pinchot Men.
Pinchot expects to be nominated, but if he should fail to be it is generally believed that he will run for the Senatorship on an independent ticket. What will happen then?

In answer to this question the friends of the Governor point to the Presidential election of 1912 when Roosevelt as the Progressive candidate carried Pennsylvania over Taft and Wilson. It was the first time a regular Republican Presidential candidate had failed to carry the State since the Civil War. The vote stood: Roosevelt, 447,420; Wilson, 385,619; Taft, 273,305. In a word the "regular" candidate came out a bad third. That is what the Pinchot men are claiming today.

But the Democrats are saying that if there is a three-cornered fight at the general election they will surely be in a position to elect their candidates. There is something in this because they start off with at least a normal Democratic vote of 500,000, with a chance of winning recruits from the warring Republican factions. But—and there is always a great big BUT when the Democrats of Pennsylvania are considered—they may match the Republican spirit by breaking up their own party into two or three sections.

William B. Wilson of Blossburg, former member of Congress and Secretary of Labor in the Cabinet of President Wilson, is the Senatorial choice of Vare, McCormick and those Democratic leaders who are likely to win at the primaries. He has no opposition, George H. Rowley of Greenville having withdrawn. There is a fight on for the Democratic nomination for Governor, the candidate at this writing being Judge William E. Porter of New Castle, Judge Samuel E. Shull of Stroudsburg and Judge Eugene C. Bonnell of Philadelphia.

Support of the Bone-Dry.

Judge Porter will be the running mate of former Secretary Wilson and they will have the support of the bone-dry element of their party. Judge Bonnell is on a wet platform but curiously enough his chances are not half so good as those of the other two judges. The winning Democratic candidates are likely to be dry or to run on a dry platform.

Here we have as clear a summary of the situation as is possible at the time this article is written. Pepper, Pinchot and Vare each expect to win the Republican nomination for Senator. Wilson will be nominated as the Democratic candidate. If Pinchot is defeated at the primary and becomes an independent candidate in the general election he is sure that he will beat all of the others. If Vare defeats Pinchot and Pepper for the nomination he is perfectly confident that he can defeat Pinchot and the Democratic candidate in the general election. No matter what the result may be, there will be more disappointed candidates than a Pennsylvania campaign has known in many decades. And the result will have far-reaching effects upon the Coolidge Administration and the next National presidential campaign.

By GEORGE BARTON.

PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA is in the throes of a three-cornered Senatorial fight that has already split one of the most powerful political organizations in this country: the prohibition issue to the forefront after years of pussyfooting; forced Secretary Mellon to assume political leadership and may cause President Coolidge his first real loss of prestige since the eventful evening when he was sworn into the Presidency in that lamp-lighted farm house in Vermont. The most surprising phase of this unprecedented contest is that it involves the possibility of having this rock-ribbed Republican State represented in the United States Senate by a Democrat for the first time in more than half a century.

If Don Cameron, Matthew Stanley Quay and Boies Penrose could gaze upon the smashed parts of the powerful machine they built with such painstaking care it would be enough to make them tear their shrouds in hopeless rage. When the elder Cameron passed from this troubled world he was succeeded by Quay, and when Quay died Penrose took the throttle of the machine. When Penrose died he left no successor. The man who is to fill his shoes has yet to prove himself.

The lack of a competent political boss brought about the present state of affairs with Senator George Wharton Pepper, Governor Gifford Pinchot and Representative William S. Vare, each insisting that if he is not sent to the Senate it will mean the pulling down of the pillars that hold up the temple of Republicanism in the Keystone State of the Union.

Three Leading Political Actors.

In order to understand the situation it is necessary to know something about the personality and history of the three actors in the drama. George Wharton Pepper personalities of the highest degree the respectability of Philadelphia. He stands well at the bar, is an accomplished orator and, under normal conditions, would be the natural and logical successor to himself. But three unnatural factors—Pinchot, Vare and the liquor issue—have intervened to threaten his return to the Senate. Yet when Governor Spruiell appointed Mr. Pepper to fill the unexpired term of the late Boies Penrose he was looked upon as the ideal Senator who would win distinction at Washington and continue in the office indefinitely.

His difficulty is the lack of any organized following. One of his sponsors for the appointment to the Senatorship was General Atterbury, now President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the officers of that corporation will gladly give Mr. Pepper all of the help in their power, but it is doubtful if they have the ability to swing the votes of their employees. Railroad men are notoriously hard to control, and they will be especially so in this contest.

Senator Pepper has unquestionably made a good impression in Washington, but for some reason or other he has not caught the imagination of the party workers. This may be partly due to a lawyer-like tendency to split hairs. He is a friend of President Coolidge and is counted among his supporters, and yet he opposed the

World Court for a long while after Mr. Coolidge had declared for it. He has been and still is for the Volstead act.

George Wharton Pepper looks like a Senator, acts like a Senator, and reflects credit upon Pennsylvania. He is well versed in international and every other kind of law and to Pennsylvania's way of thinking, is sound on the tariff. But during the time he has been in the Senate he has not been able to build up any kind of a Pepper machine, and this in spite of the fact that he is attentive to the needs of his constituents and will go to any lengths to oblige the voters of the State. This will not seem so strange when we consider that Quay and Penrose required a lifetime in building up their organizations. Pepper, suddenly catapulted into a seat in the Senate, could hardly be expected to create a machine of his own in a few years.

Still Called Carpet-Bagger.

We come to one of the chief causes of Mr. Pepper's troubles when we turn to Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Pinchot owes his present position to good luck rather than good management. He is still looked upon by many Pennsylvanians as a carpet-bagger. It is true that he owns an estate in Pike County, but he only occupied it at intervals until he began to have political aspirations in this part of the country. Boies Penrose, who had a great aversion to Pinchot, always referred to him contemptuously as "that tree doctor."

When Pinchot ran for Senator against Penrose he was defeated, but after the death of Penrose and when he aspired to the Governorship he had the good luck to win the support of Joseph R. Grundy, a manufacturer of Bristol, who takes a great deal of interest in legislation in Harrisburg and Washington. Mr. Grundy, in one way or another, is looked upon as the representative of the manufacturers of the Keystone State. The organization with which he is affiliated always has its representative at the State Capitol.

Pinchot Wants to Be Senator.

Mr. Grundy had a disagreement with Governor Spruiell, and in order to defeat Mr. Alter, Spruiell's Attorney General, for the Governorship, he backed Gifford Pinchot, and he did it so effectively that Pinchot was elected. But Governor Pinchot aspires to something higher, and so he resolved to run for the Senate. He has catered to the coal miners and to the prohibitionists, and he felt that with these two important elements behind him he could make a successful fight against Mr. Pepper. He counts on the labor vote and that of the Young Women's Christian Association. The ministers of the Methodist Conference, after debating whether to be for Pinchot or Pepper, finally left the decision to the individual members on election day.

But Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot strangely failed to take into consideration one William Scott Vare, better and more popularly known as Bill Vare, Member of Congress from the First Pennsylvania District. Vare is a self-made man. He is one of the three Vare brothers, George, Ed and Bill, who have been powerful factors in the affairs of Philadelphia. They were without early advantages, had virtually no education and raised themselves from nothing to something.

"VIVE LE ROI" FOR DUKE OF GUISE

VIVE le roi! rings in the ears of Jean, Duke of Guise. The cry of his followers hounds him out of his native France. For the hope of royalty and the restoration of the Orleans-Bourbon line, he has accepted the pretender's load. Wrapping about him the mantle of his dead cousin, Philippe, Duke of Orleans, he prepares to depart for the exile's lot—the portion of those who claim the right to be King of France. What price that shimmering dream of place and power!

A few short weeks ago the Duke of Guise was to all intents and purposes merely an ordinary citizen of France, a gentleman farmer content to live in retirement from the world. The world was content to leave him to his choice. He has now become "heir to the throne of France." As such, he must leave his acres and his home, following a mirage. His reward is the support of a few hundred thousand royalists.

Quietly Settled in France.

When death recently ended the forty years' exile of the Duke of Orleans and his predecessor to the throne his great-grandfather lost, some doubt was expressed as to what more would be expected by the next in line. The Duke of Guise was known as an eminently respectable gentleman of

New French Pretender Must Leave His Pleasant Farm for Exile

France, with strong Anglo-Saxon proclivities. A man of 50, he seemed already to have found his place, living quietly on his estate in the Aisne. To his Chateau de Nouvion he had brought his beautiful bride, a sister of the Duke of Orleans and of former Queen Amelie of Portugal. There three daughters and a son, now 18 years old, were born. Should the Duke of Guise claim the succession, it would mean the end of his happiness in the Aisne. Republicans had provided for that long ago.

Should Jean, Duke of Guise, step into Philippe's place he would forfeit his lands in France and his Moroccan estates. His entire family would suffer. But he was prepared. The possibility that some day he would have to make the decision became evident several years ago. Philippe, Duke of Orleans, could not live amicably with his wife. They were separated and had no children. His only brother, Prince Ferdinand, Duke of Montpensier, was constantly risking his neck in hunting and exploration trips in far-away lands and in motor racing.

Besides, it was not thought likely that Ferdinand would desire to succeed. His beautiful Chateau de Ramadan and his luxurious home in the Avenue Bois de Boulogne and his chocolate factory at Passy seemed more precious possessions than a claim to a defunct throne. There was gossip, too, that the war had converted Ferdinand to republicanism. Even should the visionary crown come to him, the chances were that it would pass in due season to his cousin's family.

Had not Mlle. Constance, soothsayer of the Rue de Paradis, prophesied that the little son of the Duke of Guise would one day be King? Two years ago all doubt regarding the succession of the Duke of Guise was dispelled by Ferdinand's death.

The early training of the Duke of Guise was planned not without consideration of his royal chances. He was sent to Copenhagen for military education. In 1890 he was married at Twick-

nam, in the suburbs of London, with Queen Alexandra and most of the members of the reigning house of England in attendance. After that he made his home altogether in the country, was seldom seen in Paris and took no part in politics. But when the call came to head his royal line, the blood of his ancestors asserted itself. He assumed the rôle his birth assigned.

Might Go to Canada.

Philippe was never popular. His escapades and the scandals in which he was involved shook the loyalty of many a royalist.

"Pretending" is likely to be taken more seriously by Jean. If he likes country life, there are plenty of places where he can farm. He has the means to acquire a castle in Spain or an English country house. Perhaps he may turn to that ever-growing refuge of noblemen—Canada. Another member of the House of Orleans has already settled there. But none of these places will be home to a man used to the soil of France. Still, even there, as "Your Highness" to underlings, he may dream dreams that come naturally to his race; may issue manifestos and maintain a certain degree of State.

THE NEWS REEL



"Hurry Up! I Want to Play, Too!"

OUR TOWN AND ITS FOLK
Outside the Circus

By BERTHAM REINITZ.

WESTFISH looks and audible longings dampen somewhat the festive air that hovers at present in the afternoon and early evening over West Fifth and West Fifty-first Streets, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. The neighborhood is thronged with eager children. It is as if a whole corps of Pied Pipers were playing irresistibly melodies there. Judging from their clothing, pugnacity and vocabulary, the youngsters hail from as far west as Twelfth Avenue, as far east as Avenue A and from all the avenues in between. The circus, housed in Madison Square Garden has sounded a far flung mobilization call.

Lacking the price of admission does not, discarding legends of tannet boys from making a pilgrimage to the scene. It is altogether possible that they harbor hopes that some stroke of good fortune will flick them through the turnstiles to a place quite close to where the clowns are capering and where the white horses are arching their necks and throwing high their front knees to the blaring of the bands.

They gather in groups on the opposite sidewalk and stare a wide-eyed stare upon the brick walls, as if to pierce them with their vision and partake of the feast within. They skirt the queues of ticket purchasers and often endeavor to open up an engaging conversation with the more amiable adults in the line. The approach of a policeman usually nips these incipient friendships, however, before they can be capitalized by hopeful youngsters.

Several of the patrolmen on duty around Madison Square Garden do not enjoy their task of keeping the ticketless children moving. One of them declared that he would much prefer to keep order among striking stevedores than to feel responsible for the expressions of disappointment that cloud the grimy faces of the kiddies as he warns them away from the front of the building.

"When the kids find that they can't get in, they try to get as close to the building as they can, in the hope of hearing a few notes of the music or of catching a glimpse of an animal or something. Sometimes an especially loud trumpet blast gets out to them, and they act as if they had found a \$5 bill.

"When the show is over in the afternoon, they mingle with outgoing crowds and get a line on what the trapeze performers and tiger tamers did. I saw one well-dressed little fellow, who had been to the matinee, stand on the corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street for more than an hour telling a typical Eleventh Avenue kid all about the circus. He told the story with motions and got his nice suit all dirty giving a pretty good imitation of the tumbler."

What "Happy" Sees

SEEING New York from the driver's seat of an ambulance affords a glimpse of a few phases of the city's life that are not open to view from the deck of a sightseeing bus. Answering an average of ten hurries calls a day for six years has yielded "Happy" Donovan much inside information about the mishaps of local tax and rent payers.

"Happy" pilots a clanging machine that emerges on errands of mercy from the Holy Family Hospital on Dean Street, Brooklyn. He plunges his swaying vehicle along Smith Street as if that cobblestone-covered thoroughfare were the smoothest stretch of motor parkway and negotiates Degraw, Baltic and other slim side streets at fully fifty miles an hour.

This ambulance driver concedes that there is a sordid and depressing side to his calling, but this is offset by the heroism he often encounters in the course of a day's duties. It is characteristic of New Yorkers to grin and bear it. "Happy" doesn't know whether or not their fortitude is due to the seasoning they receive in the subway; but they invariably reveal a capacity for silent, even smiling, suffering.

He cites an instance that occurred

last week. A youth who lay in the street with a fallen girder pinning his legs complained jovially that the accident had undoubtedly destroyed the newly made crease in his trousers. "Happy" is sometimes required to make swift incursions into the once turbulent Red Hook district for reeling patients who had been successful in quenching an alcoholic case during the past year, but the breath of some of his passengers is still so strong that he almost fears to light a match in their presence.

Untiring Taxis

GRAMMING 50,000 miles of travel into Manhattan's modest area is all in the year's work of many a tireless taxicab. In fact, there are hardworking hacks that maintain a monthly average of almost 5,000 miles on the thoroughfares that vein the twenty-one square miles of the smallest and busiest borough. These cabs have a business day of twenty-four hours. They unceasingly comb the streets for customers, pausing only for refueling, gas, tire, motor repairs, and to allow the drivers to dine.

Double, and even triple, shifts of chauffeurs keep the cars always rolling on their persistent pursuit of patronage along the livelier stretches of the 400 miles of Manhattan streets. An executive of the city's largest taxi company reports that 43,000 miles is the annual average of his firm's machines. A canvass of drivers of independently owned taxis parked along Broadway in the upper Forties reveals that several of the cars cover 60,000 miles in a year almost exclusively within the borders of the borough. One of these chauffeurs says that his sole suburban riding, in compiling his huge mileage, consisted of four trips to Coney Island.

"I understand that 7,000 or 8,000 miles a year is a good average for a family car," he said. "We get more than seven times that distance out of our bolters. I guess I could drive blindfold from Whitehall Street, to East 149th without hitting a rut. I know them all. People who get so at what they think is reckless driving by taxi drivers forget that we are professionals and that an inch of clearance looks bigger to us than a yard does to an amateur."

Spring in Bronx

RESIDENTS of the crowded community at Caldwell Avenue and East 153d Street, the Bronx, need not rely upon the return of the robin or upon the budding of the four local maples to apprise them of Spring's advent. They know that the vernal season has arrived when Dominick, the ice man, hangs a large yellow pad on a post at the top of the steps leading down to his basement place of business. Appearance of this pad is accepted as marking the restoration of the ice box and abandonment of the window sill and fire escape for refrigerating purposes.

The object of the pad is to record all orders that may be placed in Dominick's absence. His forerunner delivers ice cones as much as two or three hours, and upon his return he often finds a sheet wall filled with assorted chirography. Requests for blocks of ice of various sizes may be found written in five different languages upon a single page. Dominick, who is not, and never has been, a linguist, decipheres the international inscriptions with difficulty and often seeks assistance of passersby. English, when printed, he can read; when hastily scrawled it is as unintelligible to him as the writing on an owl. He does fairly well with Italian scribbles by neighbors who hail from his particular province.

Dominick identifies the calligraphy of a number of his customers by its general outline, although individual words may be meaningless to him. For example, whenever he sees a sentence with Tunny little marks over some of the letters he knows that the Spanish lady on the top floor of the white flat house near Trinity Avenue wants a 20-cent cake of ice, as large as the price allows.

COMING!
MR.
PROHIBITIONIN
THE ELECTION
OF
1928
AT
THE
NATIONAL
THEATRE

The Fallen Star.

FOOTNOTES ON HEADLINERS

Remarks on a Showery and Otherwise Wet Week

By L. H. R.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI has the world's sympathy. He was all set to sail with the fleet for Tripoli, by the splendid gesture notifying the nations that Italy is launching out, when along came a total stranger and turned his naval holiday into a dismal one as well by shooting him in the nose. All here rejoice that a whole Congress of Surgeons was in session next door. First despatches name a Lady Somebody of England and Ireland as the culprit. "You see," fulminates the Rome Evening Forum, "what comes of unrestricted Nordic immigration."

Sole by John Barclaycorn.



Under Prohibition
Look at all the sin.
What a sad condition
We are falling in!
Run, my friends, to flowing
Like water in the sink,
Drunkness is growing,
So let us have more drink.

Two million Americans a day are too ill to attend to their regular duties. But what better can be expected of us, with a new chapter of the Cinderella case breaking out every so often?

Scientists discover that it is dangerous to stir up a mummy. They are such an impractical lot. They had to go all the way to Egypt to learn what almost any office-worker in the business world could have told them.

Premier Pangalos of Greece becomes President and promises his country a constitution like ours. Under the circumstances it seems really necessary to find out how to pronounce his name.

More motor buses are operated in the United States than in any other land. And more passengers can be packed into one American bus than into any three buses in any other country on earth. We are a great people.

Gentlemen gardeners across the Hudson hear with exceeding great joy that a greyhound track is to be constructed in their vicinity. The need of a special place for dogs to run has been keenly felt in the world ever since Abel let his Boston Bull terrier cavort over Cain's Lucifer narcissus bed.

Dr. William Beebe receives the Hubbard medal for his writings on natural history. Is it too late for his delighted reading public to suggest that the medal should have a string of little electric lights along each side?

The House of Commons decides not to install a microphone for broadcasting Parliament oratory to the provinces. Members are afraid it wouldn't be dignified. Bless your loyal British hearts, gentlemen, a man up our street talked on the air for three minutes the other night and has acted like the Duke of Wellington ever since.

Possibly may be planted this week. The first and most difficult step in the pleasant vernal operation is to buy the peas. Choosing a day when you can be spared from the office, station yourself in front of any garden-seed

place in lower Manhattan and watch for your chance to jam in at the door. The congestion in our bulb and shrubbery shops is so severe at this time of year that you may decide eventually to wait until 1927. Having at last obtained your packet of peas, however, it only remains for you to purchase a plot of ground somewhere in the suburbs, erect a suicide fence around it and proceed with the planting as directed in the handsome catalogue.

Time is the misrepresented statesman's best friend. For weary months President Coolidge has been suspected by his fellow countrymen of smoking five-cent cigars. Patiently he has endured, confident of history's final verdict. Now his long suffering is rewarded. It comes out that he smokes twenty-five-cent perfections.

Rev. Dr. Kirk of Baltimore says that American business men don't grow up, that even after middle age they still seek the pleasures of youth and are "amazing asses" by night. That time Dr. Kirk was looking us over it seemed hard not to land him for one of our pulpits. Still, you can get over almost any disappointment after a while.

Fashion this year will make men look like "athletic Apollos." If she can accomplish that miracle after what the tin has done to us, she is a bird.

His Extreme Youth.

A prisoner was seated in the dock one pleasant day, as to the Judge, with breaking voice his lawyer man did say: "It's wrong to shoot policemen, Judge, with you I well agree, and still my client, kindly note, is only 23. But yesterday a happy lad a-rolling of his hoop today he trembles in the jug, or, I might say, the coop. How sad it seems that one so young, so innocent and gay should languish in confinement for a bit of boyish play!"

Now that Lieut. Commander Byrd is off for the North Pole, and Doug and Mary are away on their journey around the world, and Mr. Vaudelin has sailed for Russia, a mere citizen is strongly impelled to steal a half-hour from the office some noon this week and go take a look at fly-casting rods.

Berlin Magistrate discovers that music increases drinking. In the quiet apartment-house neighborhoods of our city it is the other way.

He Still Admires It.
Let Higham prove the potent spell Of cocktails made of tea,
But the cup that cheers Sir Thomas L. Tedium-tedium-tedium.

Growing Season in the Park.
Signs are clear to those who see 'em,
Signs of Spring.
Metropolitan Art Museum
Sprouts a wing

Westchester County painters demand a whole holiday every Saturday in the year. You really need your Saturday morning to get in any golf at all, the way the Westchester courses are crowded after lunch.

Members of the American Association for the Advancement of Athletics feel all cut up because the Government pays salaries to army and navy chaplains. As taxpayers they "suffer irreparable damages" every time Federal Treasury slips an honorarium to a sky pilot. This protest, they say,

is part of their program to "put religion out of business." It seems only kind to give them this place long Footnote as they pass from the human scene.

Rioting and shooting in Calcutta just because the local Mohammedans eradicated a few sacred cows. In this superior land we have no ill feeling whatsoever when one of those precious animals gets what is coming to him.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, to soften rocks and all that, but you notice that opera tenors in these parts have to have police protection.



As if life hereabouts were not precarious enough, the Government is going to let college students practice with the anti-aircraft guns at Fort Hancock along through the Summer.

The Bootlegger Grieves.
"Ails!" mourned the bootlegger, concerning the news,
"My ginneas are treating me hateful!"
I faithfully keep them provided with booze,
More than old Bacchus could very well use;
I flood them with oceans of liquor, and yet
They pray for the country once more to be wet!

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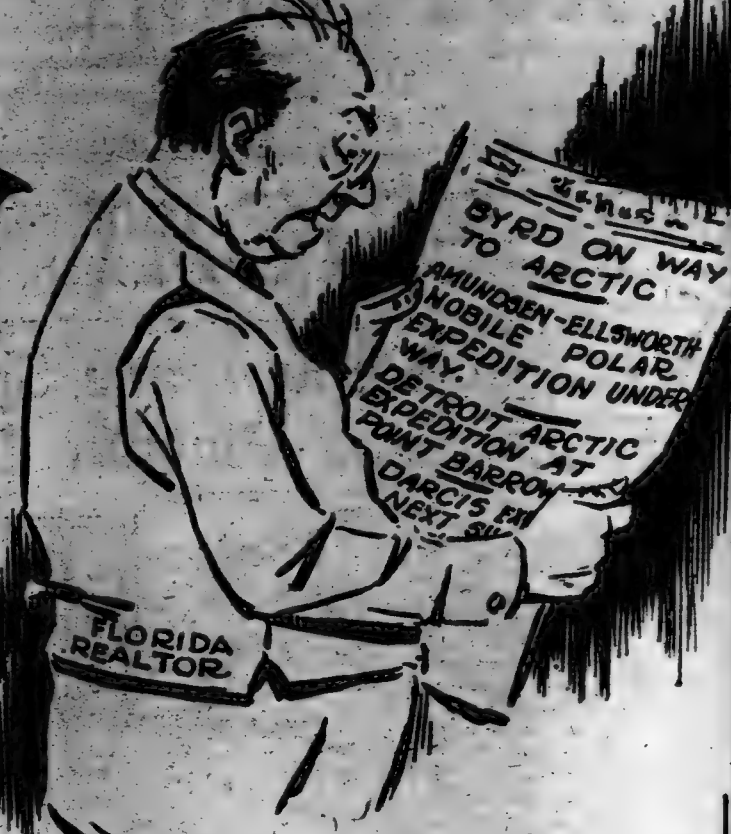
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The Prince of Wales calls things "swell" since his visit to this country. London papers remark. "Travel broadens one's vocabulary like anything."



"What! Another Boom Started?"

STRANGER THAN FICTION
Flaming Old Age

By S. T. WILLIAMSON.

WE lengthen our olden lives and then pointedly imply that we don't need them any more. About all that is left, it seems, for able-bodied old men to do in a horseless age is to arrest one another at horse thieves.

Man's life has been extended fifteen years within the last century. Still the cry is for younger men. "No has-beens need apply," is the brutal warning found in many a help-wanted bulletin. Its cruel repetition brings more creases to wrinkled skins, and worry whitens graying hair.

Little girls not old enough to sit in a barber's chair publish verses. Youths turn out novels. Hundred-million-dollar deals are put over by youngsters at forty. A Dawes plan is administered by a stripling in his early thirties, as young as was Hamilton when he put the finances of another young Republic on its feet.

In an era when children were not heard and were ruled by hand, the tyranny of elders was spotted by Horatio Alger and his school. By pluck and luck bootblacks became kings of finance within five years. Grit and wit foiled dastardly counterfeiting plots. Work and wit rescued beautiful heiresses. But now, some modern Horatio Alger might give comfort to those who have fifteen more years of life to spend on the shelf than men had a century ago. Their hopes might be kept aroused by tales of how fame and acclaim are won by the superannuated.

Of course, these stories would be stranger than fiction because they would be so implausible. Fiction demands a convincing plot and a realistic atmosphere. If the truth were easier to believe, perhaps there wouldn't be so many liars.

AN old folks' Horatio Alger perhaps could find something in the career of a certain retired Prime Minister. He had been an unsuccessful teacher in a Connecticut girls' school, a physician, without patients, an unpaid novelist, an unpopular journalist, and as a politician a maker of enemies. Had he died when he was 75, there might have been a few lines about him in a biographical dictionary, but that would be all. Instead, at this age, he stiffened the backbone of a nation at war and became a world figure.

Then, when he had reached the heights, no irony uttered by this sharp-tongued old cynic could be more ironic than what followed. On the wall of every schoolhouse in his nation is an inscription in the Roman manner, announcing that for being the father of victory he "deserves well of his country." But having acknowledged thus their debt to him his countrymen would have nothing more to do with him and denied him the one thing he coveted, the harmless office of President.

Such, in an age when men live fifteen years longer, are some of the inspirations for new Horatio Alger.

On the same day last week the cables told of two men who, after seventy and retirement, became world figures. President Hindenburg of Germany observed the sixtieth anniversary of his entering the army, and Georges Clemenceau, who died in 1929, is a thing of the past.

making plans to send out to her people in India teachers in some of the sciences.

The King of Sweden, who is a regular visitor to the Riviera, always stops at the same hotel, a quiet one, with only a few members of his suite. There is a reason. The King is a great sportsman, fond of tennis and golf, and in consequence, has never been republished. To all purposes these articles were lost. Now they are found and are on route to London. It is thought that Mr. Kipling will not consent to the publication of these juvenile efforts. Lively bidding for the old papers is expected when they arrive in London.

The Queen of the Belgians is the first Queen, so it is reported, to have her hair shingled.

The Begum of Bhopal, that picturesque woman ruler, accompanied by her son and grandchildren, went into retreat for the period of the fast of Ramadan and foretook the gayety of London, where she has spent the Winter. The Begum believes in twentieth century enlightenment and is

STATES CHALLENGE RISE OF FEDERAL POWER

Six United States Senators Inveigh Against the Tendency to Yield Local Authority to Washington—See Danger of Setting Up a Bureaucracy



THE STEAM ROLLER.

STATE rights have come back to a speaking part on the stage of American politics after many years of carrying a spear in the chorus. Dominant at the founding of the United States and thereafter until the Civil War, the State rights have lost its voice somewhat in the national expansion period, but now it has a leading role again.

Leaders, regardless of party, maintain it as a vital question before the country, and call upon it to save the American people from the huge growth of Federal control of matters formerly left to the individual States. Awakened to the swiftly increasing power of Washington, they echo the cry heard in the days of the writing of the Constitution.

The Central Government, they charge, is invading the rights of the States and exceeding its proper share of authority. They point particularly to the prohibition amendment and the effort at a child labor amendment as illustrating a tendency in national life which they regard as harmful.

Since the issue is coming to the fore to play a major part in the coming political campaigns, The New York Times has obtained expressions of opinion on the subject from six United States Senators, representatives of New England, the Middle States, the South, the Middle West and the Far West. Their statements follow:

By JAMES W. WADSWORTH JR., Senator from New York.

I AM convinced we have reached a point in our governmental evolution where we had better pause and take stock. The proof of the necessity for this is, in my opinion, the tremendous steps toward centralization of power in Washington which we have witnessed in recent years. A study of the situation convinces me that if matters continue a little while longer as they have been going, we shall witness the establishment in Washington of a great imperial government overtopping and submerging the power of the citizenship of the States and municipalities, with an army of bureaucrats in control; a governmental system that will gain more and more strength from its own momentum and in the end will have the power to regulate the life of every citizen of this country.

All in Seventeen Years.

Since Theodore Roosevelt ceased to be President of the United States, in 1909, we have established the Federal Trade Commission, with powers of investigation over business engaged in interstate commerce. We have established the United States Shipping Board, with the Emergency Fleet Corporation as its subordinate. We have enacted laws to regulate the packing industry; we have adopted the Eighteenth Amendment and, seen the vested law put on the statute books; we have passed the so-called Maternity act; we have gone into the good roads business—I might extend the list indefinitely.

At this moment we have before us a Senate proposal seeking to give the Federal Government wider authority in the matter of education, namely, to apply to education the "Federal aid" system.

The Education Bill.

Those who sponsor this movement to apply Federal aid to education in the several States are animated with a high ideal. Nevertheless, suppose the movement succeeds and the Government in Washington contributes large sums of money to be supplied to the maintenance of schools throughout the nation. It will, of necessity, promulgate rules and regulations prescribing how the money donated by the Government shall be spent, just as it does in the matter of roads.

The Government will have to prescribe the kind of education that may be aided with Federal money; it will be called on to set up the standard of curriculum the school must meet before it can receive its allotment from the Treasury, and it will send inspectors over the country to see that the rules are followed and the standards maintained. Visualize the tremendous power that such a system would eventually lodge in the Government at Washington.

Has the day come when the States, cities and towns of the United States are unable, or unwilling, to manage these vital matters for themselves? Is this so, then we must be ready to abandon most of our ideals as to what is good in building up a citizenship that is self-reliant, enterprising and liberty-loving.

Opposes Bureaucracy.

I am convinced that the time has come when we must take such action as will require, from now on, that amendments to the Constitution must be submitted for ratification in such a way that the people of the several States shall have a chance to say "yes" or "no" to the proposal.

Viewed from the standpoint of a private citizen, one cannot forget that a bureaucracy is always remote; it is impersonal and often unresponsive to public sentiment, and in the end it will perish of dry rot or corruption. We must call a halt or we shall have transformed within a very brief period the entire structure of this Government as organized by the fathers.

We shall then no longer be a Federal Union of States whose inhabitants are competent to manage their own affairs. Instead we shall have established an imperial government, our sense of responsibility will have disappeared, our initiative will be destroyed and democracy will have been wiped out of the map.

By WILLIAM CABELL BRUCE, Senator from Maryland.

IT WAS thought by the Federalist that it would always be easier for the State Governments to enmesh upon the authority of the Federal Government than for the Fed-

eral Government to encroach upon the authority of the State Governments. This belief has been proved false by the course of events.

In the beginning, every effort of the Central Government to expand to the full measure of its enumerated powers was resisted by the States. They even denied that the Federal Judiciary was authorized to set aside either an act of Congress or a State statute on the ground that it was in conflict with the Federal Constitution.

State Power Waning. Comparatively few persons, we suspect, have formed any adequate conception of the extent to which the Federal authority has, in one way or another, been enlarged since the close of the Civil War. This process has gone on almost unceasingly, and but for the firmness of the Supreme Court the States would long ago have been swallowed up by the Federal Government as the rods of the Egyptian magicians were swallowed by Aaron's rod.

This condition of things is attributable in part to decisions of the Supreme Court, in part to amendments to the Federal Constitution, and in part to acts of Congress. Typical examples of such Supreme Court decisions are those sustaining the constitutionality of the Oleomargarine act, the Lottery act, the Pure Food and Drug act, and so on. Conspicuous examples of the amendments to the Federal Constitution which have broadened the scope of the Federal jurisdiction are the Eighteenth Amendment, depriving the States of their control over the liquor traffic, and the Nineteenth Amendment, depriving the States of their control over female suffrage.

Washington Branches Out. Especially obnoxious to the fundamental principles that underlie the organization of our State Governments are the acts of Congress based upon what has come to be known as the 50-50 system of fiscal reciprocity, such as the Smith-Lever act for the promotion of agricultural extension work; the Smith-Hughes act for the promotion of certain forms of industrial education; the Vocational Rehabilitation act for the rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and their return to civil employment; and the Sheppard-Towner act for the promotion of the welfare and hygiene of maternity and infancy.

Fully analyzed, the plan of matching, for certain public purposes, every State dollar with a Federal dollar resolves itself into a corrupting and spendthrift system under which the Federal Government collects a certain amount of revenue from each State, and, in the case of many of the States, gives back to the State a mere pittance of what has been collected from it, and applies the balance to public objects in other States.

Recent "Encroachments."

The Federal pick is still being applied to the foundations of State sovereignty, as is evidenced by the Reed-Curtis bill, which seeks to establish a Federal Department of Education, and the proposed constitutional amendment relating to uniform divorce and marriage laws. We have certainly drifted afar from the principle announced by Jefferson in his first inaugural: "The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-Republican tendencies."

With the immense increase of population and wealth in the United States, and the resulting extension of Federal functions and activities, and with the vast multiplication of facilities for intercommunication between the States,

it was inevitable that the Federal authority should acquire a great accession of dignity, influence and power, and that the States should be thrown more or less into a common mass.

These results have also been furthered by the rise of separate groups and blocs of voters, bred by the increasing complexity of our social and political life, each enthusiastically bent upon the propagation by incessant importunity of some pet object too eagerly cherished to brook delay of an appeal to forty-eight State Legislatures instead of to one national Legislature.

States Asserting Themselves.

But to all appearances we are beginning to enter upon a period of powerful reaction against Federal aggression unwarranted by the letter or the spirit of the Federal Constitution; and belated as this reaction is, it is not too tardy not to promise the restoration in a substantial measure of the lost balance between State and national authority which our sagacious forefathers designed.

The rejection of the Child Labor Amendment by the unanimous vote of the Kentucky Legislature, and by the Virginia Legislature, is a most hopeful indication of a return to something like the old partition of authority between the States and the nation. The rising tide of popular disgust that unmistakably portends the termination of national prohibition is another indication of the same nature. State atrophy, Federal hypertrophy, are, at least to some extent, checked. That local self-government is the cornerstone of American liberty will again, we trust, become one of the inspiring, living beliefs of the American people.

Without it there might be such a thing in the United States as one of those powerful and domineering States which have shone and shrank for a time and then sickened and died, but no such thing as a fully trained, enlightened and contented American citizenship.

By HIRAM BINGHAM, Senator from Connecticut.

THE constant demand for more and more Federal aid menaces the foundations of our American Union. Federal aid cannot properly be granted without Federal supervision and inspection. Nobody claims that it would be right to spend the money of the taxpayers of the United States without carefully attending to the business of seeing that that money was spent in accordance with the desires of the Federal Government, which makes the appropriation.

History, both ancient and modern, shows the dangers of bureaucracy. The placing of gigantic power in the hands of bureau chiefs, with all their human limitations, is always accompanied by certain dangers and by the deprivation of certain liberties.

Founders Feared Federalism.

The extraordinary growth and the many ramifications of the power of the Federal Government as exercised through its various bureaus and commissions was never for a moment contemplated by the framers of the Constitution. They had too vivid a realization of the suffering and the injustice that can be caused by powerful Government agents who have the privilege of interfering with the private life of the people living at a great distance from them.

Well-meaning people, sincerely interested in unselfishly improving the condition of their fellow-citizens, in promoting the public welfare, in relieving suffering and in coming to the relief of the weak and the helpless, grow very impatient with communities that are not yet sufficiently

awake to the need for proposed reforms.

Unable to arouse sympathetic public opinion, impatient with the representatives of these communities when assembled in State Legislatures, these well-meaning but short-sighted people have formed themselves into various societies. They maintain well organized and well paid agents, sometimes called lobbyists, to work on the sympathies, fears, vanities and susceptible hearts of members of Congress to encourage them to pass laws and make appropriations, frequently under the guise of State aid, which shall force or bribe the State Legislatures to do those things which the citizens and taxpayers of those States would not otherwise do.

Some Laws Premature.

In their zeal these worthy and unselfish citizens attempt to bring to bear all the force of organized propaganda on the heads of members of Congress, with the result that laws are passed which affect the private life of thousands of citizens contrary to their wishes and desires, just as a benevolent despotism would do. These good people forget that "law" with us and as accepted by us is not a proper means of creating public opinion so much as it is the crystallization of public opinion which has already been created.

The War of the American Revolution was fought as a protest against the inflicting of laws on people who did not desire them or on communities where the majority of the people were not in favor of them. Our forefathers rebelled against taxation intended to raise money for purposes in which they were not interested and with which they had no sympathy.

A similar condition of affairs exists in connection with appropriations for Federal aid. The money for Federal aid is raised by taxes in which all people have a part, directly or indirectly. The citizens of no State escape from this. And even if a State declines to accept its share of Federal aid under the conditions imposed upon it by the law authorizing such aid, it is nevertheless obliged to pay its share of the tax made necessary by the law.

I believe that this is a most dangerous and States and superimposed upon them

There is a rapid transference of the powers and authority of the States to the Federal Government, and with it an abdication by the people of the rights of local self-government, as well as individual rights. We are fast passing under the control of a paternalistic government, whose powers are being expanded and whose authority is crushing the States.

Restricting State Power.

There is scarcely a function belonging to the States which has not been attacked by the Federal Government, and many laws have been enacted by Congress which have weakened the States and superimposed upon them

gerous tendency and that it strikes at the roots of our liberties. In general, laws intended to relieve suffering and promote the public welfare should be passed by State Legislatures, by the representatives of the communities concerned, assembled where the citizens can easily come to ask for or to protest against the passage of such laws.

If we take away from the communities the power of local self-government their ability to govern themselves will atrophy. Eventually our system of government will fall because the citizens have neither ability to think nor power to act as responsible citizens.

Let us aim to give our localities more responsibility rather than less.

Far better is it for him to be independent and make mistakes than to be free from mistakes and dependent on the wisdom of a highly centralized government. As a matter of fact a citizen without responsibility ceases to be a citizen and becomes a subject. In our country we do not want subjects; we want citizens.

By WILLIAM H. KING, Senator from Utah.

THERE is greater reason now than ever before in the history of the Republic for the political principles of Jefferson to be followed. He recognized that the same struggle would ensue in the United States that had existed in the past in all countries; namely, the struggle to centralize all political power, which would eventuate in autocratic power.

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Demands are constantly made that the Federal Government construct all the roads, bridges and highways throughout the United States. It is proposed to amend the Constitution so as to give Congress the power to control all persons under the age of 18 years. The States have been unwilling to give to their own Legislatures such unlimited power over children.

"Wild and Fantastic."

These same forces are demanding that the States shall have no control over marriage or divorce or the property of spouses or the children of divorced persons. It is insisted that Congress shall take charge of all matters of commerce and trade. The Supreme Court has just held that a regulation promulgated by some bureau in the Department of Agriculture has the force of law and supercedes any law enacted by any State for the protection of the agricultural products of the State.

This Government cannot stand if the pillars which support it are destroyed. It is the States which give the country and the Government stability and integrity and the chief bulwark against assaults upon the liberties of the people. When there was talk of nullification Andrew Jackson proposed a toast, "The Federal Government, it must and shall be preserved." Throughout the land there should now echo the demand, "The States, they must and shall be preserved."

By CHARLES S. DENNEEN, Senator from Illinois.

THE centralization of political power in the Federal Government has been debated since the organization of the Union. Chief Justice Marshall said in 1819: "The question respecting the extent of the powers actually granted to the Federal Government is perpetually arising and will probably continue to arise as long as our system shall exist."

Federal authority not contemplated by the Constitution. Measures are now pending in Congress the purposes of which are to restrict the States further in the exercise of their powers, to interfere with local self-government and impinge upon personal rights.

The President is bringing to bear the power of his high office to compel Congress to pass a law creating a department of education. This department is to take over our educational system, as Bismarck had the Central Government of Germany take over the educational system of the German States. The teachers are being organized, the Federation of Labor is being mobilized and all the forces possible are being coordinated for the purpose of attacking and coercing Congress into submission to the execution of this un-American, impolitic and most dangerous plan.

Uniformity vs. Progress.

Arguments are made that the people lack uniformity, that they do not know what is for their own good, that officials in Washington can better govern them than they can govern themselves, and better determine their system of education than they can determine it for themselves.

There seems to be a mania for uniformity. The people want every body to be orthodox in politics, in religion, in scientific thought, in culture and in every activity of life. And orthodoxy of course is what the proponents of these measures think is orthodox. They seem to be utterly ignorant of the law of evolution, of social and political and biological progress and development. They seem to be incapable of comprehending the fact that progress comes from differentiation and from diversity, not from uniformity.

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At first, the discussion ranged

around the assertion of the sovereignty of the nation and the economic integration of the country. Regarding the former, the debate arose out of the clash of sectional interests; the territorial expansion of the country; the admission of States; the power of the Federal Government in the Territories over the slaves; the fugitive slave laws; the right of the State to nullify the laws of the Union or to secede therefrom.

Growth of Centralization.

The economic integration of the country was questioned through the opposition to internal improvements, the imposition of a tariff, the enactment of centralized banking legislation, the land subsidies for the transcontinental railways, the regulation of interstate commerce and the various acts for the elimination of monopolies and of unfair competition and like measures.

Regarding these measures, identical arguments were used by those opposed to them, and, although each of these measures aroused nation-wide interest and angry controversy, no one now opposes any of them as an unwarranted usurpation of power by the Federal Government at the expense of the State. But the debate goes on and the old arguments are put to new uses.

This is due to the vast expansion of the country and the greater changes in its character. The frontiers have moved to the Pacific Coast. A movement has been made from the farm and village to the great cities. The industrial revolution has made greater changes than any political revolution that ever occurred.

Our transportation systems have abolished distance and State lines, and these changes have made matters national that were local in the days of our fathers, and the Congress has been required to enact laws to meet the facts. The Congress has not developed new sources of power but has made new applications of the old authority existing in the Constitution.

How Washington Helps.

The rapid extension of the activities of the Federal Government in our day and the great variety of the powers which it is exercising have attracted general attention to its growth. One illustration of this is the Department of Agriculture, with its various agencies, relating to the forests, the weather, animal industry, plant industry, soil chemistry, biological survey, crop estimates, markets, public roads, home economics and various other bureaus. This extension of the authority of the Federal Government has met with little opposition, because of the obvious advantages and also because of the interests and power of the great agricultural population.

A like statement may be made of the Department of Labor, its agencies and activities. Likewise, the Department of Commerce has assumed functions never dreamed of before the new order of business. The same is true of every department of the Government.

The State has extended its authority as well. The State requires the parent to educate his child, censors amusements, inspects food, sets standards for the building of homes, taxes the automobile and the gas that propels it, regulates the rates of municipal transportation and imposes death taxes.

The old adage that that government is the best which governs least is no longer true, because we could not live together under modern conditions without a multitude of necessary regulations. So the application of the general welfare clause of the Federal Constitution are only new applications of old authority.

But in meeting new conditions, there

It is a question whether the State is assuming its full responsibility. Too much has been thrust upon the Federal Government because of the inactivity or incapacity of the State. The result has been the exercise to a greater degree by the Federal Government of its powers than by the State of its powers. This has resulted in a multiplication of Federal offices, the creation of many bureaus and the bureaucratic control which is incident thereto.

It is idle to generalize upon remedies. Under our scheme of government, each question, as it arises, must be measured by old principles. It goes without saying that Congress should enact laws which are Federal in their character and that the State should enact laws which are primarily of State concern. It is where their spheres of influence overlap and intermingle, except where concurrent, that the difficulty arises; and in such matters the State should reassert its functions and meet its responsibilities. Otherwise, the State and the nation will lose their equilibrium, which is the basis of the Federal organization of our Government.

By WALTER F. GEORGE, Senator from Georgia.

OUR dual system of government is a compromise between conflicting theories. The earlier questions growing out of the issue of State rights were submitted to war. The question now presented is how to preserve the just balance between the general and the local Governments; how to give to the one those duties which it alone can properly perform, and how to save to the many those duties which they alone can safely discharge.

Free government rests at last upon local self-government. The voluntary relinquishment by the States of their authority over their local affairs tends inevitably to weaken and destroy the capacities of the people for self-government. Breakdown in the efficiency of the general Government is inescapably incident to the undue extension of Federal operation over matters relating to the daily well-being of the people.

Washington's Vulnerability.

Local issues have been injected into national politics as a result of the extension of Federal power over personal and intimate matters relating to the daily life of the citizen. Too often methods closely akin to ward methods have been applied in national politics. Invasion by the Federal Government of the field reserved to the States not only emphasizes local questions and issues, but also leads directly to the formation of the bloc.

The dignity of authority established by the Constitution is the despair of the radical thinker. It is one thing to procure favorable consideration of a measure by the Congress; it is quite a different thing to procure favorable consideration of the same measure by forty-eight States. Many legislative schemes are presented to the Congress, having to do with labor, adult and child labor, health, education and the personal and intimate affairs of the people—from the purest motives. It must be conceded. But in too many cases the proponents fail to follow through to ultimate results. They are too often indifferent to the effect upon the structural integrity of the American system of government.

The Child Labor Movement.

The people have resorted unto themselves many rights sacred against all Government. The Twentieth Amendment, submitted to the States for ratification on June 2, 1924, seems to be based upon such assumption. It was urged that the States having failed to exercise their powers, regulation and control of child labor by the Federal Government was imperatively demanded.

It must be sound in laws as well as morals to say that not even a State has the right to prohibit the lawful and useful labor of a boy which is at once helpful to him and beneficial to society. It seems impossible to read the American Constitution without a keen realization of the fact that the inalienable rights of free men were to be sacredly preserved against all governmental interference, local as well as general.

Regarding Estate Taxes.

It is now said that the tendency is back to local self-government. How far this is true is a matter of speculation. Present evidence may be deceptive. To illustrate: The Revenue act, just passed by the Congress and approved by the President, provides that an estate, in itself its liability to the Federal Government, is to receive credit for any amount the estate has paid to any State Government up to 80 per cent of the Federal levy.

The principle of the inheritance tax is accepted as just, but it is open to any one to contend that the indicated provision of the Federal Revenue act of 1926 is a direct menace to the States.

It is suggested that if an estate is not to receive credit for the amount the estate has paid to any State Government, the Federal Government will drive the States from this field of taxation. In the opinion of those who rest the case upon this assertion, it seems to be a matter of no consequence whether the States yield voluntarily to a direct Federal subsidy in order to maintain themselves in the field of inheritance taxes, or whether the field be lost at the end of a brief struggle by the States.

Every new bureau at Washington separates the people by a wider margin from their Government, and the acceptance of the principle of Federal aid to the States, with respect to the matters that lie peculiarly within the province of the States, must be regarded as destructive of that just balance between the Federal Government and free States.

AMERICANS TO REVEAL SECRETS OF OLD GREECE

This Once Gorgeous Treasure House of Antiquity Will Be Excavated by American School at Athens

and to enter upon housing operations on a large scale.

Before leaving for Athens in March, Professor Capps discussed with American builders and philanthropists the housing problem involved. The American School will build new homes for the Greeks whom they displace. The Americans will not buy the land. That is to be acquired by condemnation and paid for by the Greek Government. But Athens is extremely overcrowded, and American city planners and construction experts will be organized by the American School to assist the Government.

The work will require the greatest mobilization of American classical scholars that has ever taken place. Professor Capps has obtained promises of cooperation from forty-four American universities. Greek scholars and advanced students from these institutions will have general charge of the work.

The site will be cut up into sections. One will be allotted to Columbia University, one to Princeton, others to Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and so on. It is possible that patrons of the American School will be permitted, if they wish, to invest in archaeological lots. They may finance the work in particular subdivisions. In work outside Athens the American School, which controls all archaeological permits for Americans, has permitted prospectors to choose sites where they wish to dig. Charles P. Taft has financed the excavations at Nemea, one of the great centers of the classic Greek games. J. P. Morgan has supported work at Corinth and George D. Pratt at Philus. John D. Rockefeller Jr. and the Carnegie Corporation have given large sums to aid the general work of the American School.

Will Dig Down Thirty-five Feet.

If the Greek Parliament acts in time, excavation will begin next year. Not the entire population of the thirty acres will be moved off at once. Three or four blocks will be selected for preliminary operations. After the walls and foundations have been thoroughly searched, the excavators will sink a trench approximately thirty-five feet

deep, cutting down to the virgin soil which shows no traces of human habitation.

This trench will expose all the stratifications of the various levels of human occupation. The classic level is found at an average depth of twelve feet. The archaic, Mycenaean and other prehistoric levels extend downward twenty-four feet further. The depth of twelve feet represents twenty-five centuries. The total depth of thirty-five feet represents unreckoned thousands of years. It is believed that parts of Athens were occupied before 8,000 B. C., and it is hoped to unravel the full story of the famous city by studying and following the remains upward from layer to layer.

Seeking Earlier History.

In the first half of the nineteenth century many classical scholars and historians dated the beginning of Greek history from the first Olympiad, in the eighth century B. C., and held that everything before that date was lost in a fog of legend that could never be lifted.

The Greeks left no inscriptions of earlier date. Some historical facts might be retained in poetry, myth and tradition, it was admitted, but the orthodox view was that the men and events described by Homer were inventions and that the other tales of gods and heroes were to be thrown out of the courts of history. In the latter part of the nineteenth century, however, Schliemann's excavations at Troy, Mycenae and elsewhere showed that not only had the Homeric civilization existed but also that it had been preceded by a much higher Greek civilization. Since then the excavations at Crete and on other Greek islands, as well as upon the mainland of Greece, have proved that Greek history, instead of starting 2,700 years ago, according to the early nineteenth century view, must be carried back more than 5,000 years.

Who the earliest Greeks were and how their civilization started we do not know. It is hoped that excavations in what remains of the Athens of 3,000 B. C. and earlier may help to answer these questions. It is known that Crete had at that date a flourishing civilization closely connected with Egypt. According to Professor Capps, however, it is still unsettled whether the civilization of Crete is the mother or sister of the civilization of the mainland of Greece.

The lower stratifications at Athens will be searched with extreme care for evidences of Egyptian, Cretan and other influences in the early periods of the city's life. The styles and scenes on pottery, seals, bits of fresco and terra-cotta figures are the main evidences of such relationship. One small object sometimes opens a wide historical view.

The racial stock of the earlier Greeks is still uncertain. They were gradually submerged by the invasion from the north of tribes speaking a dialect of the Indo-European mother-tongue, which spread in prehistoric times from India to Scandinavia and England. The earlier immigration from the north is difficult to trace, but by the thirteenth century B. C. written references to the Achaeans (Greeks of Homer) are found in Egyptian and Hittite records.

Some time after the fall of Troy (traditionally dated at 1184 B. C.) the Achaeans in their turn were overwhelmed by the invading Dorians. Not until the seventh century B. C. does the history of Athens begin to achieve definite outlines. The Greeks for some reason were slow to learn the art of writing, although eventually they put it to better account than any other ancient nation.

Remains of Classic Greece.

Whether or not excavation of the lower twenty-five feet at Athens adds much to the story of the Greeks before the age of writing, it is certain that the upper ten or twelve feet will contain remains of the greatest interest. Ruins of scores of temples, described by ancient writers, will doubtless be found under the houses of the modern town. Although the finest sculpture has probably been carried away, hundreds of broken figures are likely to be found. Museums and collectors today would pay millions of dollars for figures that Athenians once threw on a dump heap beside the Acropolis. The heap was identified as the debris of Xerxes, who had wrecked

the Acropolis temples in 480 B. C. The Athenians never thought of restoring them, but simply swept them over the side of the Acropolis and set their sculptors and architects at work on new figures and temples. This process probably took place again and again on the Acropolis.

Ancient disasters of this kind are often the benefactors of archaeologists. An eruption of Vesuvius gave us Pompeii. The American expedition to Sardinia, in Asia Minor, found ruins excellently preserved, due to an earthquake that had buried part of the city under a landslide. Hoards of coins and objects of art are found from time to time where they were carefully buried many centuries ago by their owners during sieges or on the approach of conquering armies.

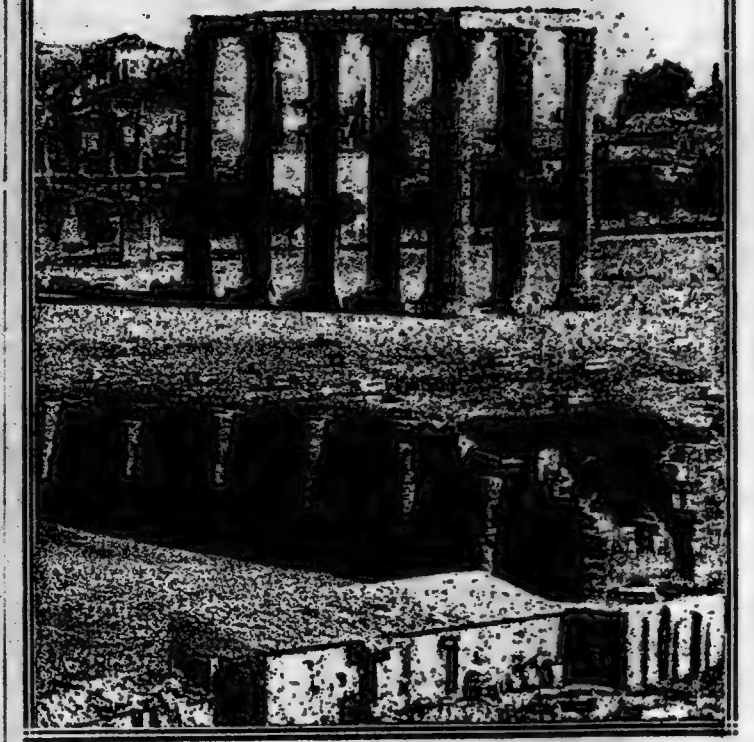
There is reason to suppose that hundreds of statues, more or less damaged by conquerors, were used by the Athenians to fill in low places in the Agora. Figures of ancient gods, soldiers and philosophers will probably be found in and under the foundations of temples whose very sites are at present unknown.

Hope to Find Paintings.

The greatest ambition of excavators is to find fragments of masterpieces of the Greek painters. Not a brush stroke of a great Greek artist is known today. The Agora is the place of all places to look for them—although, lying in wet ground for centuries, most of the classic painting has probably disappeared.

Painting was considered the greatest art by the classic Athenians. Greek literature celebrates the painters even more than it does the sculptors. Some of the paintings existed far into the Christian era. Synesius, a fifth-century Christian writer, reports that near the end of the fourth century a Roman procurator removed the pictures of the Painted Porch, or Stoa. The Painted Stoa was one of scores of buildings of Agora, and some idea of the splendor of this part of Athens is given by Pausanias:

"This stoa has, in the first place, a painting of the Athenians marshaled at Oenone in Argolis against the Lacedaemonians. The battle has not been painted as having already come



Ruins of the Temple of Zeus, in the Agora.

to the acme of the fray; not as a display of daring deeds, but rather as the beginning of the fight, with men gathering for hand-to-hand conflict.

In the middle of the walls Theseus and the Athenians are fighting the Amazons. . . . Next to the Amazons captured Ilium is shown, with the kings assembled on account of the assault of Ajax on Cassandra. The painting shows Ajax himself and Cassandra with other captive women. Last is the painting of the combatants at Marathon. The Boeotians of Plataea and all the Attic force are entering into hand-to-hand engagements with the barbarians. Here both parties are on equal terms in the action. In the heart of the mêlée the barbarians are in flight and are pushing one another into the marsh. On the farther side of the picture are seen the Phoenician ships and the

Greeks slaughtering those of the barbarians who are tumbling among them.

"Here, too, is depicted the hero Marathon, from whom the plain got its name; Theseus in the guise of one rising out of the ground, Athena and Heracles. . . . Of the warriors the most conspicuous in the painting are Callimachus, whom the Athenians chose as polemarch; Miltiades, one of the Generals, and the hero Echecles.

"Here have been dedicated some shields of bronze. Some of them have an inscription to the effect that they are from the Scionians and their allies; others, smeared with pitch to defy the erosion of rust and time, are said to have been taken from the Lacedaemonians captured on the island of Sphacteria.

"Bronze statues are set up before the Stoa: Colon, who wrote laws for the Athenians, and a little farther on, Seleucus."

Other Famous Buildings.

Among the other known buildings of the Agora were the Odeum of Pericles, burned by Sulla; the Hephaestum (called the Theseum), best preserved of all ancient Greek temples; the Tower of the Winds, the market place of Caesar and Augustus, the Temple of Apollo, the Ptolemaeum, the Stoa of Attalus, the Orchestra, the Metroon, the Tholus, the Bulatrium, the Strategium and many others of which nothing more is known than the names.

The Ptolemaeum was built by Ptolemy Philadelphus, ruler of Egypt, and the Stoa of Attalus by a Syrian King, Augustus, Hadrian and other Emperors erected buildings in the Agora. Under successive dominations during the decline of Athens, the art became more or less a matter of politics. Some quick shifts took place in the personnel of the statues. After the assassination of Caesar, figures of Brutus and Cassius were set up among the famous tyrannicides. After Philip these were cast out, and statues of Antony and Cleopatra were set up. These in turn were quickly cleared out and replaced by images of Augustus. During the rule of Demetrius the obsequious Athenians erected 300 statues in his honor.

Statue smashing was not always done by invaders. Philip V of Macedonia unsuccessfully besieged the city in 200 B. C. and destroyed works of art outside the city walls. In revenge the Athenians shattered their statues of Philip and all his ancestors.

The Smashing Continued.

The great looters of Athens were the Eastern Emperors. The temples of the Acropolis and the Agora yielded their most famous treasures to Constantinople. As late as the sixth century A. D. Justinian carried off pagan statues from Athens to adorn his Church of Holy Wisdom at Constantinople. In the meantime Athens had become Christianized. The Temple of Dionysius was converted into the Church of St. Dionysius and the Temple of Helios into the Church of St. Elias. In 529 Justinian closed the Athenian schools of philosophy, which had flourished for ten centuries. For six hundred years thereafter Athens was practically without a mention in history. The Crusaders took the city in the thirteenth century. Later it passed to the Venetians and then to the Turks.

The idol-smashers of the Greek Church busied themselves with the relics of the ancient city. The Jesuit Babin wrote from Athens in 1672 about the finding in the ruins of an old church of "a statue of marble, which represents the Holy Virgin holding her Son in her arms." This statue, which was really the classic statue of Peace holding Wealth in her arms, was at once broken to pieces by the Greek Catholics in their iconoclastic enthusiasm.

The Greek Government reserves the right to keep all objects found by the American excavators. The American School receives only the right of publication and of making casts.

After being looted of her artistic treasures for so many centuries, Greece is bent on retaining such fragments of her ancient glory as may still remain. However, under the agreement, ancient duplicates of statues and a flood of antiquities of less than the first importance will find their way to American museums.



The Tower of the Winds, Athens.

By ALVA JOHNSTON.

IN accepting the terms of the Greek Government for the excavation of the Agora, the ancient market and meeting place of Athens, the American School for Classical Studies at Athens has agreed to tear down the houses of more than 50,000 Athenians and to dig an area of nearly thirty acres with pick, knife and brush to a depth of thirty-five feet.

These thirty acres were the ancient center of Athenian life. Cicero describes them as "full of buildings, statues and public places of transcendent beauty." The Greek traveler Pausanias of the second century A. D. left a detailed guide-book of the area, naming a long list of temples and public buildings adorned with the works of the great Greek painters and sculptors.

Remnants of copies of figures that once stood there are among the most prized possessions of modern museums. An armless, headless and battered copy of the statue of "Peace Carrying Wealth," once in the Agora, is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The Demosthenes now in the entrance hall of the Bar Association in this city is a modern imitation of an ancient copy of one of the thousands of statues of the Athenian Agora.

The Trojan War, the Battle of Marathon and other great historical and mythological panoramas were painted by artists such as Polygnotus and Euphronon on the walls of buildings in the Agora.

Ancient Structures Are Gone.

Most of the structures described by Pausanias and other ancient writers have completely disappeared. Remains of the classical period have been found buried ten and twelve feet deep under soil that accumulated in the course of centuries. Most of the great treasures are known to have been carried away by conquerors: Roman procurators and the emperors of the East and West.

In Christian times iconoclasts of the Greek Church smashed what they could find. Athens became reduced to a mud village of a few hundred inhabitants. When in 1833 Greece gained her independence, the modern Athenians converted ancient statues, tablets of laws and architectural detail into building material. Less than a century ago marbles, which today would be worth millions, were being burned in order to obtain lime for mortar and whitewash.

In spite of looters of different types, from Xerxes to Lord Elgin, the site still holds innumerable relics of artistic interest and historical importance. The modern Greeks who have built houses over it are continually making finds in their own backyards. While excavating basements and digging pipe trenches on their own property some have been able to form important private collections.

The undertaking by the American School at Athens is not merely one of pulling down a few hundred old buildings and running steam shovels through thirty-five feet of earth. A modern American foundation company would wreck the buildings and scoop out the soil in one season. But high-speed methods cannot be used in this case. The task will require the work of hundreds of archaeologists and classical scholars for several decades.

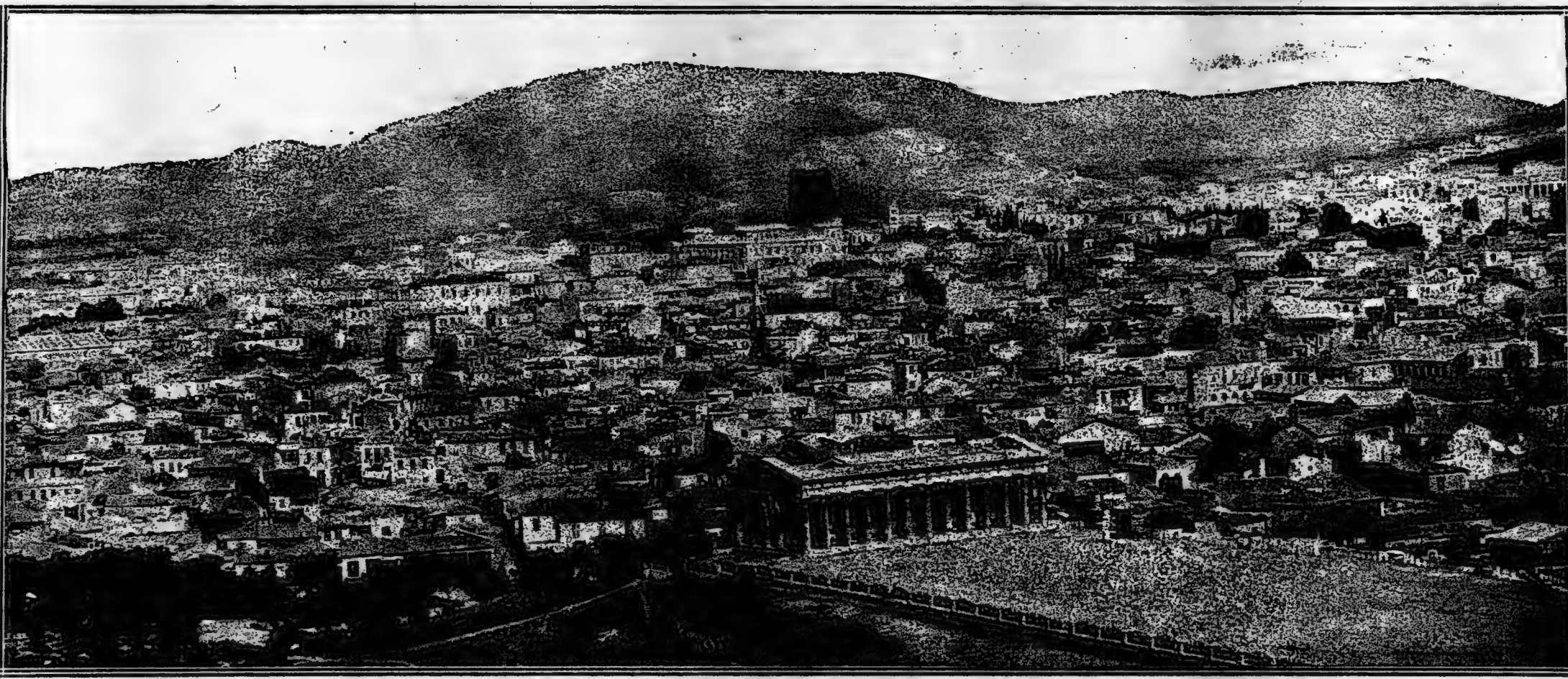
Slow Methods of Demolition.

In the first place, the houses are not simply to be pulled down; they must be taken apart piece by piece. This is because so many ancient tablets, treaties, statues and temple fragments have entered into their construction. Most of the inscriptions can be recovered without difficulty, because the superstition of modern Greeks caused them, in using engraved monuments for building stones, always to place the inscription outside. To cover up an inscription was an act of impiety.

Many fine statues, bas-reliefs and architectural decorations have been recovered from the walls and foundations of modern Greek houses. One of the most important Greek objects now on the market in this city is a piece of sculpture found by a British officer. It had been built into a wall. The archaeologists must dissect and determine the modern house, rather

than merely wreck them. When the surface construction has been cleared away, the actual excavation is another slow and laborious process. The danger of spoiling an important bronze, statuette or jewel prevents the use of a shovel. A pick is manipulated cautiously in soil that seems to be free from objects of value. When the soil is rich, a knife is substituted and the archaeologist works like a surgeon. Much of the thirty acres will have to be dug under the microscope in this fashion.

The cost will run into millions. Professor Edward Capps of Princeton, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens, estimated that at least \$2,500,000 would be necessary. To carry out this work the American School will have not only to excavate, but also to go into the railroading and trucking business



View of Athens, Including Section to Be Excavated, With the Hephaestum (or Theseum), the Best Preserved Greek Temple, in the Foreground.

Photos by Avery Library, Columbia University.

APRIL SHOWERS ONLY A TRADITION IN SOME PLACES

Legend Carried to Regions Far Removed From the North Atlantic States

WITH the rigors of winter over, Americans turn their Spring-born fancy to a peculiar regional, even local, weather phenomenon which they generously assume is universal. This weather phenomenon is the April shower. That the name connotes a sentiment rather than an event is of little moment to the layman. It applies mainly to the North Temperate Zone of the United States and New York and New England especially.

The phrase "April showers," for instance, has no significance at all in Florida, Mexico or Cuba. The poetic saying that "April showers bring forth the May flowers" does not hold true in California, nor in many other regions. In Argentina it might be changed to "October showers bring forth November flowers." And even nearer home some of our showers come in May and then the flowers bloom in June. Some begin as early as March, and the blossoms appear in April. The question "Why April showers?" might therefore with better reason be changed to "Where April showers?"

The folklore theory of April showers derives from Geoffrey Chaucer, father of English poetry. In his prologue to "Canterbury Tales" (fourteenth century) he wrote: "Whanne that April with his shoures soote the droughte of March hath perced to the roote." It is a curious fact that man has taken his weather psychology with him wherever he has gone. Disregarding its place of origin, he has

The Why of April Showers.

But we of the Northeastern States permit sentiment to outrun reality and accept the prognostication of our forefathers, though the actual month of Spring rains may not be April. To us the April shower is symbolic of the transition period when nature works the mighty transformation of winter into summer. Spring showers are really different from the gales and snowstorms of the winter and from the thunderstorms and torrents of the summer. They are peculiar to the season in which they occur.

The why of April showers is readily explained by the scientist. The heat of the atmosphere generated by the sun is the beginning of all weather. April showers usually come at a time when the ground is still wet from the melting snows and the early Spring rains. The atmosphere, even at moderate heights, has not yet had a chance to absorb much heat. As the days begin to lengthen more heat from the sun is received by the earth

and the air strata next to it become warm and moist.

This air expands and rises to the colder levels of the atmosphere, where it is cooled to a temperature below its dewpoint. Condensation of the water vapor into raindrops sets in and showers begin to fall. These showers are a rule visit us early in the morning or late in the afternoon, and do not last long. Often several of them occur on the same day, alternating with sunshine. This is due to the replacement of the vapor clouds by other clouds successively formed by the upflow of warm air.

The April shower is regarded as a local manifestation of the so-called cyclones. To the lay mind the word cyclone is synonymous with hurricane or tornado. The scientist designates by the term a generally much milder but much more widespread weather phenomenon. The cyclone is an area of low air pressure denoting stormy conditions and moving around some geographical center. In addition to this circular movement it has a bodily movement, traversing territories from a thousand to three thousand miles long. Stretches of high and low pressure areas pass across the United States in constant succession from west to east at velocities ranging from twenty miles an hour in the summer to thirty miles in the winter.

In contrast to cyclones or large areas of low barometric pressure the April shower is a local phenomenon of short duration, falling at a rapid rate, causing slight precipitation. Although each shower is local, a sufficient number of them may occur to bring about the wetting of a whole State.

These showers decrease as the season rolls on. They disappear by summer and again begin to fall in autumn. A shower usually extends over a territory not more than ten or fifteen miles long and a half mile wide.

Splitting Overgrown Raindrops.

Lightning which sometimes accompanies the shower is a manifestation of electric charges of opposite kinds which find themselves too near each other. These charges, scientists say, are produced during the expansion and cooling of warm air by the splitting of overgrown raindrops. The globules of water, growing larger and larger, are for a time prevented from falling by the upward flow of rising air currents. Owing to gravity, a point is finally reached where the limit of cohesion of the drops is passed and then they break up.

The larger drops remain at the bottom of the cloud or fall to the earth, while the smaller ones are carried to the cloud tops. The larger drops are

charged with positive electricity and the smaller ones with negative. The electricity of the earth is negative. The result is a positive electrical charge passing between two negative charges. These charges become more and more powerful. The difference in potential soon becomes so great that a discharge or flash occurs. The crashes of thunder heard along with the splashes of the shower are caused by the sudden expansion of the air due to the heat generated by the lightning.

Because of their pronounced characteristics, observable over a large area, rains of low pressure are easily predictable. Not so with the small storms of which the April shower is the Spring variety. They are the result of a most delicate balance of conditions of temperature and pressure, and the slightest change in these is sufficient to make or unmake the condition favoring precipitation. This accounts for the difficulty of forecasting Spring showers and determining the territory in which they will fall.

To the mind of the ordinary observer April showers stand for a change from one type of precipitation to another. They are warm showers instead of cold. They are also associated with the fact that they preceded the appearance of vegetation. As pointed out by James H. Kimball, meteorologist of the Weather Bureau, local showers are weather characteristics of the western side of the Atlantic, where the change from winter to

Summer is not so abrupt as in other regions.

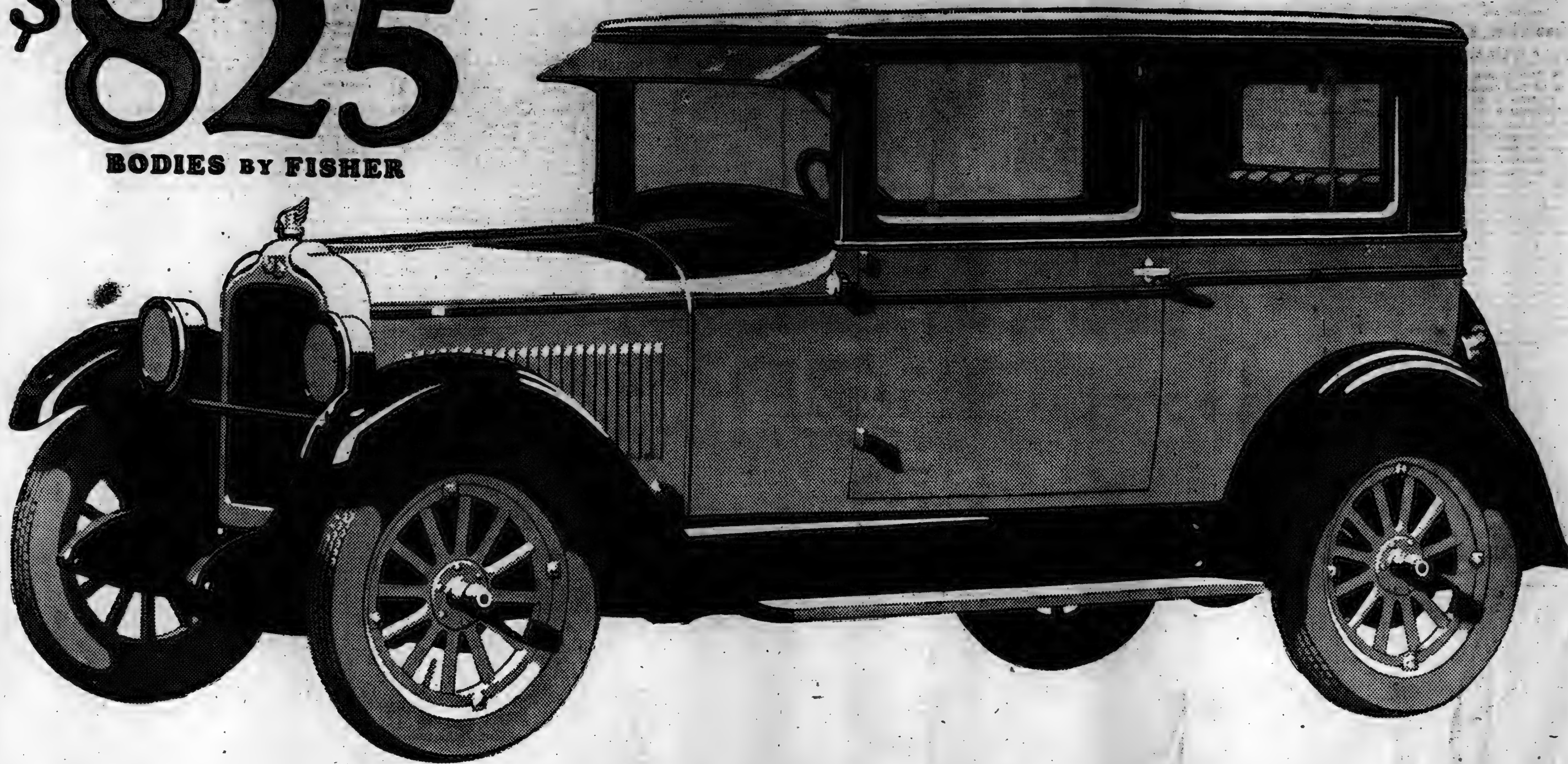
Most of our American Atlantic Coast weather comes from inland where the air, in passing over warm ground, has a chance to "warm up." For this reason our region has four fairly well defined seasons. Fall and Spring belong in fact transitions from Summer to Winter and vice versa. In the British Isles, north France and along the eastern coast of the Atlantic the situation is different. There weather changes come direct from the vast expanses of the ocean; the change from cold to warm weather is more sudden.

Habits of the Weather.

Weather, meteorologists say, has a tendency to repeat itself. A rainy, dry or cold day is apt to be followed by another rainy, dry or cold day. Being the result of a combination of conditions, such as pressure, temperature and humidity, it will continue as long as these fundamental conditions remain unchanged. Weather may thus be said to acquire habit. If conditions favor the formation of a storm or any other change in weather in a certain region and its passage to another region, a series of such changes may occur, producing the same cycle of weather for a period of from two weeks to two months.

This year, according to the Weather Bureau, Spring is late. In our temperate zone the frost was still in the ground on April 1. There was little evidence of growth, except where more than the usual amount of sunshine is received.

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NEW L. & N. HEAD SAYS RAILROADS ARE SOUND

Whitefoord R. Cole Discusses Present Problems and Points Out That Roads Must Continue to Expand With The Country — Praises Act of 1920

WHITEFOORD R. COLE, recently elected President of the Louisville & Nashville, one of the most prosperous of our carriers, is an unusual type of American railway executive in that he comes from a railroad family.

Most railroad Presidents in this country—in fact, virtually all the heads of important Eastern roads—came into the business from the outside and rose to executive positions after service as clerks, stenographers, engineers and firemen. Not so Mr. Cole. He inherited his mantle and then proceeded to make a record for himself and his subsidiary road which brought him the Presidency of the L. & N., the controlling road, succeeding the late W. N. Mapother.

His father, Colonel Edmund W. Cole, was President of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, a subsidiary of the Louisville & Nashville. When during the Civil War Federal troops moved to occupy Nashville, Colonel Cole sent his road's locomotives and rolling stock within the Confederate lines, where he operated them until the war was over. After Appomattox he brought the rolling stock back to Nashville and reconstructed his road.

Always a man of means, the younger Cole would doubtless have occupied a prominent position in Tennessee had he given only a passing interest to railroading. But he inherited from his father a love of the work and devoted much of his free time to a study of broader problems of the railroad business. Mr. Cole was born fifty-two years ago, and when only 26 he was elected a director of his father's road.

In 1917 he became Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, and a year later its President. He piloted his road through a number of lean years following Government operation and continuing through the railway shopmen's strike, until it became a dividend-paying road with a record for safe handling of traffic.

Mr. Cole's Wide Interests.

Colonel E. W. Cole was keenly interested in educational and philanthropic work in Tennessee. The son has carried on his father's work and is regarded as one of the outstanding men of the South. Educated at Vanderbilt University, he is now Chairman of the Board of Trustees of that institution and is also a director of

the Carnegie Institute. Moreover, he is identified with numerous financial and commercial enterprises in Nashville, his home city. Those who know him say that he is a man of democratic ideas in his relations with business associates and employees. His chief recreations are hunting, fishing and horse racing. He has often been seen at the Kentucky Derby.

Mr. Mapother, who died in Panama while on a trip with Mrs. Mapother and with Mr. and Mrs. Cole, had a comparatively short administration as head of the Louisville & Nashville and was cut off before many of his plans had been carried out. Railroad men expect Mr. Cole will continue to spend large sums for yard facilities, double tracking and realignment of the Louisville & Nashville to provide for the road's greatly increased coal tonnage.

The chief problem facing the new executive is that of constructing a connecting link with the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio, which has been leased jointly by the Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville. It will also be necessary to coordinate operation with that road.

Outlines His Policy.

Mr. Cole himself says that he will follow the policies of the late Milton H. Smith, a former President of the Louisville & Nashville, upon which Mr. Mapother built. "I shall feel that I have made a success if I can carry on as he did," Mr. Cole remarked a few days ago.

In the problems connected with the relation between railway and employee Mr. Cole has taken a conspicuous part at meetings of railroad Presidents. When the Association of Railway Executives met in New York a few weeks ago to discuss the Railway Labor act Mr. Cole was chosen to represent the majority opinion of the railroad heads in the introduction of motions.

"Railroads have problems, like any other business," said Mr. Cole. "Some of them are technical, some legal, some financial, but all of them are in the hands of capable specialists who are steadily working out more and more satisfactory solutions. Improvements in efficiency and increased economy of the last five years show just how capable they are doing it."

"I don't like the phrase, the 'railroad problem,' but if there is one it lies in maintaining an adequate revenue to make the improvements that the

growing commerce of this country demands. Things have been going better with the railroads for some years past. Revenues have been larger. Expenses have been larger, too, but the margin between them has been slowly improving ever since 1920.

"This improvement is not the result of skimping service or of cutting wages. It comes from increased efficiency that costs no one a cent. The margin is still considerably below the 5% per cent. that the Interstate Commerce Commission says is a fair return on the value of the carrier property, but it is better than it was—although it must be borne in mind in this connection that when railroad earnings are analyzed it is seen that they represent barely the fair return on the tentative valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, made six years ago.

Railroad Growth Is Constant.

"In other words, little or nothing is being earned yet on the several billion dollars invested in railroad properties during the past six years, and without which neither the present efficient operations nor improved earnings would have been possible. It is proper to state that these improved conditions have been brought about despite reductions in individual freight rates aggregating many millions of dollars.

"The danger in the situation is that people who are not closely informed will feel that the present improved conditions assure adequate transportation service; that the railroads are finished and don't need to grow any more. The railroads will never be finished until the country is finished. They must continue to increase their capacity and to improve their efficiency from year to year. To do that requires all the credit that ample revenues can provide.

Florida Reads a Lesson.

"We have had in the South during the past winter a perfect example of the necessity of continually increased capacity. The traffic into Florida practically doubled in a year. The railroads serving that State had foreseen a large increase and made large expenditures to meet it, but no sum that could have been spent in so short a time would have doubled their carrying capacity. The resulting congestion, delay, loss and expense to everybody concerned is history now.

"The same sort of thing that happened suddenly in Florida is happening more gradually in the country as

WHITEFOORD R. COLE



Photo by G. J. Bursell.

a whole all the time. Neither the railroads nor the people can plead surprise. We know that the traffic demands will double every fifteen or twenty years and we know what it takes to meet the increased demand. The only thing that stands in the way of providing it is that the roads have not always the credit to make the improvements.

The Shippers Pay.

"Not the least of our problems in the railroad business is to secure an adequate recognition of these facts from the public we serve. Growing traffic means heavier demands; heavier demands require improved facilities; improved facilities cost money, and the money or the necessary credit depends on adequate revenues. If the improvements are made, they pay for themselves by lowering the cost of railroad operation or by speeding up the movement of traffic. If they aren't made they are paid for many times over by the users of the railroads.

"It is the users of the railroads who pay, for in the United States we expect the man who uses rail transportation to pay all the costs of production. That isn't true of some other forms of transportation. The user of a water-way, in his capacity as user, pays but a small part of the total cost of moving business on it. The balance is borne by the taxpayers. The same thing is true to a considerable extent of highway transportation. I am not decrying these modes of transportation, of course. They have

their place in a co-ordinated scheme of things, although I fear that there are many assumptions of the superior economy of inland waterway transportation, for instance, that would stand up if subjected to an analysis of the total cost of the business, instead of just the mere boatman's costs.

"The national policy toward the railroads as embodied in the Transportation act of 1920 is, I believe, the wisest the country has yet adopted, and has been amply justified by the results obtained under it.

"I should say the chief need of the railroads at this time is to be left to work out their own salvation under this national policy without hindrance or interference from ill-considered attempts at further legislation."

RUBBER HEELS IN JAPAN

ABOUT half of the leather-shoes used by civilians around Kobe are fitted with rubber heels. But as only a small proportion of the Japanese wear foreign-style clothing with leather shoes, the actual number of people using rubber heels is small compared with the total population.

PRIZES FOR WELSH ART

ROYAL National Eisteddfod of Wales, to be held at Swansea in August next, will aim at encouraging artists by offering \$5,000 in prizes for work in all branches of painting, graphic art, architecture, sculpture and applied arts.

WEIGHT TABLES REVISED FOR CHILD HEALTH TEST

Charles K. Taylor's Examination of 15,000 Children Shows That Ratio of Pounds to Height Does Not Always Apply — Type Differences Must Be Considered

THE old-fashioned idea that the health of a child may be judged by the relation of its weight to the average weight of others of the same age is now being questioned. Rotundity or angularity of form, that is, weight in excess of or less than the average does not, it is held, signify over or undernourishment.

"It is type and not weight that counts in the judging of a child," says Charles K. Taylor. He classifies children in three main groups—slender, medium and heavy—the type resulting from heredity and not from feeding.

Mr. Taylor, director of educational research at the Carteret Academy in Orange, N. J., has devoted many years to the study of children, their education, and the relation between mental and physical efficiency. A sound, strong body with a normal muscular development is bound to result in greater mental and moral stamina, he concludes. His opinion is based on the examination of more than 15,000 children.

More Than One Normal Type.

Mr. Taylor began his investigations several years ago at the Sprayer School, run in connection with Teachers College. Here he obtained his first data concerning the relationship of mental and physical efficiency.

"I went more deeply into the subject when, the following year, I went to the University of Pennsylvania to enter the department of psychology," he said. "I interested myself in the study of nutrition, and was placed in charge of the physical measurements of boys and girls in school feeding experiments."

At that time Mr. Taylor accumulated some of the material that led him to combat the popular theory that there is only one normal type of build, which is the general average of all. "It is an anthropological fact there is more than one normal type of human physique," he said. "Such being the case how can any sound conclusion be drawn from average weights?"

Mr. Taylor commends those who have devoted time and energy to establishing averages but does not agree with the contention that an individual is "underweight" if he falls by 7 per cent. to reach the general average weight for a stipulated age.

Boys and girls in this class are often naturally and healthily plumper. They are of such a nature that no rational feeding would make them heavier, unless directed to producing a "fat" child. It happens, too, that a child may be of average weight yet sub-normal physically.

Disregarding the popular definition of underweight, Mr. Taylor suggests that "a child is underweight when its weight is below what it should be for the particular individual's type of build."

Pounds and ounces do not enter into the question, for a child is normal if it is healthy, Mr. Taylor asserts. In his opinion the important thing is to establish the state of a child's well-being by medical examination. "A doctor, not weight, can ascertain whether or not the subject is suffering from malnutrition."

Mr. Taylor's work carried him one step further—he discovered that many youngsters who seemed to be in the best of health had poor muscular development. "The value of strong musculature is greater than many suppose. It not only impels the power into beneficial exercise but there seems to be a relationship between physical and mental efficiency," he says.

After his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Taylor sought more extensive fields for the confirmation of his findings, and obtained the cooperation of Dr. Martin Brumbaugh, Superintendent of Schools, in Philadelphia. Dr. Brumbaugh granted him permission to go into the public schools and to apply his tests to the students.

Tables for Different Types.

Disregarding the age element, Mr. Taylor worked out tables on a height-weight basis—or on what might be termed a physical type of build. The tables register five classifications, those used for types that are slender, medium-slender, medium, medium-heavy and heavy. Mr. Taylor reports that his height-weight tables will apply to about 95 per cent. of boys from 8 to 16 years of age, inclusive, and even those from 16 to 18 or 19. Standardized statistics for girls are somewhat more complicated because of the marked difference in the physical development of individuals in the pre and post adolescent periods.

In the Taylor tables all unnecessary measurements are eliminated. "Of what use is it to get the circumference of an ear, since it cannot be altered?" he asks. "I measure only those factors which can be changed by training—the girths of chest, waist, thigh, calf and arm." He

places strength tests in the discard, because they show fluctuations from day to day.

To the school child, Mr. Taylor's system of standardization becomes like a competitive game. Each pupil, in the institutions where it has been adopted, keeps a score card showing its advance or retrogression, as the case may be. The normal condition is designated as 100. As measurements go above or below the standard for the same height and weight, points are added or subtracted.

The chart of their gains and losses places before the children a graphic picture of the relation their condition bears to a desirable standard. Minutes uncover points of attack. Boys or girls can attain par if they want to, Mr. Taylor assumes. In the course of his studies he has evolved a series of physical exercises calculated to improve the scores.

Ideal Score Is 120.

His system combines mental and physical training. "I learned years ago from Sandow that resistance, or the playing of one muscle against another, is the most effective way of gaining strength," Mr. Taylor said in explaining the exercises he advocates. In the Carteret Academy and in the Beard School of Orange—the former is attended by boys, the latter by girls—Mr. Taylor has recorded a steady rise in physical standards during the four years of his association with the two institutions.

The ideal type is reached at a score of 120. A 16-year-old lad in the Carteret Academy has achieved 162 points; he is an honor student and stands at the head of his class. "It is my experience," said Mr. Taylor, "that in an overwhelming majority of cases, when the charts show mounting scores, the teachers report a proportionate improvement in mental ability and in character stamina. Effective mentality seems, in the long run, to go with effective physique."

The Taylor standards have been accepted in widely separated institutions, from a New England boarding school to a ranch school in New Mexico. They have been taken up by Y. M. C. A. s. and are now being used in numerous Summer camps.

COUNTRY EYESIGHT

A recent survey reveals that defective vision is much more frequent among country children than among city children.

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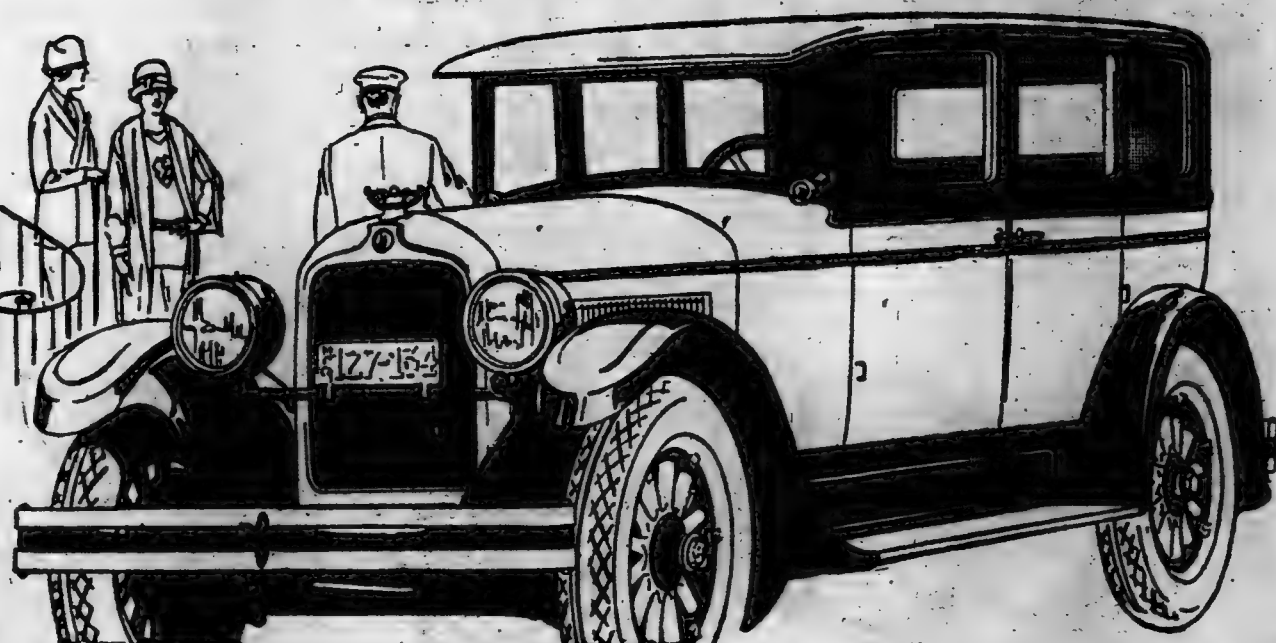
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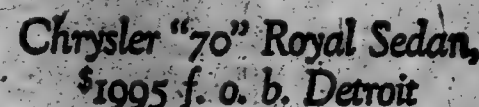
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SPIRIT SURVIVES DEATH, SAYS SIR OLIVER LODGE

British Scientist in London Address Reaffirms His Conviction That Life Continues in New Forms After the Earthly Body Is Laid Aside

SIR OLIVER LODGE gave his latest views of life beyond the grave in an address in London last month. His audience filled Christ Church, Greyfriars, although the hour was a mid-week noon. A copy of his speech has just reached this country and is presented here in part.

By SIR OLIVER LODGE.

DEATH seems rather a gloomy subject, but I do not want it to be gloomy. There is something sorrowful about it. There is something sorrowful about emigration. When a youth is starting for a distant country he may not be sad, but his relatives are; and yet they may have hopes that it will be the beginning of a bright and useful and prosperous career. It is of the nature of an adventure. It is not by any means all gloom. There is the pathos of parting, but there is hope and joy also.

Now, to understand what death is we must first know what life is. Life is a very difficult thing to define. We know something about it, however. We know that it is not a form of energy but that it is a guiding and directing principle. It uses energy and it uses matter, but it does not seem itself to belong to the physical frame of things at all. We are living in a blaze of energy from the sunshine, and we have the power of directing it.

Spirit in Matter.

That life is not energy is seen by the fact that a seed, for instance, can give rise to countless generations. There is nothing conserved about it, no limiting quantity. One acorn could grow an oak, and thereby thousands of acorns, and so on. It is like the influx of something from outside, as if we were tapping an infinite reservoir of life which can by proper arrangement be brought to interact with matter for a time, and then depart whence it came.

It is like, something condensing on

the planet, utilizing the matter and the energy and then going away. Meanwhile, it controls matter, planning and willing and designing and constructing.

Under the influence of life, things are produced which otherwise would not have occurred, from a seashell to a cathedral. The product of life immensely varies, from a blade of grass to an oak. Life produces phenomena from a firefly to an electric arc, from the song of a cricket to an oratorio. They are all facts of life in its interaction with matter.

It does not exert force, yet it controls that force is exerted and things are moved. It moves a train, for instance. A train is propelled by a locomotive, but the general manager determines when it shall start, and where it shall go. That is the way life acts. It drives a train like the organizer, the general manager; not like a locomotive.

What Is a Body?

Also, life hopes and loves. It has any number of psychic attributes which do not belong to the physical frame of things. But, in order that life may interact with the physical frame, it is provided with a body. Now, what do we mean by a body? We mean a mode of manifestation, an instrument.

A musician may have music in his soul, but he requires an instrument to display it. As the violin is to the musician, so is our body to our soul. We have constructed the body; unconsciously, it is true, in accordance with natural processes. We have put the particles of food together in this particular shape. No doubt the shape means something. There is a form, a form which I believe persists; but it has arranged the particles of matter in this form for the present, seventy or eighty years, or what not.

There is an interaction of a psychic element with a physical element. It is likely that the psychic element that plans and wills and hopes and contrives and loves and designs is limited in its mode of manifestation, in its activity, to a certain chemical compound, especially to the compound known as albumen. To ask the ques-

tion is to answer it. The idea is absurd that it should be thus limited. We know of it in this particular mode of action, but it may have an infinity of other modes of action that we do not know at present.

Bodies of Ether.

For a time we ourselves are provided with the instrument which we call the body, and at present it is made of matter. It is easy to conceive that a body might be made of other things. You may have musical instruments of all kinds. They are material, it is true. We only know of one kind of body at present; this that is made of matter, too. We must not dogmatize and say that no other mode of manifestation is possible.

There are other things besides matter even in the physical universe. There is the ether of space; and it is quite conceivable, indeed, I think it likely, that we may have instruments in the future made of ether, made of some other substance than matter. If they were, they would not appeal to our senses, because our senses limit us to matter.

We are very limited in our outlook on the universe, owing to our being constrained to live on the surface of this planet, with senses derived from the animals, which do not tell us very much about the universe, but tell us enough to carry on with the same senses as the animals possess.

Death Interpreted.

But this connection of matter with the psychic element which dominates and uses it can be separated, can be terminated, and that is death. Death is separation, separation of soul and body, separation of the psychic element from the material element. Death is not extinction; it is merely going out of our present ken; it is separation.

Now, whatever you do about regarding the body with emotion, don't regard the grave with emotion. Think about the grave as little as possible. There has been too much superstition about graves. When in "The Blue Bird" play Maeterlinck says, "There are no dead," he means, or ought to mean, there are no dead in the church-

yard. They are not there; they are somewhere else.

I have never been to see my boy Raymond's grave in France. He has taken no interest in that grave. I never was in the grave in my life," he says. If people would get over that trouble about internment and about lying there waiting for a general resurrection, all these kinds of superstitions, medieval superstitions, they could begin to regard death as more like what it is, an adventure, an episode that is bound to come, something that we may be ready for, welcome when it comes, not be afraid of.

Fear is no use. We do not fear when we are going to emigrate; we gird up our loins and enter upon the fresh country, fresh state, fresh conditions, with interest and not with apprehension. That is how I would urge you to look forward. We shall change our state, our condition.

Of course, about the future, state there are many questions that may be asked, and they are easier to ask than to answer. They tell us that they have bodies, not material bodies. What do I mean by a body? I said what I meant—an instrument of manifestation, an instrument not made of matter, made of something else, but solid, substantial, just as good as their old bodies, rather better. They are pleased; they say they would not come back for anything. They have moved on.

As to space, I do not know about space. They tell us they are all round about us, with us much more than we know; it is only that they do not appeal to the senses. In the daytime the stars are all there; we do not see them. I suppose a child might think they had gone out of existence and come back at night. They are just as much there at one time as at another. Life is continuous.

Death Is Change.

The conditions of the whole universe are unchanged by death. Death is a subjective thing; it belongs to the individual. His outlook, his awareness of the universe has changed. He was aware of this set of things, he becomes aware of another set of things. They are there all the time. We call it the next world, or the future state; but it is this one universe. The universe is one.

But there is a partition, and now we are aware and known on one side of the partition and not on the other; then we shall be aware and known on the other side and perhaps quite as clearly as on this. There is another world, many other worlds there may indeed be besides that which we can attain to now. The world of our senses is a very small part of the universe as a whole.

You may say, "How do we know

SIR OLIVER LODGE



© Paul Thompson.

that these people still exist?" I cannot doubt it, for I am in frequent touch with them. You cannot doubt the existence of people with whom you can talk. Even if you can only talk on the telephone or by wireless, you get to know them. They continue.

Life is not a thing that enters out and stops. It goes on under different surroundings. It has many modes of manifestation; this is only one of them. We shall still have bodies, still have forms that can be recognized. We are all one family; the link of affection is not broken—one family for mutual help and love. Love bridges the chasm. Love has restored the sense of communion across the gulf of death.

A Scientist Convinced.

Looking into the matter with the cold eye of science, I say there is nothing to be said against that, and there are many facts to support it. I have by evidence gradually become convinced. I do not expect everybody to accept what I say. But I assure you that to the best of my scientific belief what I am saying is the truth—that life is a permanent thing that interacts with matter for a time and then leaves it and goes on under other surroundings.

Necessarily happier? Ah, that I do not know. That depends upon what we have done here, how we have made use of our opportunities. We have to go on; we may go up, we may go down. That is another subject—ethics.

Life is a great responsibility. We take nothing with us except ourselves, but we ourselves go on in a fresh condition, amid fresh surroundings; not in a bodiless condition, in a full-bodied

condition still. We have got so accustomed to this particular mode of manifestation by matter that we can hardly imagine any other—some of us cannot. I find it easy to imagine others, because in physics we deal with a great number of things that do not appeal to the senses, but are just as real as those that do; more real, in a way.

For the nature of matter itself is being analyzed, until—well, I think I am right in saying we hardly know what matter is. All these things have to be explained, and almost explained away. If we could see this matter around us with the eye of science, it would not look a bit like what it does ordinarily—solid, and substantial. It would look more like the Milky Way, porous, great spaces between, inside the atom empty space, the particles few and far between, like the planets in the solar system.

The Broad View.

The whole world is thrilled, transformed, by scientific contemplation. The realities of existence are much deeper seated than appears on the surface of things. Matter is no doubt one form of reality, but it looks far too big in our present apprehension, and to suppose that we ourselves, with our mind and will, designing, planning, loving, are limited to a material mode of manifestation, is not taking advantage of our intelligence, is not looking at the universe in a hopeful, a happy and a satisfactory way.

The universe is great and splendid beyond our imagination. Let us not take a pitiful, mean outlook. Lift up your hearts; it is meek and right so to do. "Greet the unseen with a cheer." Nothing is too great or too good to be true. Do not believe that we can imagine things better than they are.

In the long run, in the ultimate outlook in the eye of the Creator, the possibilities of existence, the possibilities open to us, are beyond our imagination. It is a universe of boundless possibilities. Even here and now how beautiful it is—many of its aspects astonishingly beautiful; and the more you penetrate into the secrets of nature the more overwhelmed you are with wonder, love and praise.

Apply these things to human life, to your own individual life. Realize that this present existence on the planet is but an episode, a temporary adventure, to be followed by higher and further adventures. Do not fear. Fear is torment. "Perfect love casteth out fear." The universe is ruled by perfect love. That is my message.

NOT ALL ARE ORPHANS

A census of the orphans in the United States some time ago disclosed the fact that only 10 per cent. of the children in them were orphans.

BERLIN RADIOS SOUND PICTURES

Broadcasts "Acoustic Film" Drama for the Ear as the Movie Represents It to the Eye—Shipwreck Made Audible

BERLIN'S radio broadcasting station recently endeavored to convey "sound pictures" and succeeded to such an extent that a new species of film may be said to have been called into being. The Funkstunde of Berlin calls this "the acoustic film."

The usual broadcasting of a spoken drama by means of the radio has merely written to call forth an optical illusion of the actual theatre. But here a new form, a new medium has been found which is in consonance, literally in consonance, with the possibilities of the radio and true to its own means and limitations. In fact the new form is adapted so closely to the nature of the radio that the same effects could not possibly be achieved, either on the boards, or in a revue, or on the cinematographic screen.

Precisely as the movie appeals to the imagination and stirs it solely by means of the eye, so the acoustic film makes its direct and immediate appeal direct to the ear. Let us, for example, consider how the acoustic film suggests a change of place in the action. We need, in this case, simply imagine that a telephone conversation is being repeated; one is a witness, an aural witness of the speech and counter-speech of both speakers, each of whom is in a different place. The action, too, may easily be transferred from one place to another.

Horse Race "Heard."

The particular mission of the acoustic film, as made clear by this experiment in Berlin, lies in the direction of establishing permanent relations between the various scenes of action, even though these be far removed from each other. Here, in a sense, Einstein's law of relativity comes into play. The experiment at Berlin is of particular significance in that it is based upon a recognition of this fact, and not only because it has brought something new, but because for the first time it has produced a new function, a new meaning, a new language and form of expression for the radio. In other words it has evolved something out of its own nature and essence, and freed itself. This experiment denotes a new point of departure in the evolution of the radio, and very likely the inception of a new art.

The acoustic film tried out in Berlin bore the title "Der Tönende Stein" or "The Resounding Stone," and it was brought upon the wires by Alfred Braun. The text was well prepared; the tempo struck was a lively one. The mass and mob scenes made themselves felt in force, and resonance, especially at the horse race that was "heard," then again in the bar-room on the ship and on the magic island.

Wide Range of Sounds.

There were many original innovations, and a remarkable range of sounds, as in the race between the two steamers, in the departure of the train from the railroad station, and then during the discharge of the rocket aimed at the moon. Occasionally, as during the second "act" or sound-picture, the noise or voice of this or that piece of machinery, itself an actor in the drama of sounds, drowned the voices of the human speakers. During the shipwreck the voices of the passengers and those of the elements formed an indistinguishable blur, but these are flaws that can be easily avoided or remedied. The tenth acoustic film will show an advance upon the first.

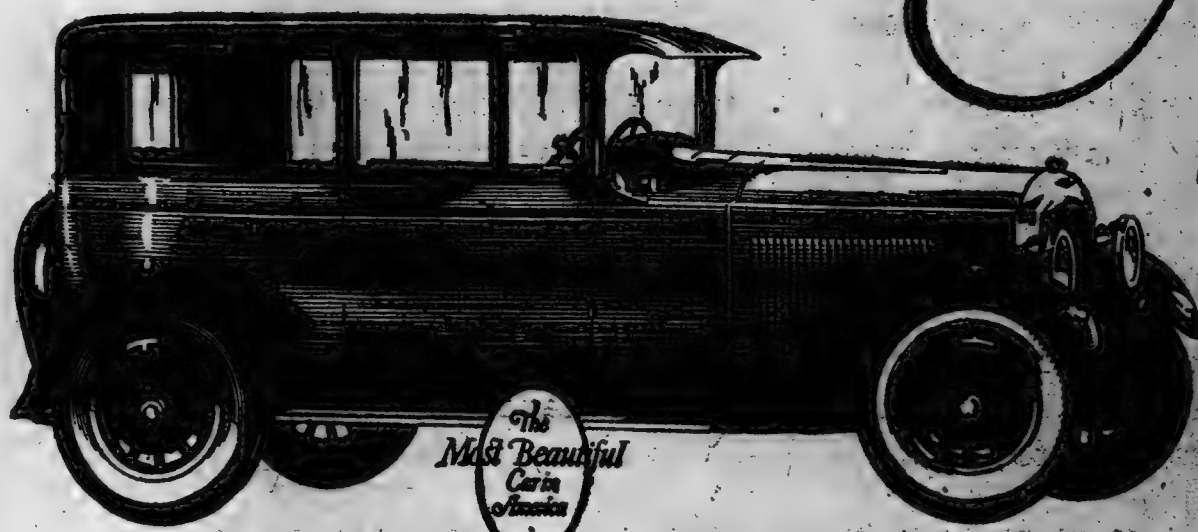
The birth of the acoustic film, of the drama of transmitted and experienced sound, opens untold possibilities. New discoveries will begin to accrue about it. Its evolution may be as rapid as that of the visual, optical film, for the field it commands is more universal than that of the film that is fettered to the screen. The idea is vital and fruitful, even though the execution be still imperfect.

H. G. S.

SHOES AND CARS

ONE of the latest accusations against the automobile comes from the shoe trade. Makers of shoes say that the proportional decline in the shoe business since the war is due largely to the increased use of the automobile. Especially noticeable is this decline in the rural districts, where the people formerly walked short distances rather than hitch up the team. Now a car ready at the door takes them to the village or the city. Then, too, the farmer often walked beside his horse when big loads were hauled. The man or woman who did not have "work" shoes and also "Sunday" shoes was scarce. Now the farmer finds that one pair at a time does him quite well.

NOW THERE IS
another



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Flushing, L. I.—J. Clark, 32 Broadway
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Clifton—Clifton Service Garage, Inc., 300 Clifton Avenue
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Elizabeth—Glad, Sherten Auto Sales, Inc., 27 Westfield Avenue
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Irvington—Albert Auto Sales, Springfield Avenue
Jersey City—U. S. Motor Sales, 3069 Boulevard
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When I am aggravated with my old automobile . . . and wonder how I ever came to buy this iron horse . . . I recall that I let others decide this important matter for me . . . I relied on the judgment of friends . . . and finally let a clever salesman slip one over on me.

Not the first time, either . . . happens about once a year, to me.

A car is such a personal thing, too . . . why, one lives in it more than he does in his home . . . every person should own a car which will answer to his own moods . . . his needs . . . and his peculiar kind of driving.

Had my heart set on a Rickenbacker last year . . . never have been able to get it out of my system.

Every time a Rickenbacker passes me on the open road . . . or jumps away from me at a traffic signal . . . I cuss myself for my weak-mindedness . . . and resolve that next time I buy a car . . . I shall decide for myself.

There is only one way to do that deciding . . . drive the car with my own hands.

I am going to drive a Rickenbacker . . . nobody is going to sell me any car until I do.

Friendly advice is all right . . . sincere for the most part . . . I know my friends mean well when they tell me they are sure the cars they drive are "just as good" as a Rickenbacker . . .

But their tastes are not my tastes . . . I want a car that is made to measure for me . . . and that Rickenbacker they tell me is Custom-Built, so to speak, for car-connoisseurs . . . That means me.

I've owned a lot of cars . . . have bought my experience . . . and even if I don't know all there is to know about automobiles . . . I sure do know what I want.

Those "advanced engineering features" . . . which, I am told, are to be found only in a Rickenbacker . . . intrigue me . . . I admit I'd like to own a car that has every last one of them!

Tandem Fly Wheels . . . Dilutioniser . . . Double Depth Frame . . . Cradle Springs . . . Air Cleaner . . . Mechanical Four-wheel Brakes . . . Custom Built Body . . . every one of these . . . and all the others.

I confess I don't know just what all of them are . . . Last year I was persuaded that some were only useless "talking points" . . . put in to make Rickenbackers sell easier.

But at this year's shows I noticed that those very makers who then flouted the idea, have since copied those features . . . must have been right . . . must have been better.

I am going to know about all these things . . . I have an ordinarily intelligent mind . . . an average amount of mechanical acumen . . . and, even if I don't quite understand when a salesman tries to tell me . . . I sure can when I see for myself.

And that is just what I am resolved to do . . . see with my own eyes . . . decide for myself.

Then I am going to take a Rickenbacker car and drive it with my own hands . . . going to take Rickenbacker's word for it that the car is its own best salesman . . . let the eloquence of that super-performance . . . about which I hear so much . . . tell its own story.

Don't want any salesman or expert driver along . . . going to do my own driving . . . uninterrupted by any sales talk.

Going to decide for myself . . . this time.

And if I don't buy a Rickenbacker . . . I will have no one but myself and Rickenbacker to blame . . . I have a hunch I will own a Rickenbacker by tomorrow night.

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OUR CONSTITUTION IS STUDIED IN GERMANY

Chief Justice Simons Concludes That the Endurance of the German Republic Depends on Adopting American Theory of the Supreme Court

A CONTROVERSY has developed in Germany as to the nature of a constitution. As in the early history of the United States the contest is between those who regard the constitution as little more than a code of law and, as such, amendable by the Legislature, and those who regard the constitution as a higher obligation and only amendable by a preponderating vote of the people. In the midst of the German dispute a German translation of James M. Beck's "Constitution of the United States," has been published in Berlin by Walter Gruyter & Co., with an introduction by Dr. Walter Simons, Chief Justice of Germany, which appears below.

By DR. WALTER SIMONS,
Chief Justice of Germany.

THE history of the origin and fundamental philosophy of the Constitution of the United States, by James M. Beck, former Solicitor General of the United States, is based on a series of lectures which he first gave to English jurists in Gray's Inn and then to French jurists in the Sorbonne. His lectures were published in a book, of which there have been several editions in the United States. His present book is also of the greatest importance to German readers and not alone to those of the legal profession.

The great difficulties which preceded the origin of this marvelous work of human ingenuity and statecraft are most graphically described. The Constitution, which now for approximately 140 years has shaped the political destiny of one of the most extraordinary and important nations in the history of the world, was not acclaimed by its mental originators to the extent one would have expected, considering its importance at the present time. The Constitution was the result of compromises that did not satisfy any of the conflicting parties.

But the strong will of the American people to conserve its political unity, for which it had fought so hard, and the wise barriers which were put into the Constitution by its founders to prevent too rapid or facile changes, have had this extraordinary result, namely, that provisions of an organizing nature meant for a number of small communities of an entirely colonial character, bent on safeguarding their individual liberty, have proved sufficient for a nation grown large in population and covering half a hemisphere; a nation which has brought to highest development its industrial and commercial resources and, furthermore, now constitutes a world power of the first magnitude.

Opposed European Ideas.

The American Constitution was formed in conscious opposition to the basic laws of European nations as they then existed. In Europe the absolute power of the territorial princes had established itself as superseding the medieval and feudal caste régime. The free and brave Colonists who in the struggle against England had achieved their political independence, casted against feudalism, caste régime and absolutism. French emancipatory ideas came to the fore at the Convention of Philadelphia again and again. Rousseau's "Contrat Social" has never found a more splendid realization than in the Constitution of these British colonists and Montaigne's "division of powers" has never been put more consciously into practical effect.

But the spirit which dominated in America the realization of these French ideas was very different to the one which appeared later in the French Revolution. It was not the Roman spirit of logical radicalism, but the Anglo-Saxon spirit of soberly taking into account what could be practically achieved—the spirit of compromise. Whoever has read Mr. Beck's book will be in a position to say of this contrast: The spirit of Washington and Franklin achieved victory over that of Jefferson and Hamilton.

The origin of the various struggles for the Constitution lay in the strong desire for individual liberty in the hearts of the inhabitants of New England. They were just as convinced of the inviolability of their individual human rights as the representatives of the Third Estate were in the French National Assembly. But not, notwithstanding this they did not include an enumeration of their individual human rights in the final draft of their Constitution. They merely saw to it that, as far as possible, different barriers to the power of the State were laid down in the Constitution.

The great political and economic dangers which threatened the then young community of States in the '70s and '80s of the eighteenth century forced the fathers of the Constitution to found a powerful and independent Executive in order to hold

early populated Colonies. These differences almost brought to naught the work of the convention at the last moment, when, after having been accepted by the Convention of Philadelphia, the Constitution was laid before the various States of the confederation for ratification.

On the one hand was the justified pride of the individual State, which had developed its individuality through long independent existence as a separate colony and was conscious of the part it had played in the wars of independence; such a State did not want to renounce its claim to have and to keep equal rights with every other State. On the other hand was the wish of the larger and mightier States to have their natural superiority also recognized by the Articles of the Constitution.

If this natural superiority were left out of consideration, the tie binding large and small States together would very soon have been severed, for in the long run the large States would never have submitted to being overruled by a majority of smaller States. But if the participating influence in the rights endowed by the Constitution to the large and the small States were distributed merely in proportion to the extent of their power, the small States would soon have considered themselves as overpowered and would have lost the common interest in the Constitution.

This twofold danger was, however, averted by the American people in their Constitution through the ingenious association of the principle of equality, such as is shown by the equal representation in the Senate, and the principle of proportionate power, as shown by the unequal representation in the House of Representatives.

How League of Nations Differs.

This example is of the utmost importance for the world. A community of the large and small nations of the world based on international law is not feasible unless this expedient of the United States of America is followed in the community of nations. The combination of the two contradictory principles, such as is tried in the League of Nations, does not equal, as far as equity and practical applicability are concerned, the Constitution of the American Union.

For whereas in the Constitution of the Union the Senate demonstrates the equality and the House of Representatives the inequality of the various States, just the opposite is the case in the League of Nations. The Senate, namely, the Council of the League of Nations, incorporates the overwhelming power of the great powers, whereas the House of Representatives, the Assembly of the League of Nations, stands for the equality of the nations. In view of the supreme importance of the Council of the League of Nations the constitution of this body demonstrates a unilateral and oligarchical character, which already is beginning to get on the nerves of those nations not represented in the Council.

It is of particular interest to the European reader to note in Mr. Beck's book the mode and methods by which the Constitution of the United States is understood to put certain barriers on the Executive, as well as on the legislative power of the Union. As far as domestic policy is concerned, it is quite natural that the Executive power should be limited by the will of the legislator. But, on the other hand, the method by which, in the foreign relations of the nation, the President can be restrained by the Senate is typical of the American Constitution.

Supreme Court a Balance Wheel.

The history of the World War has shown that the methods providing for this check do not always suffice. But how strongly the Senate influences the Government of the United States, as regards its negotiations with foreign powers, every country has learned to realize that has concluded treaties with the United States and has seen agreements already reached being jeopardized by subsequent misgivings on the part of the Senate.

The nucleus of Mr. Beck's book is taken up with his description of the Federal Judiciary. This jurisdiction he describes as the "balance wheel" in the machinery of the Constitution and, in reality, the fact that the Constitution has remained the unshakable foundation of the political existence of the United States during their long and changeable history seems to be due to the function of the Supreme Court. Such a part it would not have been possible for a judicial body to play if the Supreme Court had not been placed on a fully equal basis with the legislator and the Executive; on an equal, but not superior basis.

Growth Had Little Effect.

For even the Supreme Court is not entitled to declare a law null and void, or to prescribe to the Executive; the Supreme Court is merely in a position in each individual case to deny to a measure or law, which it considers contrary to the Constitution, its effect and practical applicability. This, however, suffices to destroy the very foundation of all laws that are contrary to the Constitution and to prevent their practical application.

developed within the last decades. A prophecy was made long ago that the American Constitution would only suffice for the life of the nation so long as in its immense territory there still remained unpopulated areas suitable for colonization, because only thus long would the conditions last under which the Constitution was made.

Herein lies certainly some truth. When the pressure brought to bear by the members of a human community upon each other cannot be alleviated by the withdrawal of part of its members to unpopulated areas, conditions in the United States will more and more resemble those of overpopulated Europe. But it seems to me that, from the point of view of constitutional law, there is so far little effect to be noticed by the change in the colonization conditions of the United States.

Another phase of modern development seems to me of much more vital importance, and that is the congestion of the population in the industrial and commercial centers of the large cities and the development of mass production, which standardizes not only the product, but also the producer. This revolution in economic conditions has necessarily led to an entirely different social stratification than the one which confronted the authors of the Constitution.

Balance Wheel Necessary.

The Thirteen Colonies were at the time of the War of Independence a mixture of agrarian and early capitalist formations. The era of early capitalism played a decisive part on the formation of their political status. This explains why the Supreme Court has frequently adjudged legal measures unenforceable as contrary to the Constitution when these measures have aimed at harmonizing existing laws with the social requirements of modern times, which tend to curtail the development of capitalism.

Consequently, conflict arose between the Supreme Court and the elements of the social evolution which has taken place in the United States. The Supreme Court is reproached with being somewhat reactionary and unsocial, and there is a growing movement in the United States to do away with or to curtail the right of control on the part of the Supreme Court over the legislative bodies.

I think that it would be deeply deplorable in the interests of the healthy progress of the United States if this movement were crowned with success. If you take the balance wheel out of the machine the running of the machine will soon become irregular and its inner mechanism will gradually go to pieces. If this social movement, which is not a victorious one in the entire world, is successful in the United States, the resistance on the part of the Supreme Court could be broken by a change of the Constitution—a change for which the Fathers of the Constitution have already provided.

Changes Difficult.

But the road thereto is more difficult and unapproachable than the one provided by the Constitution of Weimar. However, it will not be difficult for a largely preponderant movement of the people to take that road. It seems to me a proof of the deep, statesmanlike, political wisdom of the Convention of Philadelphia that while they laid the way open for a step of this kind they made it hard to take, for thus they avoided delivering the Constitution of the United States to the ever-changing majorities of public opinion and of its Representatives in Congress.

James M. Beck is a friend of Great Britain and of France and has clearly expressed this in his introductory remarks to the English and French editions of his book. He is no friend of Germany. As representative of the idea of right, he deeply felt the violation of the neutrality of Belgium by Germany. At the beginning of the World War, a friend of mine sent me from Philadelphia an article which Mr. Beck had published concerning the violation of neutrality. In the Philadelphia Public Ledger, under the title "Belgium Versus Germany," in which he discussed this conflict in international law in the form of a legal proceeding.

What German Constitution Needs. His verdict was against Germany. Notwithstanding this, I think that Mr. Beck, by authorizing the German translation of his book, has done the German people a real act of friendship, for in his book he shows us, as in a mirror, the political tasks confronting us and our own republican problems. Germany and the Weimar Constitution can learn many an important lesson from Mr. Beck's book.

I, as the head of the Supreme Court of Germany, have, by reading Mr. Beck's book, come to the conclusion, in the first place, that our republic cannot continue to exist if the power of the judiciary, as compared with the legislative and executive powers, is not given a stronger position and greater jurisdiction than heretofore. The foundations in this respect have been laid by the Constitution of Weimar; they need only be developed. But the fact that our Parliament, year after year, enacts laws which change

form of State—the will which found expression in the decisions of their National Assembly in Weimar—that they should not alter their representative right—these things, by their legislative measures, shall will as expressed by the Constitution they made. Only a people which respects its own will can expect that this will also be respected by other nations.

After the social evolution which we have seen through, a sensible man can believe that we have found the final form of our political existence. But the search for this form should not develop into hasty experiments and in attempts at "coup d'état," amounting to high treason. We should have more respect for those men who succeeded, under incredibly difficult conditions—confronting both pressure from abroad and from within—controlling the demands of our enemies and the wishes of the various parties in our own people—in safeguarding our unity in a dignified Constitution.

We should, therefore, approach the amendment of what they did only with great circumspection and the careful

consideration of the necessity of every change. In the last end, after all, it is the people, who are living under a Constitution, who count, not the Articles of the Constitution.

How a Constitution can be adjusted to the necessities of time, without formally changing the Constitution, can be seen from the difference between the clause of the American Constitution with regard to the election of the President and the practical application of this clause. The mode of election was originally intended as a complicated indirect election within the various States, but therefrom developed the decision as to the selection of candidates by the great national parties, a decision with which the voters have to contend.

If the German people, in the difficult years to come, prove themselves capable of a similar capacity of adaptation and a similar tendency in retaining their conditions of life, as shown by the American people in similarly difficult conditions, Germany can be saved from its present political, economic and social condition of danger.

CANADA IS LED TO REPENT ACTION IN BARRING TITLES

Dominion Learns That Distinctions Are an Asset in World Trade

EIGHT years ago Canada, after a lively discussion, abolished titles. She was the only Dominion in the empire to take this revolutionary step. Now it develops that Canadians do not like to find titled members of the Australian and South African Dominions taking precedence over their representatives at official and court functions in London. Etiquette, however, demands that these orders of precedence shall be carefully observed. Canada consequently is beginning to feel that the abolition was a hasty step.

The Canadian decision was made in 1918, as the war came to a close. Canadians apprehensively looked for-

ward to the usual scramble for titular distinctions as a reward of war service. To avoid hard feelings, on the motion of a Conservative member, supported by Sir Wilfred Laurier, the leader of the Opposition, the Dominion Parliament decided to abolish titles, and informed London that such honors were not to be bestowed on Canadian citizens.

No definite was the prevailing sentiment on the subject then; it was even asked whether Canadians who, like Lord Beaverbrook, had during the war been raised to titular eminence, should not be asked to relinquish these honors. But the movement was quashed because too many Canadians had earned these distinctions by conspicuous ser-

vice. It was felt that abolition of these titles would reflect on the Dominion honor.

Reverend interest in the question is due to the remarks of J. A. McKinnon, former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who managed the Canadian Exhibit at the recent World Expo Exposition. Concerning the commercial and industrial advantages likely to accrue to Canada from empire trade through taking part in the exposition, Mr. McKinnon remarked that "Canada is seriously handicapped in Great Britain by the lack of titled Canadians." He took no notice of the fact that Lord Beaverbrook, perhaps the most prominent titled Canadian in London, is proud of his humble New Brunswick ancestry, and is a power in the London newspaper world.

McKinnon's plea for the revival of distinctions is purely practical. He asserts that Canadians forget his business is largely carried on in the empire through London, where social channels provide the necessary contacts. And London is strict when it comes to the question of precedence.



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Post Road at Main St., Yonkers

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West Hudson Buick Company
125 Kearny Avenue, Kearny
North Essex Buick Company
210 Glenfield Ave., Montclair

MOBILIZING AGAINST CRIME

By WINTHROP D. LANE.

THE criminal is being investigated on a scale never known before. It is a slow, steady, in the United States that is not carrying on a study into one aspect or another of the criminal or of methods of dealing with him: State investigations, city investigations, inquiries sponsored by private organizations, studies by university faculties, and even an examination by the Federal Government. A National Crime Commission is also promoting an inquiry of nation-wide scope.

The criminal is being pursued into nearly every phase of his life and conduct. How much crime is there? What are the causes of crime, and of an increase in crime? Is there a devil-may-care attitude in the younger generation that is producing an increase in crime? Does prohibition promote crime? How do the Courts, the law, the prosecutor and the whole machinery of justice handle the criminal? What are the social, educational and industrial conditions that affect crime and supply fertile soil for it? What happens to criminals when they are sentenced or placed on probation? These are some of the questions that the investigators are out to answer.

In some degree these investigations have been prompted by the indignation of business men, who believe that nothing is being done to check crime and propose to do something themselves, and in some degree they represent the aroused interest of other people. But the purpose underlying most of them is to turn up facts. A growing seriousness of purpose characterizes them, and an increasing understanding of the difficulties involved in reducing and dealing with crime. The mere fact that the criminal is being studied instead of merely punished sets off the present method of dealing with crime from that of all previous ages.

Many Former Crime Waves.

To what extent there is a real crime wave now, or to what extent the existing crime wave is larger than crime waves of the past, is a debated question. Indeed, it is one of the questions on which these investigations may be expected to throw light. There have been many "crime waves" in years gone by. George W. Kirchwey, former warden of Sing Sing and Professor of Criminology at the New York School of Social Work, has recently mentioned some of these.

There was a "crime wave" in this country in the years immediately following the Civil War. A decade later the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime was organized to repel another crime wave. "When I went on the bench thirty years ago," said Charles F. Amidon, United States Judge in North Dakota, recently, "there was the same agitation about the shocking conditions of crime in the United States that there is today." Dr. Julius Goebel Jr., of the University of Illinois, reported fifteen years ago in the American Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology that there was "a wave of crime passing over the country so important and alarming that it demands the attention of every true patriot." Dean Edith Abbott, of the University of Chicago, insists that in the twenty-two years of her residence in that city "there has not been a single year without its crime wave."

Robberies in the City.

So, we see that if there is a crime wave, it is certainly a recurrent one. Possibly there is an increase in particular kinds of crime. Possibly there is a crime wave in New York city that does not touch other cities. Readers of newspapers are certainly justified in concluding that robbery is incessant in New York city today. The pistol-carrying bandit, stealing his loot and leaping into his purring automobile, waiting for him at the curb, is a familiar picture in the mind of the metropolitan reader. He is a glamorous figure, and there is a logical plausibility in the idea that, thieving has left lonely country roads for the crowded streets of the big city.

The present wave of investigations started with the establishment of the Chicago Crime Commission, organized in 1919 by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Here we see the embattled business man making a stand against the great amount of crime on every side of him and determined to have it checked. This was followed by the thorough survey of criminal justice in Cleveland, sponsored by the Cleveland Foundation and directed by Dean Roscoe Pound and Professor Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School. The Cleveland Association for Criminal Justice, founded in 1921, was a result of this study.

Baltimore Follows Suit.

Stimulated by these examples, public-spirited citizens of Baltimore organized the Baltimore Crime Commission in 1923, and this was followed by similar action in Los Angeles and Kansas City. The purpose of these bodies is to carry on continuous inquiries into the handling of crime, and to support public officials when they vigorously carry out their duties in criminal affairs. In 1924 the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice was organized. This is a statewide body, and former Governor Herbert S. Hadley of that State is at the head of it. This association is just completing a monumental study of the criminal process in Missouri, and publication is expected shortly.

Meanwhile, the American Bar Association was taking a great interest in crime, and an offshoot of that body, the American Law Institute, is today making an expert study of criminal

Wave of Lawlessness Stirs Unprecedented Investigations by Experts

York State established the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on the Co-ordination of Civil and Criminal Practice Acts. The recommendations of this committee, embodied in twenty-two bills, are now before the Legislature. At a recent hearing some of the bills were praised, others criticized. The purpose of the measures, on the whole, is to facilitate the progress of criminal trials and to withdraw from defendants some of the means by which they can obstruct justice.

Not long ago came announcement of Governor St. John's plan to promote the establishment of a New York State Crime Commission. Such a commission, it was announced, would inquire into the causes and remedies for the present abnormal crime conditions; it would study the shortcomings of the criminal code, the treatment of lawbreakers in prisons, and the parole and probation systems. The bill to establish this commission is now in committee in both houses of the Legislature. It appropriates \$50,000 for the purposes of the commission, which is to be composed of two Senators, two Assemblymen and five persons appointed from private life by Governor Smith.

In January of this year twenty-seven civic and business organizations of Chicago joined in a program of anti-crime activities and of cooperation with officials who are trying to reduce crime. The presidents of these organizations met at the University Club in that city. It was said that they would promote a study of the civil as well as the criminal side of the administration of justice. Their program, it was announced, called for the expenditure of \$500,000 a year "to lower the \$600,000,000 annual crime bill," though why \$600,000,000 was chosen as the amount of the annual crime bill is not clear. Apparently these organizations think that the Chicago Crime Commission is not doing all that can be done.

Harvard Enters the Field.

Harvard University has recently entered the field as an investigator of crime. With Dean Pound and Prof. Frankfurter on its staff, it has two men who have already had wide experience in a comprehensive study of the criminal situation—the Cleveland Survey of Criminal Justice, moreover, has been supplied by the Milton Fund—established two years ago to encourage research—to enable a scientific and statistical investigation to be made of the operation of criminal justice in Boston. As usual, in grants from the Milton Fund, the money was made available for a particular member of the Faculty, and Joseph H. Beale, Royal Professor of Law, and his associates, received the grant in this instance. "A practical breakdown of the machinery of criminal justice in the United States is admitted by many competent authorities," wrote the Fund Committee in announcing the award, "and Boston

is selected as a typical region for this study."

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has called for an inquiry in Massachusetts similar to that outlined by Governor Smith in proposing the New York State Crime Commission here.

It is understood that the United States Government is making a little criminal survey of its own. At the direction of President Coolidge, it is said, Secretary of Labor Davis is looking into the criminal situation as affected by aliens. Many persons believe that large alien populations in some of our cities contribute considerably to the amount of crime and to the protection and concealment afforded criminals.

It is understood to be Secretary Davis's purpose to learn what he can about this situation. The inquiry was prompted in a novel way. It is said that a man was trying to avoid jury duty in a Chicago court, the criminal branch of the Illinois Supreme Court. The Judge, William V. Brothers, was not entirely satisfied with the reasons the man was giving, and was displeased also at the efforts made by a number of others to escape duty on the jury in that same case.

Pressing the man to be frank, he said, "Now tell us why you really don't want to serve." The man shifted in his seat and replied: "Well, it isn't healthy to bring in a verdict of guilty, and I don't want to have to apply for a pistol and carry it around to protect my wife and children." It is believed that he was afraid of some of the aliens residing in Chicago.

'The National Crime Commission.'

The National Crime Commission, which was organized last Summer illustrates the growing seriousness of purpose of some of these bodies. It is the most ambitious and comprehensive of all. Some of the agencies hastily formed to investigate crime have known exactly what they wanted to do. The members of them have felt a genuine but vague indignation at the ineffectiveness of the methods of meeting the crime situation, but they have had no well-thought-out plan for improving things.

When the National Crime Commission was first started, it was pictured as "an organization of business men to combat organized crime," and as an agency "to conduct an anti-crime crusade throughout the country." The first meeting held to organize the commission was called at the offices of Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, at 71 Broadway, late in July. Governor Smith, representatives of the Judiciary, the State Senate, the Police Department and business associations were there. Among those interested at the start were Franklin D. Roosevelt, former assistant Secretary of the Navy, Mark O. Prentiss, and F. Truhee Davidson, Assemblyman from Nassau County, Long Island.

Early in the effort Judge Gary was

asked to be head of the Commission, but declined. Mr. Davidson was then chosen. Richard J. Waaburn, Child, former United States Ambassador to Italy, who had toured the country in a study of crime and brought his findings out in a book, "Beating the Criminal," was asked to tell the Commission what he thought. Members of the Allied Business Men's Protective Association endorsed the purpose of the Commission.

By November such progress had been made, and the members of the Executive Committee were announced. The list included people prominent in social, business, professional, political and academic circles. Among the members are Dr. E. A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War; Herbert S. Hadley, Chancellor of Washington University; Richard Waaburn Child, Mrs. Ethel Roosevelt Dyer, Hugh Frayne, representing the American Federation of Labor; Franklin D. Roosevelt, General James A. Drain, former Commander of the American Legion, and Chester A. Rowell of California. Charles H. Sablin is Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Few Crime Figures Available.

Mr. Davidson, as Chairman of the commission, showed the progress that had been made in its plans by saying: "It is impossible for us to decide how to handle the crime situation until we know how much crime there really is. At present there are no complete crime statistics kept anywhere in the United States, except in the City of Cleveland and the State of Missouri."

"Some of the things we want to find out are not only how many robberies there are and how many offenders are caught but how many were let out on bail and how many jumped bail bond. The bail bond story is a big story in itself. Then we want to know all we can about the criminals—who they are, whether they are young or old, first offenders or habitual criminals, and whether they come from criminal families. There is a tremendous story in their history. There is another big story in the parole, pardon and probation system."

One of the purposes of the commission is to assist in the establishment of local crime commissions, which can concentrate critical observation on the law-enforcing agencies of their respective communities. It expects to disseminate widely information regarding crime and to stimulate public opinion in support of policies favored by it.

The findings of these bodies will soon be appearing, and the criminal is likely to discover as the years pass by that many methods familiar to him are being abandoned or changed. Progress comes slowly, especially in legal affairs and matters involving popular habits of thought, and it would not be safe to expect too rapid change. But a desire for facts about the handling of crime seems to be strong among more people than ever before, and that is the beginning of reform.

MEDALS FOR LONG HIKES

Award of "A La Sainte Terre" Awaits All Who Have Done a Thousand Miles in a Year and Twenty-Six in a Day

THE walkers "a la Sainte Terre" may now turn their footsteps homeward and claim their reward. The mark of their fellowship is a bronze medal bearing the figure of a hiker, staff in hand and knapsack on back, above the inscription "A la Sainte Terre," freely translated by the medal's originator, "To our better selves."

In an article in the Magazine Section of THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 12, 1925, Dr. John H. Finley, facing out his challenge to the urban dweller to answer the highroad's call, to make his daily journeyings on foot for his health's sake, and for his spirit's sake to translate his pacing of city pavements into imaginary pilgrimages in scenic lands. To those who within a year should complete 1,000 miles of walking, an average of about three miles a day, including a single day's hike of twenty-six miles, Dr. Finley promised the bronze medal award. The year comes to an end today.

Dr. Finley himself is one of America's most inveterate walkers. On the night of April 1 he completed his twenty-one hundredth mile since his offer was made; and several twenty-six-mile days appear on his calendar. At the top of each page in his engagement book Dr. Finley sets down in the morning the number of miles, tentatively computed from city blocks, that he has walked the day before. He makes point every year of walking around Manhattan Island, for the sake of exercise, the sense of achievement the expedition affords and to freshen his picture of New York's variegated life.

He thinks nothing of a hike to Princeton from St. George, Staten Island, via the Tottenville Ferry to Perth Amboy, and so on, a distance of some forty miles, which he makes in something more than ten hours, often by night. Among his past records are a forty-mile walk in France, immediately before Europe was plunged into war; a sixty-mile walk, in one day and night, across the Holy Land, and a seventy-mile walk across the State of New Hampshire.

Wide Response to Challenge.

No sooner had Dr. Finley's challenge

way seldom lay off the restless, risky city street. An inmate of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta wrote that he found solace in his "pilgrimages." And a missionary school teacher in Canton, China, also joined the band.

Many applicants for enrolment were plain, everyday city workers. Their letters revealed the methodical walkers that even the motor-ridden metropolis holds. They outlined their programs carefully, and many claimed walking habits that appeared to mark them in advance for the medal.

Reports that have come in since April 1 prove that the walking enthusiasm of the urban dweller is by no means all talk. Many fell by the wayside, it is true, victims of weariness, bad weather and ill health. But many others proved faithful to their undertakings to win the "a la Sainte Terre" medal. The first to claim the award completed his thousand miles on Dec. 9, 1925, having averaged about four and one-seventh miles a day since April 12, with one day's hike of more than twenty-six miles. A ten-page typewritten log, submitted, recorded his distances by days and months, including fifteen hikes of more than ten miles each.

Woman Walked to Canada.

A woman of 46 years tramped from Springfield, Mass., to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, Canada—a journey of more than 2,000 miles—she undertook in quest of health. Refusing all lifts along the road and carrying practically no funds, she was a pilgrim, indeed, making her way by selling postcards and accepting the hospitality of kindly farmers' wives. Like the pilgrims of old, she offered her intercessory prayers in return for night's lodging and food.

Another woman was passing through a grave crisis, suffering a nervous collapse following the death of her father and the illness of her husband. She was separated from family and friends and urged by the doctors to walk, and walk more. She joined the walkers "a la Sainte Terre," but her pencil in her pocket to chart her miles, and started forth. Before the middle of March, 1926, she had completed 1,400 miles. Still another pedestrian was a

three miles a day on a ship bound for Europe in the Summer, and all during his trip; and when he returned he added to his daily walks to schools, walks in the evening back from the theatre and on Sunday to and from a concert hall three miles from his home.

A New Rochelle commuter, living a mile and a half from his station, had been accustomed to walking the distance morning and evening for fifteen years; and so when the competition commenced he determined to stick to his rule and add to his walks.

"My grand average is three and three-quarters miles per day," he reported on April 1. "This frequently meant up to seven miles on individual days. My total mileage is 1,371. I have missed walking on eight days owing to weather conditions and on two days owing to sickness. I am 62 years old and have two perfectly sound cars in the garage. Am I entitled to a medal?"

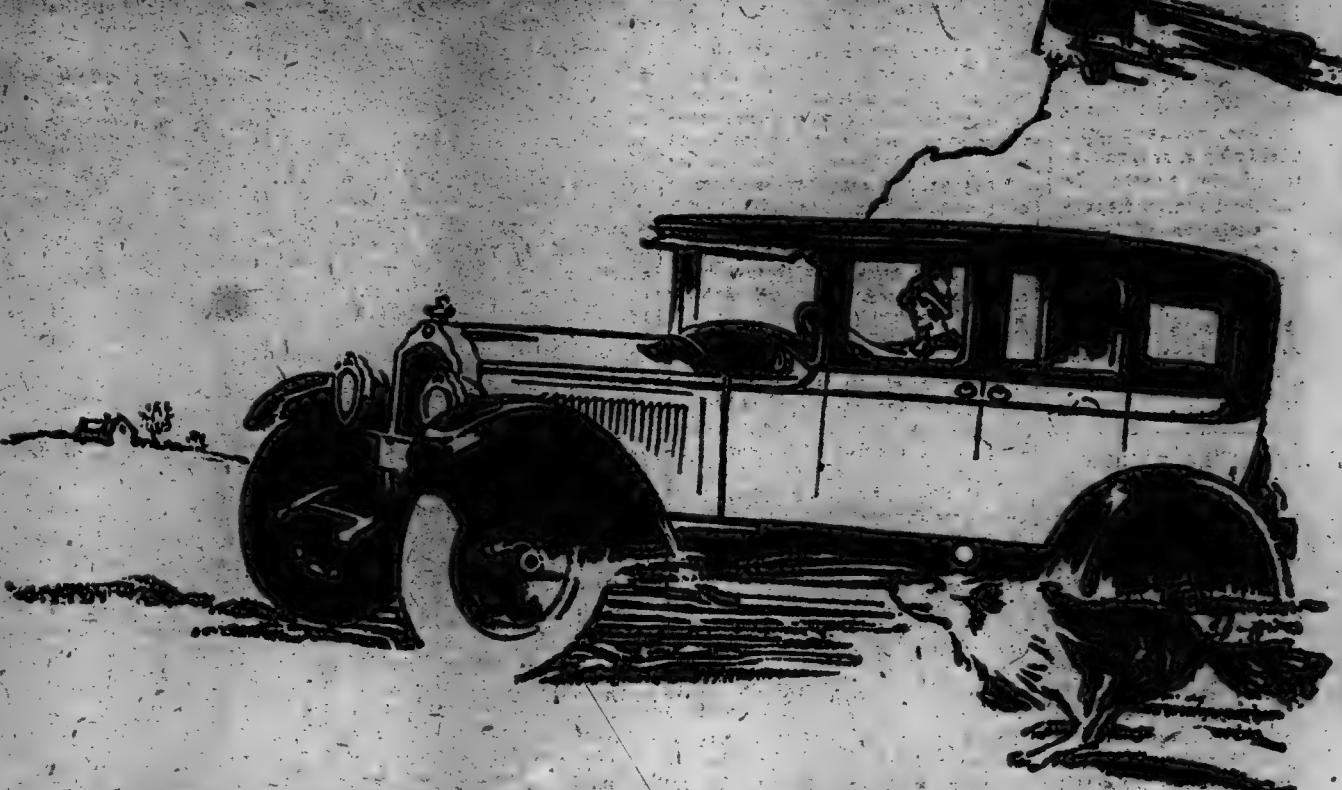
All Manhattan Mileage.

One log submitted gives a day to day story of determination, of grim and dogged effort that overcame many obstacles and made up many lost days, carrying the walker over the 1,000-mile mark within the appointed time. Almost every mile of his "pilgrimages" was taken on Manhattan Island. He began with the resolution to make his three miles every day, but toward the latter part of June the hot weather got the best of his spirit. He decided to lay off until the weather should be more favorable.

In October he started again, walking from his home in the Bronx to his office on Park Avenue, a distance of some seven miles, every morning. This meant getting out by 7 o'clock and resisting all the temptations of morning sleep. Things went well until, in December, he took a vacation of two weeks and was expected to wheel his small daughter's baby carriage on his walks. This slowed up his average, but later, when drawn for jury duty, he made up the difference. The first thing he did was to get out his map and measure the distance to the City Hall. Then he resolved to walk the ten miles every morning.

In Dr. Finley's opinion, the man, woman or child who does his three

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The advantages of the silent, super-smooth, super-efficient sleeve-valve engine—the only motor-car engine that actually improves with use—the supreme comfort of the magnificently-built Willys-Knight chassis and the richness of this car's

equipment and appointments admit of but few competitors in the luxury-group of fine automobiles.

The Knight sleeve-valve engine is a patented engine. Its general use is prohibited by law. Other car manufacturers would gladly pay millions of dollars for the privilege of using it. But this is not now permitted, nor will it be until the Knight engine patents in America expire 7 years hence.

The new Willys Finance Plan means a smaller down payment, smaller monthly payments, and the lowest credit cost in the industry.

Prices from \$1750 to \$2425, f. o. b. factory. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

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Jackson Heights Auto Sales Co., 23 Beller St., Elmhurst, N. Y.
Hamilton Auto Sales, 461 86th St., 50th St. and New Elmhurst Ave., 100th St. and 204th St., Elmhurst, N. Y.
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LONGFELLOW POEM SAVES OLD HOUSE

Scene of "Old Clock on the Stairs" Preserved When 1,000 Citizens Cite Sentimental Value of Pittsfield Dwelling

THE City Council of Pittsfield, Mass., recently refused to accept a recommendation of the city school commission that the historic Longfellow house, at 156 East Street, be used as part of a site for a new high school, and the property has thus been saved from destruction. The house once known as Elm Knoll, standing near the center of Pittsfield, was built in 1790, and there the poet wrote "The Old Clock on the Stairs" in 1845.

Longfellow's association with the house began with his honeymoon in 1843. He spent much time there in the summer until 1853, when the house was sold by Mrs. Grace Campbell Van Norden of New York and Pittsfield, a leading resident of Pittsfield. His daughter, Miss Harriet E. Plunkett, has lived in the house more than seventy years, and a part owner of the place, her nephew, Thomas F. Plunkett, also is an occupant with his wife and children. Mr. Plunkett's twin sons, Thomas F. and William R. Plunkett, sleep in the chamber that Longfellow occupied. A large old-fashioned chair in the room was a favorite of the poet. Other furniture in Miss Plunkett's possession include four Duncan Phyfe chairs.

Out in the garden is the picturesque vine-covered arbor where the poet spent many hours. The clock that Longfellow immortalized was reserved by his father-in-law, Mr. Appleton, and was kept in the house for sixteen years after it was sold. It was then taken to Boston by Thomas Appleton, and it is now one of the relics at Craigie house, the Cambridge home of the poet's daughter, Miss Alice Longfellow. The grandfather clock on the stairway in the Pittsfield house was bought by the late Mrs. Thomas F. Plunkett. It is similar in design to the one admired by Longfellow.

Longfellow's Romance. Thomas Gold, a Pittsfield lawyer, built the house. His law office was in the ell; there his safe may still be seen. It was used for many years by the late Edward Bellwood, historian of Pittsfield. The front parlor wall

paper is that which Gold imported from London. The paper was put on in blocks about eighteen inches square, and the pictures, rich with color, represent street and market scenes in Cairo, Egypt. Gold ordered the paper before the War of 1812; it did not arrive till 1815. This room is almost unchanged from Longfellow's day.

Mr. and Mrs. Gold were the parents of eleven children, the oldest of whom, Maria Theresa, was married in the home at 1806 to Nathan Appleton, a Boston textile manufacturer and merchant. Appleton's daughter, Frances Elizabeth, was touring with her father in Switzerland in 1837 when she first met Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The romance which began that year culminated in their marriage in July, 1843. The first two weeks of their honeymoon were spent at the poet's house in Cambridge; then they went on to Longfellow's ancestral home in Portland, Me.; after that they visited the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Gold, at the Pittsfield mansion, Elm Knoll. It was on this visit that the poet first made his acquaintance with the old clock standing on the broad landing of the stairs.

As it Was in Poet's Time. In Longfellow's time Elm Knoll was a two-story, square structure, surrounded by trees. The poet referred to it in his journal in 1846: "It is difficult to write in this house, so close to the trees." In the first stanza of "The Old Clock," Longfellow wrote:

Somewhat back from the village street,
Stands the old-fashioned Country Seat.
Across its antique portico
Tall poplar trees their shadows throw,
And from its station in the hall
An ancient timepiece says to all
"Forever—never
Never—forever."

Longfellow wrote "The Student Prince" and several other poems besides "The Old Clock" at this Pittsfield mansion. When Mr. Plunkett bought the house he added a story with a belustrated roof. The strange tale of Theodosia Her-

THOMAS HARDY MAKES A NEWSPAPER SPEAK



The Aged Newspaper Soliloquizes.

Yes, yes; I am old. In me appears
The history of a hundred years;
Empires, kings, captured births & deaths,
Strange fairs, & fleeting shibboleths,
Tragedy, comedy, through my page
Beyond all mummied on any stage.
Cold hearts beat hot; hot hearts beat cold;
And I beat on. Yes; yes; I am old.

Thomas Hardy

THOMAS HARDY, the "grand old man of English letters," recently wrote a poem entitled "The Aged Newspaper Soliloquizes," which was published in The London Observer and The New York Times on March 14.

So great was the interest aroused by the poem among American readers that Mr. Hardy was asked whether he would lend the manuscript to The New York Times for reproduction. He responded by mailing it from his home in Dorchester.

rick, a servant in the family of Thomas Gold, who owned the house up to 1827, is little known. Gold's funeral was elaborate, but the body was not viewed according to custom, "owing to the nature of the disease," it was said. The tale Theodosia told to friends at the time was that Gold from a second-story window had seen his own funeral procession. She said that the body in the coffin was one that had been brought from the Berkshire Medical College at night. She said that after midnight of the day of the funeral Tom Gold drove out of town and later called for Europe, where he believed for a number of years afterward.

Elm Knoll, now known as the Longfellow house, has been one of the literary shrines in the Berkshire Hills. Several hundred visitors every summer call at the house to see the interior. Sometimes they walk right in. Last Summer a luncheon party

that Miss Plunkett was giving was informally interrupted by sightseers.

When the School Commission first recommended taking the Longfellow and two adjoining properties for the high school, a group of women, headed by Mrs. Grace Campbell Van Norden of New York and Pittsfield, formed a working organization that obtained the names of 1,000 citizens who petitioned the town not to take the property. Other tracts, they contended, would serve as well. The Rev. Dr. Paul Revere Frothingham of Boston protested:

Historic Vandalism.

"We Americans seem to have a peculiar facility for robbing our towns and cities of their natural charms and places of historic interest. What would not the people of Boston give if they only had the Hancock house back again! But an injury of this kind done can never be remedied. What

people fail to remember is that houses and buildings of historic character are valuable assets to a community.

Tourists visit Pittsfield to see the house which Longfellow made famous by his "Old Clock on the Stairs," and there is destined to be a constant

stream of such visitors unless the landmark is removed."

The High School Commission announced that in case the city had taken the house the stairway would have been salvaged and placed in the new school building.

WOLVES RAID IN SEVERAL LANDS

Hard Winter Has Made Them Bold and Ready To Attack Human Beings — Have Even Gone After Automobiles and Wagons

DRIVEN by cold and hunger and the hard winter, wolves have in recent weeks been ravaging a number of European districts. Desperate, ravening packs left their mountain haunts and invaded the valleys and even the suburbs of cities in Russia, the Balkans and Northern Italy. Over the Canada border in British Columbia the Chief Lake and March Lake regions were visited by hordes of black timber wolves. They wrought such havoc among the moose and other big game as to cause the trappers and hunters there to organize drives against them.

Russia was the greatest sufferer from the wolf raids. Russian Turkestan reported the destruction of 50,000 cows, horses and sheep during the season of 1925-26, despite the organization of special detachments of the Red Army and local hunters for war upon the pests. In Moscow an epidemic of rabies, which killed many persons, was attributed to a plague of infected dogs and wolves infesting the suburbs of the capital. To prevent the wolves from filling the whole picture, a report from a remote point in the valley of the Lena River in Siberia told of five hunters being eaten by bears.

In Yugoslavia the wolves not only attacked cattle, but occupants of wagons and automobiles. In one instance they made a vain rally upon the passengers and crew of a railroad

train stalled in snow. Inhabitants of the smaller villages were compelled to look carefully after the doors of their stables and houses at night. In Italy wolves from the mountains in the Province of Umbria approached the very gates of Perugia. From the mountains of Lorraine packs ventured as far as the eastern border of the Sarre Valley in their search for food.

Some Wolves Reformed.

European writers point out that nearly every great war has been followed by wolf raids. The age-long warfare between man and beast is generally suspended during wars between nations, with a consequent increase in the animal population. In this case the wolves seem to have waited eight years—half a wolf's life. Perhaps a war-born generation grew up with reckless habits.

Following the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, Alsace-Lorraine and the Swiss Jura Mountains were overrun by wolves. They did much damage and several years elapsed before the efforts of hunters succeeded in reducing the wolf plague to normal proportions. After the Thirty Years' War, the Seven Years' War and the retreat of Napoleon's troops from Moscow, many parts of Germany were ravaged by wolves as never before since ancient days. During the World War the wolf played a gruesome part after some of the battles.

Amazing Endurance that proves Incomparable Quality

L. B. Miller, manager of the Pacific Coast Division of the Victor X-Ray Corporation of Chicago, drove his Wills Sainte Claire Six Roadster from San Francisco to Portland, Ore., and return in 40 hours and 53 minutes, breaking the best previous record by 7 hours and 7 minutes—13 hours faster than the trip is made by the Shasta Limited, the crack train of the Southern Pacific.

Mr. Miller's car was the identical Gray Goose without any alterations, with which he started the action last July by crossing the continent from New York to San Francisco in 102 hours and 45 minutes total elapsed time, breaking the world's record by 7 hours and 44 minutes.

Thus again, the essential differences of Wills Sainte Claire performance, particularly stamina and endurance, were demonstrated in a spectacular fashion.

The run started from the Ferry Building in San Francisco and was completed at the same point, Western Union checking the car out and in. The total distance was 1489 miles of continuous driving over the circuitous roads through the mountains and the time of 40 hours, 53 minutes was from the time Miller left the Ferry Building until his return to San Francisco.

Many cars can show fine bursts of speed—55, 60 and even 70 miles an hour for a short spurt is a commonplace, but cross-country records, such as this Wills Sainte Claire Roadster has made, demand sustained speed to an extraordinary degree.

Sustained high speed, hour after hour, without let-up, is a terrific test of endurance—a cruel and relentless strain on every part of the mechanism, the acid test of correct engineering, superb workmanship, and fine materials.

When it is realized that Mr. Miller is 52 years old and not a professional road driver this remarkable test of mechanical and physical endurance becomes even more remarkable.

No one need follow Mr. Miller's strenuous example to enjoy the advantages of the quality that makes the Wills Sainte Claire so different from all other cars. There is always a certain zest in the car's performance under any conditions that is an indescribable pleasure to the driver.

There is a keen satisfaction, too, in knowing these qualities are dependable and unfailing—which is one of the reasons why the car is so widely recognized by discerning buyers as the permanent investment in personal transportation.

You will find a ride in a Wills Sainte Claire a rare experience and a genuine pleasure, and this pleasure is yours for the asking.

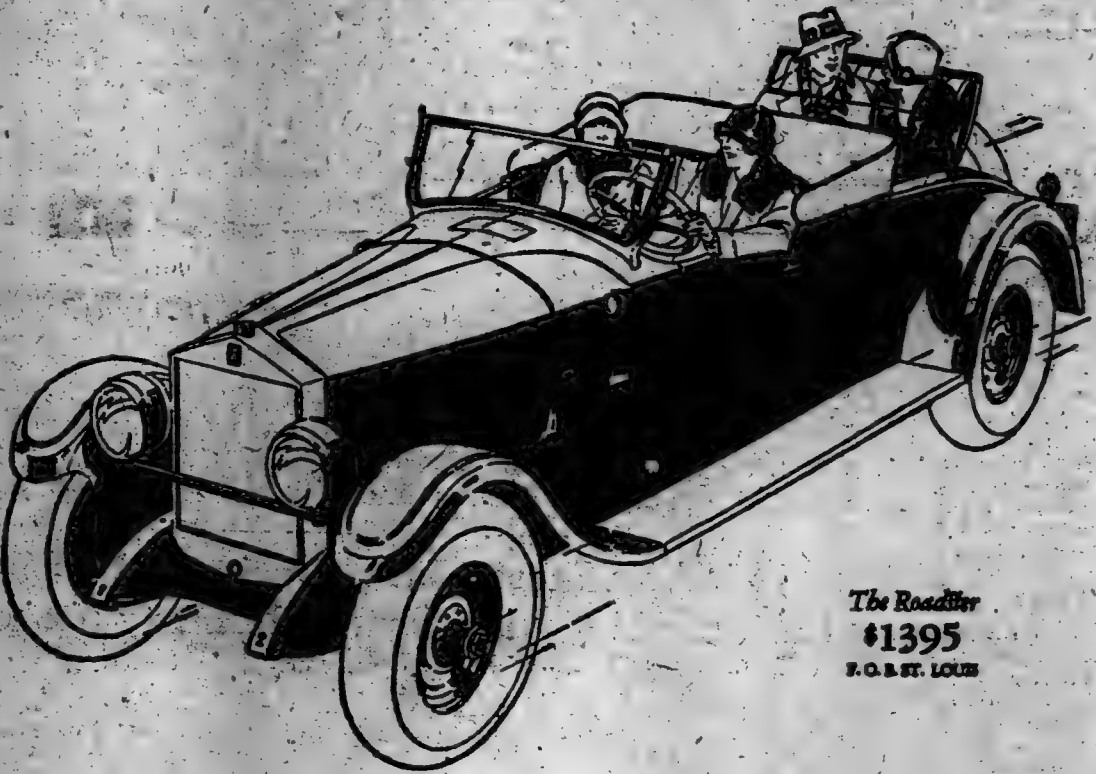
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CITY PLANS FOR MOTOR TRAFFIC

Government Survey to Relieve Chicago Congestion Shows Need of Wider Roads Connecting Outlying Sections

STUDENTS of civic traffic problems and motor vehicle congestion will find considerable instructive material in the report recently made by the Bureau of Public Roads giving the results of its survey of transportation conditions in Cook County, Ill., particularly in the zone surrounding Chicago. The survey was made under the joint supervision of Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the Bureau of Good Roads, and Major George H. Quinn, Superintendent of Cook County highways.

Chicago, like New York, Detroit and many other large cities has recognized in recent years the seriousness of traffic congestion and its menace to economic and satisfactory commercial growth. The survey was undertaken with the object of making a scientific study of the entire situation upon which might be based a proper highway improvement program for future years.

Under the auspices of the Chicago City Plan Commission a plan of major streets for Chicago has been worked out in which the county highway system is coordinated with the city plan. It includes the construction of pavements on approximately 838 miles of highway, of which approximately 248 miles must be opened as well as paved and the widening of approximately 67 miles of present pavement.

The completion of this plan will provide for Cook County, for Chicago and for the surrounding area a highway system which will serve the large volume of present highway traffic in the area and the expected increase of traffic in the immediate future. Work is under way and several miles of new construction was finished last year.

J. Gordon McKay, Chief of the Division of Highway Transport in the Bureau of Public Roads, and who directed the actual survey work, says in his report that the building of highways in the Chicago area, in spite of a continuous construction program, has not kept pace with the increasing volume of traffic. During the period, 1913 to 1925 there were constructed in the county 346 miles of paved highways at a cost of approximately \$10,440,000, nearly one mile of improved highway for every two square miles of area. Since 1920 the mileage of improved highway per registered motor vehicle has been steadily decreasing.

"On the basis of past experience," he says, "highway traffic may be expected to increase even more rapidly than population. The traffic is closely related to the number of traffic units as reflected in motor vehicle registration and the registration is increasing more rapidly than the population. In 1914, 31,899 motor vehicles were registered in Chicago, or one vehicle for 75.7 persons. In 1924 the registration of motor vehicles was 305,143, or one vehicle for 9.64 persons.

Chicago dominates the traffic on the highways of the country. More than 50 per cent. of all trucks recorded on county highways were registered in the city, and trucks registered in the city exceeded by 65 per cent. the trucks registered in the county exclusive of the city. It is probable that the distribution of passenger-car registration is quite similar.

The survey revealed the lack of continuous through routes from and to the city and outlying sections, a condition which exists in many other cities. It was pointed out that there is no continuous east-west route across the county between the Lincoln Highway, which crosses the southern part of the county, and 111th Street, twelve miles to the north. By the development of seven and one-half miles of new highway in that section it will be possible to provide five additional continuous east-west routes.

City Highway Problems.
A few miles of new road to close the gaps in the north-south highways will open three additional through routes. The same condition exists in other sections of the county. By paving approximately 680 miles of new highways a large number of present non-through routes will be connected and converted into through routes, and the traffic capacity of the system greatly increased.

Mr. McKay sums up the traffic difficulties, not only of Chicago but practically of all our large cities, very concisely as follows:

"The rapid growth of population and motor vehicle registration, the decrease of improved highway mileage in proportion to motor vehicle registration, the lack of improved city connections and sufficient through routes in this city, the lack of adjustment of the present highway system to traffic needs, gaps in the present highway system and the natural and artificial barriers to highway development are the principal causes of the inadequacy of the present highway system and of traffic congestion."

Discussing the delays and consequent costs and loss of time to the business community, he cites the fact that during an eight-hour period at a railroad crossing on Western Avenue, where traffic exceeds 15,000 vehicles per day, the crossing was blocked an average of 17 minutes per hour, and during one hour was closed 30 minutes.

The major purpose of the survey was to determine the character of road improvements on the basis of three important factors. They were: First, present and estimated future traffic density; second, the average daily number of motor trucks of large, medium and small capacity using various sections of the system; third, maximum wheel loads and the frequency of heavy gross loads and wheel loads.

"In general," explains Mr. McKay, "these factors govern the choice of

the type of pavement and the design and width of the improvement, though the final planning of each specific improvement must consider financial and physical factors, such as the cost of the improvement in relation to traffic use, topography, drainage, soil and subgrade conditions, and availability and cost of materials."

Looking ahead to traffic conditions in Chicago in 1930, the report gives an estimated motor vehicle registration of 670,500 cars, an increase of 110 per cent. over the 1924 figures. It is prophesied that Western Avenue near the city line may be expected to carry an average of 33,000 vehicles per day. At least five other routes may be expected to carry a daily average in excess of 10,000 vehicles near the city line.

"If the present ratio," adds Mr. McKay, "between average traffic and Sunday traffic continues until 1930, in excess of 20,000 vehicles may be expected to attempt to use each of these routes on the average Sunday. In view of the present congestion of traffic on these routes, particularly on Sundays, this great increase in traffic will result in impossible traffic conditions."

The proposed improvement plan, he states, must provide for highways which will provide efficient service to the large volume of present and expected future traffic. The additional present cost of high-type improvements will be more than equalized by savings in future highway maintenance costs and motor vehicle operating costs. Improvements must be designed to carry the expected volume of heavy truck traffic as well as the large total number of vehicles.

GASOLINE TAX YIELDS

\$146,000,000 IN 1925

FIGURES recently compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads showed that during 1925 the sum of \$146,028,940 was paid in gasoline taxes by motor vehicle operators. It is an increase of 50 per cent. over the amount collected in 1924 and four and one-half times the total of 1923. The increase is due to the larger number of motor vehicles, the adoption of the tax by States which had not previously imposed it and higher rates of taxation in several States.

The gasoline motor tax is collected by forty-four States and the District of Columbia. The four States which do not impose the tax are New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Massachusetts.

Of the total tax collected, \$102,065,218 was available for State highways, \$32,721,704 for county and local roads, \$217,393 was used in collection costs and \$11,024,027 went for other purposes.

The total tax amount was collected upon 6,457,783,294 gallons of gasoline, making the average tax rate 2.26 cents per gallon. The average consumption per vehicle was about 430 gallons. In the forty-four States in which the tax was levied the average amount paid by the motor vehicle operator was \$9.22.

The tax rate varies from 1 to 5 cents. South Carolina was the only State last year which imposed a 5-cent-per-gallon tax, but on Feb. 21 last Kentucky increased its rate from 3 to 5 cents, and last month Virginia advanced its rate from 3 to 4½ cents.

LATEST GARDNER SEDAN



Among the attractive Gardner models is a new seven-passenger sedan on the eight-cylinder chassis, 135-inch wheelbase. The body is long, low and luxuriously appointed. The interior is finished in fine mohair. Fittings include silk cords, vanity case and smoking set, silver-finish hardware, Circassian walnut panels and garnish rails. The exterior finish is of two-tone lacquer.

TRADE NOTES AND COMMENTS

THOMAS J. LITTLE JR., who recently resigned as chief engineer of the Lincoln car division of the Ford Motor Company, has been made Vice President in charge of engineering of Copeland Products, Inc., makers of electrical refrigeration systems in Detroit. Mr. Little is President of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

Robert B. Cole of the Hudson Motor Car Company of New York states that sales of Hudson and Essex cars in the metropolitan area within the last month have almost doubled the number during the same period.

Sales of Packard cars in the metropolitan territory during March exceeded those of any other month in the history of the New York Packard Company.

A new motor tourist camp will be opened on May 1 in the upper Bronx section on Conner Street, close to Boston Post Road and fronting 1,500 feet on the Hutchinson River. It will be known as Camp Broadway. There is a community house with electric kitchen facilities, restaurant, hot and cold showers, children's playground and tent accommodations.

Captain "Eddie" Rickenbacker announces that there will be no price changes, neither up nor down, during the balance of the present season; and no model changes are anticipated in the same period. The company, he says, is highly satisfied with its present line of Rickenbacker sixes and eights and sees no reason for changing construction or sales policy.

Nash and Ajax shipments in March were 16,265 cars. This is the nineteenth consecutive month that the Nash business has shown an increase over the corresponding month of the previous year.

With a total of 65,041 automobiles produced during March, the Chevrolet Motor Company broke all previous monthly records. The original March schedule was set for 57,000 cars.

The C. H. Jennings firm, metropolitan Dodge Brothers' car distributors, reports sales in March in its territory aggregated 1,297 cars, exceeding March last year by 774 cars. It made a new record sales month for the firm.

Y. T. Trumble has been appointed chief engineer of the F. B. Stearns Company of Cleveland. He was formerly with the Olds Motor Company.

The Marmon Automobile Company of New York is holding a Spring show of special designs in motor cars at Broadway and Sixty-second Street. There are a number of special features which distinguish the interiors. They comprise treatments of new upholstery, lighting schemes, distinctive hardware, trimming and finishing.

Velle interests in the metropolitan district have been taken over by the W. A. G. Motors Corporation, headed by W. A. George, sales and service headquarters all at 40 West Sixty-second Street.

The Buick Motor Company in March shipped from the factory 23,305 cars, a new monthly record. The previous high mark was in October, 1925, when 22,890 cars were sent out. That record, however, has been broken every month this year. In January the shipments were 23,265 cars, and in February the record was 23,294 cars.

Robert P. Aull has been appointed in charge of sales analysis with the Willis-Overland Company of Toledo. He was formerly with the Dodge Brothers Motor Company.

The Clymer windshield spotlight patent has been held valid in the United States District Court of the Northern District of Illinois. Under the patent the Pyral Night Guide is sole licensee.

AUTO SERVICE METHODS AT NATIONAL SHOWS
An important feature of the New York and Chicago national automobile shows in January, 1927, will be demonstrations of modern methods of servicing motor cars and trucks. Samuel A. Miles, in announcing this addition, states that the two big shows will contain a segregated operating and demonstrating service equipment section. It will be arranged so as to appeal both to the trade and the public, with the object of promoting the use of modern machinery and tools and scientific methods in automotive service work.

The automotive maintenance equipment show, which was conducted in the Spring of 1924 and 1925 in connection with the national automotive service convention at Detroit, will not be held this year.

It is intended to have the service equipment sections open only to the trade during the early part of the day, making it convenient for manufacturers to demonstrate and equipment users to study the machinery on exhibit. In the evening it will be open for the education of the motoring public.

HIGHER SPEED IN BROOKLYN PARKS

Success of One-Way System in Reducing Accidents in Prospect Park May Lead to Its Adoption for Central Park

PARK Commissioner James J. Brown of Brooklyn states that the recent decision to make the main drives in Prospect Park one-way thoroughfares has been successful in reducing motor accidents. The rule went into effect last February, and during that month only two accidents in the park were reported and these were due to skidding on the ice. Statistics of the Brooklyn Park Department show that in 1924 and 1925 there were 622 automobile accidents in the park. The one-way system was adopted to see if it would help in reducing the accident list.

This Prospect Park experiment has attracted the interest of Commissioner Gallatin of the Manhattan park system. He is said to be watching it carefully and if it continues to show successful results the plan may be adopted for Central Park.

Defective or glaring headlights were evidently to blame for last year's accident list in Prospect Park, for Commissioner Brown found in analyzing the various causes that many accidents were due to the fact that drivers were blinded by the lights of approaching cars.

Another innovation established by the new Brooklyn Commissioner is increasing the speed limit from fifteen to twenty miles an hour in Prospect Park and the Eastern Parkway and to twenty-five miles an hour on Ocean Parkway. These higher speed regulations in the park have been sanctioned by the Commissioners in other boroughs.

"Speed in the parks and parkways is a matter under the control of the Board of Park Commissioners," says Commissioner Brown, explaining the recent changes in the current issue of the Long Island Auto Courier, published by the Long Island Automobile Club. "I introduced a resolution empowering each Commissioner to raise

the limits under his own jurisdiction. The other members voted with me, but have not yet taken advantage of the resolution.

"When I took office the legal limit in the parks and on the parkways was fifteen miles per hour. From my own experience I know that very few drivers hold down to fifteen miles per hour, and that those who do merely interfere with the others, endangering everybody. I could not see the sense of making all drivers lawbreakers and determined to secure a schedule of speed limits more in accord with general custom.

"Another item in this year's park program, which cannot be put into effect so promptly, has to do with shrubbery along the driveways. There is no question that the shrubbery of Prospect Park is very beautiful, but it is also true that in a number of cases it has been absolutely dangerous. Many accidents have been caused by the inability of drivers to see approaching cars or pedestrians at a crossing, the view being obstructed by bushes.

"An unobstructed view of at least 100 feet is essential at every crossing, in my opinion. It has been decided that wherever the foliage does not permit such a view the shrubbery must be moved. This will take some time, as scores of places need attention."

BALLOON TIRE CHANGING

A SIMPLE way to mount a balloon tire and rim on a wheel is to insert the valve stem through the wheel hole while the wheel is around on one side instead of at the top.

Once the stem is in the hole, the tire can be lifted up and on the wheel by simply turning the latter a quarter turn. This saves actually lifting the tire. The wheel should not be too high off the ground.

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OLD AND NEW WORLD TO EXCHANGE PICTURES BY RADIO

DISCOVERY MADE 84 YEARS AGO IS BASIS FOR PHOTO-RADIO

Captain R. H. Ranger, Inventor, Says Development Started in 1842—He Tells How the Old and New Systems Work

COMMERCIAL transmission of pictures across the Atlantic will begin next month, according to an announcement made by officials of the Radio Corporation of America attending the conference of the International Wireless Committee at Monte Carlo. A test is scheduled for April 20 between New York and London, when personal messages exchanged between President Coolidge and King George in their own handwriting may be sent across the sea.

The science of picture transmission is as old as wire communication, and was not born suddenly with radio, Captain R. H. Ranger, inventor of the pen-and-ink photo-radio system, points out in this month's issue of the proceedings of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

"Transmission of pictures electrically had its inception almost at the same time as straight telegraphy," said Captain Ranger. "In 1842 Alexander Bain, an English physicist, first proposed a device to send pictures from one place to another by electric wires. His plan is so basically correct that it is only right at the beginning to show the simplicity of his plan and how, generally, we are following in his footsteps.

"He had two pendulums, which were arranged electrically in such a manner that if one preceded the other by a slight amount of the time of a stroke it was held until the other had reached the same position, when both began a new stroke. These swinging pendulums were the basic synchronizers which are necessary in the transmission of pictures. On each stroke, a tablet descended a notch at a time at the side of the pendulum. At the transmitting station the swinging arm of the pendulum carried a small contactor which rode over type faces, making the appropriate electric contacts to be sent to the distant receiver where a similar swinging pendulum was tracing the path across a piece of paper. By chemical action, the electricity received from the transmitter would color the paper at the receiver to give an impression of the original.

Elements of Radio-Photos. Captain Ranger explained that these are the basic elements of all picture transmission by wire and radio. First, the synchronous action covering a surface point by point at both transmitting and receiving stations. The identification of the point value to correspond between the transmitter and receiver.

Twenty-four years have passed since this initial step and thousands have been employed in the field of research, yet all the fundamental conceptions of solving the problem were not realized until recent years. The development of accurate instruments is given credit for workers being able to produce radio-pictures from the great storehouse of information collected for eighty years.

"It has taken eighty years," said Captain Ranger, "from the first invention to come to commercial operation because it is inherently more difficult to send a picture than it is to send a telegraph message or the voice. Picture transmission requires exactly what these two other transmissions do, which is to depend upon intensity variation with time; but it must do the additional job of indicating the points on an area for which these values must be represented. Furthermore, whereas with the eye a whole picture is taken in at a glance due to the fact that there are separate eye nerves for each portion of the area covered by the picture, in communication channels, we are naturally restricted to taking a point at a time by each communication channel. Therefore, practically every system to date has been, and still is, on the basis of dividing the picture up into small unit areas and to transmit their values one after the other."

Other exhibitors include the Radio Corporation of America, the Allen Manufacturing Company, both Jewell and Weston, manufacturers of indicating meters, the Allen D. Cardwell Company, Tobe Deutchmann and the Burgess Battery Company.

The feature of the convention is to be a course of lectures covering six hours and given by the foremost authorities on short-wave amateur and broadcast reception and transmission.

KANSAS CITY STATION LINKED WITH NEW YORK
Station WDAF of Kansas City, Kan., has been added to WEAF's chain. This station has contracted to take programs originating in New York on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 7 to 11 o'clock Eastern Standard Time.

Ann Pennington will be interviewed over station WOR on Wednesday at 9:45 P. M.

LATEST COPYRIGHT BILL AVOIDS ROYALTY FIXED BY CONGRESS

IN the third and latest copyright bill introduced by Representative Vestal of Indiana, he attempts to avoid Congress fixing the amount of royalties payable to owners of copyrighted compositions used for broadcasting purposes. Expressing the belief that the Dill-Vestal bill, now pending in the House and Senate, will be passed because they would require Congress to stipulate a price for broadcasting compositions, Mr. Vestal believes his newest bill would have a better chance for favorable consideration.

"The new bill I have introduced," Mr. Vestal explained, "provides that radio broadcasters, hotel orchestras, cabarets, in fact anybody playing copyrighted music, shall have the right to deal directly with the owner of the music.

"Also it provides that if the owner of the copyright wants to reserve the right for broadcasting he must so state and fix the price so that the broadcaster, hotel, or whoever wants to use it may know exactly what he must pay for it.

"And further, the bill provides that the owner of the copyright shall fix some accessible place on such music—on phonograph, disc, cylinder or other contrivance for the mechanical reproduction, a notice of the amount of royalty prescribed for any use of such music for public performance for profit.

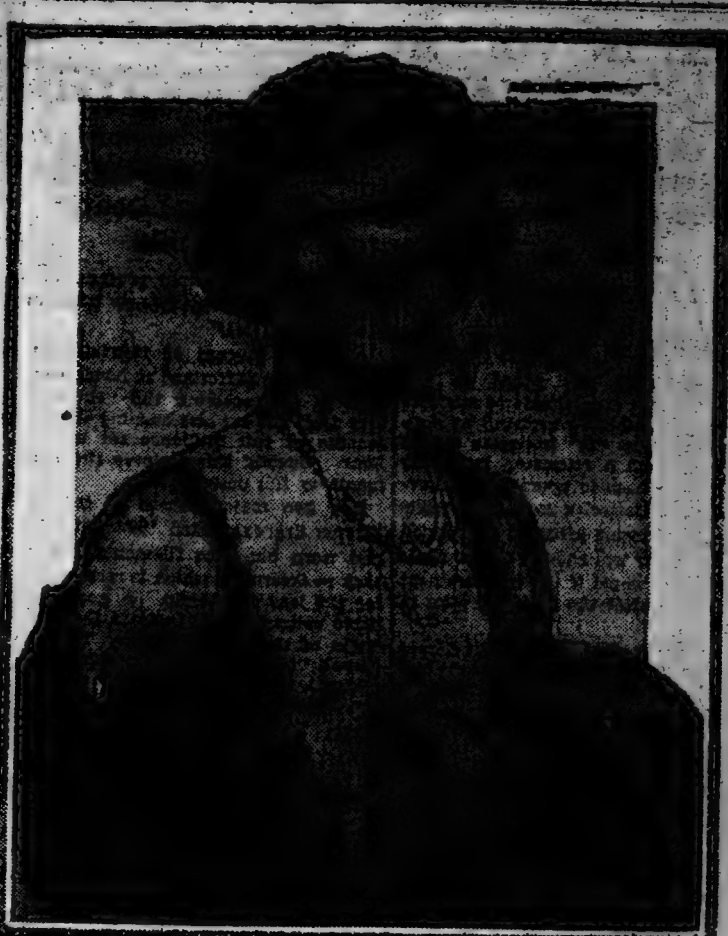
"Thus the copyright owner fixes his price instead of the matter of

price being put up to Congress. Likewise, when the music is released for the purpose of broadcasting to one, it is released to all."

WGN TO RECREATE OLD-TIME PRIZEFIGHTS

The second of a series of "Old Time Prizefights" will be presented by WGN Saturday evening at 9:30 o'clock, Central Standard Time. Listeners will be taken back into the past to view the famous Sullivan-Corbett fight at New Orleans, when "John L." lost the championship of the world to the phantom from San Francisco.

Unique means have been devised to recreate these battles that are famous in the lore of fistiana. Listeners are asked to imagine themselves and their radio sets back in the last century while WGN broadcasts the fight just as it does its big sports features today, with microphones to catch the cheers of the crowd and the sounds of the contest. Quix Ryan is at the microphones during the battle, describing the scene, the actions of the crowd and the work of the two pugilists in much the same manner he announces a football or baseball game today. The entire scene is rebuilt in the WGN studio, with local color supplied by all the various means known to radio. The running story of the fight is derived from eyewitness descriptions of the scene and from old newspaper reports.



Frieda Hempel, Soprano, Scheduled to Sing in a Radio Recital Tonight Between 9:15 and 10:15 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, Over WJZ and Fourteen Other Broadcasters.

RADIO NARRATIVE OF DANIEL

Program on Tuesday From Fourteen Stations Will Centre Around Biblical Story of the Lion's Den

THE program to be radiated by WEAF and a chain of stations Tuesday from 9 to 10 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, will centre around Harvey Enders' musical setting of Vachel Lindsay's poem, "Daniel."

The poem, while it does not follow the biblical narrative of Daniel in its entirety, it is a modern interpretation of one or two of the outstanding incidents of Daniel's life. The incident of Daniel in the lions' den is one which is prominently mentioned throughout the book. The story of Daniel as interpreted by this song begins with the tale of the lions which King Darius, the Mede, kept in a den and which daily fed upon Christian men. Daniel, who is cast in the role of a servant of Darius, was a Christian, and because he continually talked religion was thrown into the lions' den.

King Darius commands the lions to "bite Daniel" and the lions' reply was "We want Daniel." The story continues with the angel Gabriel chaining the lions and releasing Daniel from the den, whereupon the King restores him to his former position. Throughout the balance of the hour an instrumental and vocal group will be heard in a program of selections of miscellaneous character.

The transmitters linked with WEAF will be WEEI, WFI, WCAE, WGR, WJZ, WOC, KSD, WJAR, WCCO, WTAG, WGN, WEAR and WBAI.

Through the courtesy of several brokerage houses, station WBAI is daily broadcasting market reports every alternating half hour from 10:30 A. M. until 4:00 P. M.

The opening quotations are sent over the air at 10:30 A. M. and the closing reports at 3:30 P. M., with the respective changes between these hours.

One of the biggest events of the coming week will be a saxophone concert of Rudy Wiedoeft, saxophonist, and five other artists, to be broadcast from Aeolian Hall Saturday at 8:30 P. M. by WJZ, WRC and WGY. Supporting the saxophonists will be Virginia Rae, soprano, and Franklin Baur, tenor.

Favorite musical compositions of noted people will be the feature of a community program to be radiated by WEAF, Cincinnati, at 11 P. M. Eastern Standard Time, tomorrow. The entertainers will be: Paul Althouse, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Marguerite Liszewska, pianist; Waldemar Giese, baritone; Kathryn Boyer, soprano, and the Cincinnati Community Orchestra.

An address by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will be broadcast by WGY on Tuesday at 8:15 P. M., direct from the Barclay Theatre, Schenectady.

A mixed chorus of eighty-five voices, assisted by a symphonic ensemble, will

present "The Death of Minnehaha" and three groups of folk songs from WJZ on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Philharmonic Woodwind Ensemble will be heard in a musical program from WEAF Friday evening at 8:15 o'clock. The players are recruited from the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

NEW SERIES OF TALKS SCHEDULED FOR KDKA
HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES OF 1926, the general topic of a new series of talks to be broadcast from the University of Pittsburgh studio of Station KDKA.

Dr. John W. Oliver, head of the Department of History at the university, will give the first talks. The series follows:

Tuesday, April 13, 8:15 P. M.—"America's First Declaration of Independence."

Tuesday, April 20, 8:15 P. M.—"George Rogers Clark's Conquest of the Northwest."

On the evening of April 12, Roger L. Sargent, Professor in the Department of English at Pittsburgh University, will read a group from the poems selected this year in the Witter Bynner poetry prize contest. This contest, which is conducted annually for high school students of the United States, closed recently. The poems which Mr. Sargent will read will include the prize poem.

Dr. O. F. Hedenburg will speak Wednesday evening, April 14, on "Home Disinfectants and Insecticides." On Friday evening, April 16, Professor George A. Scott of the Department of Physics will give his ninth radio chat.

FINDS NEW ORLEANS IN STATIC POCKET
RETURNING from a trip to Atlanta, Nashville, New Orleans, Jacksonville, Tampa and Miami, W. E. Downey, technical radio expert of the Department of Commerce, reports enthusiasm for radio at all points excepting Key West.

"The stations I visited are doing good work," Mr. Downey said, "and programs are very much appreciated by the people in those vicinities."

Mr. Downey also reported that static conditions were giving some trouble. He found it worst in New Orleans, where it was frequently impossible for them to get anything outside of Texas and a few Chicago stations. KDKA, he added, was the most constantly heard. He said that New Orleans seemed to be in a sort of static pocket at the present time.

His trip was part of a program mapped out by the Department of Commerce to see what the needs of certain radio districts might be; on the chance the Department of Commerce secures the added appropriations provided for in the bill now pending in the Senate.

FRIEDA HEMPEL SINGS TONIGHT OVER CHAIN OF 15 STATIONS

Operatic Soprano Will Be Assisted by Erno Balogh, Pianist, and Louis P. Fritze, Flutist—Other Features This Week

FRIEDA HEMPEL, operatic soprano, assisted by Erno Balogh, pianist, and Louis P. Fritze, flutist, will be heard tonight between 9:15 and 10:15 Eastern Standard Time, through WEAF and fourteen other stations.

The program follows:

On the Last Day of Summer.....Frieda Hempel
The Czechoslovak.....Erno Balogh
The Last Day of Summer.....Louis P. Fritze
The Czechoslovak.....Erno Balogh
The Last Day of Summer.....Frieda Hempel
The Czechoslovak.....Erno Balogh

The broadcasters linked with the Broadway station will be: WEEI, WCAE, WJAR, WGR, WCAE, WEAF, WJZ, WOC, WCCO, WGN, WEAR, KSD, WTAG and WFI.

Miss Frances Alda, soprano, will sing over this chain of stations next Sunday from 9:15 to 10:15 P. M., and the Bohemian Chorus will be heard on April 25 at the same hour and over the same network of transmitters.

Speeches at the dinner commemorating the centennial of the New York Central Railroad on Saturday, at 9:30 P. M., will be broadcast by WGY and WJZ. Channery M. Dewey will be the principal speaker.

April 17, 1926, marks the 100th anniversary of the granting of a charter to the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, the pioneer steam railroad in New York State, operating between Albany and Schenectady.

The opera "Martha" will be broadcast by WJZ tonight at 8 o'clock. The same opera will be radiated on Tuesday at 8:30 o'clock by WJZ.

Sasha Culbertson, violinist, and a string quartet will entertain tomorrow at 10 P. M., through the microphone of WJZ.

The Salsam Temple band of New Jersey will be heard over station WOR Wednesday at 10:15 P. M.

Talks by representatives of The Associated Press will be radiated by WJZ on Wednesday nights from 9:30 to 10:05 o'clock. The speakers scheduled are: April 14, L. F. Curtis, Superintendent of Markets and Elections;

Music characteristic of New England will be broadcast by Nathaniel Shilb and the Salsam Orchestra Thursday from 8:15 to 9 P. M., over stations WEAF, WEEI, WFI, WCAE, WLB, WEAF, WJZ, WEAR and WGR.

The Anglo-Pennians will be heard at 10 o'clock Friday evening through WEAF, WEEI, WCAE, WJAR, WTAG, WCAE, WOC, WGN, WCCO, WJZ, KSD, WEAR and WOR. Their program will open with an obituary and terminate with a solo played upon the English horn.

Between these two selections there will be heard "By the Ganges," "Chinese Lullaby," "A Song of India," and "Sweet Japonaise."

LISTENING-IN ON THE RADIO
An ensemble concert under the direction of George F. Cranberry will be broadcast by WEAF Saturday at 11 A. M. direct from Carnegie Hall. Mary Craig, soprano of the De Feo Opera Company, will be the assisting artist. A feature of the program will be twenty-two pianos playing simultaneously. One hundred and eight pianists will participate in the concert.

David Stanley Smith will be the composer to be heard in the half hour known as "A Half Hour with American Composers" to be broadcast through WEAF on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Smith is the dean of the School of Music of Yale University and also the conductor of the New Haven Symphony Orchestra and the Horatio Parker Choir.

The male choir of St. Mary's Church in Brooklyn will sing over station WGBS Tuesday at 8:30 P. M.

Beginning tonight from 6 to 7 o'clock, WEAF will broadcast Shakespeare's plays on Sunday evenings. The broadcast tonight will be "Julius Caesar."

The Columbia University lecturer to be heard by the radio audience of WEAF tomorrow at 7 P. M. will be Professor John Erskine, author of "The Private Life of Helen of Troy" and in charge of the English Department at the university. He will speak on "English" on Tuesday at 8 P. M. Professor Erskine will speak from WGBS.

Verdi's opera, "Rigoletto," in tabloid form, will be broadcast tomorrow from 10 to 11 P. M., by stations WEAF, WOC, WCAE, WJAR, WCAE, WTAG, WTIC, WBAI and KSD. The soloists will be Genia Zilinska, soprano; Elvira Boni, soprano; Grace Leslie, contralto; Giuseppe di Benedetto, tenor; Carl Rollins, baritone, and Nina Ruid, bass.

The Davis Saxophone Octet will be heard on Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. through WEAF, WOC, WCAE, WEAF, WCAE, WJAR, WTAG, WEEI and WGR. Among the selections to be played are "The March of the Toys" by Victor Herbert, "Sweet and Low," "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms" and the Florida Saxophone Sextet "Let Me, Pretty Maiden."

Another presentation by the recently formed WEAF Light Opera Company under the direction of Cesare Sodero, will take place on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock through WEAF and several other stations which are members of the chain. The light opera "Two Vagabonds" by Jakobowski will be rendered with the following soloists: Ivy Scott, soprano; Joy Sweet, contralto; Harvey Hindermeyer and George O'Brien, tenors; Frank Johnson, baritone, and Jack Oakley, bass.

A selection from Ptolemy's "Martha" will be the feature of the half hour concert to be rendered by the Anglo

Debate on League of Nations Over WNYC Thursday

A DEBATE between Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan and Rear Admiral William L. Rodgers on the subject, "Shall the United States Join the League of Nations?" will be broadcast by WNYC Thursday, beginning at 9 P. M. Major Gen. O'Ryan will uphold the affirmative and Admiral Rodgers the negative side.

The debate will be held at the dinner under the auspices of the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association at the Hotel Astor, given to Commanders and Americanization Chairmen from 100 poets of the American Legion.

John B. Marsh, Chairman of the New York County Organization of the Legion, will preside over the debate.

COLLEGES ORGANIZE FOR BROADCASTING
EXPANSION of educational broadcasting is contemplated in plans of the rapidly growing College and University Association of Broadcasters Stations, under the direction of Dr. C. A. Culver, Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., and J. C. Jensen of Nebraska Wesleyan University at Union

Verity Place, Neb. It is their belief that radio is from its nature primarily an educational agency. The college broadcasters organized for the purpose of safeguarding and extending technical and educational features.

Among the members of the association are WEA, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.; WEEB, Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.; WEAQ, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio; KFAK, Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.; WOI, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; WEAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.; WMAZ, Mercer University, Macon, Ga.; KFAA, Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

WBAQ, Millikin University, Decatur, Ill.; WPAK, North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College, N. D.; WHAD, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.; WVEW, St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.; RUBD, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.; WTAW, Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas.

KFUT, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; KWUC, Western Union College, Le Mars, Iowa; WABQ, Harvard College Radio Club, Haverford, Pa.; KFDY, South Dakota State College of A. and M. Arts, Brookings, S. D.; KFMO, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.; WSUI, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; WCUW, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

WGBH, University of Mississippi, University Postoffice, Miss.; KFJM, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.; KOAC, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.; KFEA, Colorado State "Teacher" College, Greeley, Col.; WGBX, University of Maine, Orono, Me.; KFHA, Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, Col.; and KWBC, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

BRITISH RADIO CHAIN NEARING COMPLETION
THE British Postmaster General, Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, has recently made the following statement before the House of Commons in connection with the Imperial wireless chain:

"The contractors hope to complete the Bodmin and Bridgewater stations, which are to be used for the Canadian and South African services, early in April, and the Grimby and Skegness stations, which are to be used for the Indian and Australian services, in August next. The corresponding stations in India and the Dominions will, it is understood, be completed about the same time as the English stations.

"The tests of the Rugby station show that it can be received in all parts of the world. The station has been used regularly for the official Wireless News Service since Jan. 1, and for the transmission of long-distance radiotelegrams to ships since Jan. 31. Owing to its world-wide range, messages can be sent from Rugby to ships at any point on the high seas, however remote; and considerable use is being made of the new facilities thus afforded. The question of operating other services from Rugby is under consideration."

The Harvard Freshman Glee Club will feature the broadcast from Station WBB at 8:45 P. M. on Tuesday.

New Radio Reproducer

The new radio reproducer, "Speak-O-Light," does away with the unsightly and awkward radio horn or box loud speaker. It is a product of five years extensive research by expert radio engineers. Guaranteed as to tone quality and volume.

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ONE-FIFTH OF RURAL HOMES USE RADIO

RADIO'S VALUE ON THE FARM REVEALED BY 1200 SCOUTS

Survey Covering 18,456 Farms in Forty-two States Gives Impresarios of the Ether Information for Program Structure

ONE-FIFTH of the farm homes in the United States have radio sets, according to a survey of more than eighteen thousand farm homes made by representatives of WLS, Chicago.

Twenty-five per cent. of the farmers prefer music to any other program; 24 per cent. are making the most of the practical side of radio, using the receivers regularly to get the daily weather and market reports. This was found to be especially true among corn belt farmers in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana and Ohio, where 42 per cent. report that they rely almost entirely on weather and market information which the radio brings them.

Down in the cotton country, both east and west of the Mississippi, 3 per cent. only give this as an important feature of their radio programs.

The farmer is just beginning to realize the educational value of his radio set, according to officials of WLS.

Only 16 per cent. are interested in the farm schools and lectures offered by universities and other agricultural organizations. Radios are relatively few in the cotton States west of the Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Louisiana, but 26 per cent. of them are tuned in regularly to the call of the school bell.

Twenty-three per cent. of the corn belt farmers are going to school fairly regularly via radio. These three are the sections best served by stations which specialize in programs for farm folk.

Church and sports via radio make little appeal to the farmer, according to his wife's report on him.

Household Talks Popular. Farm women generally prefer the household home-makers' programs, for 41 per cent. tune-in on these most frequently. Thirty-one per cent. prefer musical programs, 8 per cent. want lectures, 1 per cent. are especially interested in farm talks on gardens and poultry, and 3 per cent. enjoy their radio most for the church services and sacred music it brings them.

The housewives of New England poll the largest vote for the home-makers' hour, with its hints on economics and new recipes; corn belt farm wives run them a close second, probably due to the circumstances that these two sections are close to stations which specialize in programs of help and interest to rural homes.

Farm women in the tobacco lands, Kentucky and the Virginias, seem to prefer music, and they likewise are the most enthusiastic about church and religious programs. Women in the cotton-growing States west of the Mississippi enjoy the serious, educational programs; 37 per cent. will always "fish" around in the ether after a lecture for distant stations.

But farm folk, on the whole, are not prone to be fussy about the kind of entertainment they can get over the air; 18 per cent. of the men and 16 per cent. of their wives refuse to state a preference, because they like it all so well.

The most radios are found in the New England States, New York and

Pennsylvania, where they have invaded 38 per cent. of the homes. The central corn belt, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, runs a close second with 33 per cent. But the eastern cotton States should be the radio salesman's paradise, for radio has found its way into only 3 per cent. of the homes, according to the survey of WLS.

The survey covers 18,456 typical American farm homes in forty-two States, and was gathered by some twelve hundred scouts or observers, each of whom studied carefully the conditions in a small group of homes in her own neighborhood. The survey is being made in an effort to help the farm woman herself to find out how her home, her working conditions, her chances for social life and health protection for her families compare with those of women in other walks of life.

Farm Council Survey. Radio is changing the marketing methods of entire groups of farmers, according to a nation-wide survey recently concluded by the National Farm Radio Council.

Importance of radio in the marketing of farm products is illustrated in the National Farm Radio Council survey by reports from forty-three States, more than 46 per cent. of the replies giving specific examples of cash savings effected by the use of radio. Practically every report indicated the importance and value to the farmer of having market reports from twenty-four to forty-eight hours earlier than they are obtainable through any other medium.

Typical of hundreds of reports of the farmer's use of radio in marketing is this one from a farmer living near Keytesville, Mo.: "Radio reported hogs due to drop in two days. Shipped at once. Saved \$150. In same week put off having because of storm warning. This prevented heavy loss of hay."

In conducting this nation-wide radio survey the council gathered and tabulated 44,650 individual expressions. The survey was conducted in co-operation with fifteen farm public relations with an aggregate circulation of 8,086,409, 450 county agents, 200 boys and girls' club leaders, 150 home demonstration agents, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, several hundred teachers of vocational agriculture, deans of thirty-seven colleges and several radio stations.

"Ninety-five per cent. of farmer-radio owners," the survey shows, "think of their radios as a utility as well as an amusement device. They think of it as a utility because it brings to them market reports from twenty-four to forty-eight hours earlier than obtainable in any other way. These enable the farmer to market his produce to his greatest advantage."

In forty-three States the number of farms reporting radio sets, Illinois, whose farms number 253,601, leads with 27,434 sets. Then comes New York with 188,754 farms and 24,620 sets.

TRADE NEWS AND COMMENT

THE New York University Bureau of Business Research has just completed a survey of 209 radio dealers in New York to determine what manufacturers have the greatest distribution. The results revealed that Fada and Atwater-Kent tie for first place among sporting goods stores, each having 53 per cent. distribution. The Radio Corporation of America comes next with 47 per cent., Eagle next with 33 per cent. and Stromberg-Carlson has 20 per cent.

In electrical outlets Atwater-Kent is first with 49 per cent. and Fada second with 37 per cent.; then comes Stromberg-Carlson with 29, Freshman with 26 and Freed-Eisemann with 23.

In auto supply stores Fada and Atwater-Kent tie for first place with 42 per cent. each in distribution in this type of outlet. Radio Corporation of America runs third. In hardware stores Atwater-Kent is the only manufacturer with heavy distribution. In radio stores Atwater-Kent runs 47 per cent. and Fada 37, with Freshman at 28 per cent. In music stores Atwater runs 68 per cent. and Fada 30 per cent., the investigation covering in this type only 49 stores.

According to the survey, the six manufacturers with leading distribution in the five boroughs of New York City are: Atwater-Kent, 56 per cent.; Fada, 36; Radio Corporation of America, 29; Freed-Eisemann, 21; Stromberg-Carlson, 17.

The investigation disclosed these six and two others with 11 per cent. distribution and 129 other brands. An interesting point was that some very well known sets had only between five and ten per cent. distribution in the New York market.

The radio industry has more than doubled its consumption of copper during the last two years and is now approximating 10,000,000 pounds a year.

Fifth Annual Chicago Radio Show in the Coliseum, Oct. 11-17.

The Bruno Radio Corporation, parts manufacturers, with offices for the past several years at 221 Fulton Street, New York, announces its removal to a larger plant at 40 Paynter Avenue, Long Island City.

The new factory is being devoted to the manufacture of low-loss inductances, the recently designed bakelite shaft variable condenser, micrometer and straight line frequency dials, pilot light battery switches and aluminum shelf brackets. An experimental laboratory is being fitted out with measuring instruments for research work.

A resistor manual has been published by the Daven Radio Corporation, dealing with the subject of resistance coupled amplification. It explains resistance coupling and gives photographs and wiring diagrams of resistance coupled circuits.

F. A. D. Andrea, Inc., has announced a specially built long wave neutrodyne receiver designed to receive both the normal 200 to 600 meter band and the 1,050 to 2,500 meter band.

The circuit is designed to tune in such stations as Daventry, England, 5XX, transmitting on 1,000 meters. The set was specifically designed for use in England and on the Continent. But the fact that many fans in this country would be also interested in such a model caused the manufacturer to build the unit so as to be available in limited quantities at this time for use in any of the Fada cabinets or art furniture model combinations.

The additional wave length band is secured by means of special wound inductances mounted over the standard neutrodyne and with three small lever switches operated from the face of the panel, which permits instantaneous throw-over from the 200 to 600 meter band to the 1,050 to 2,500 meter band.

A MAN-SIZED JOB. What a task faces the program manager of a broadcasting station, who must keep track of which copyright pieces of music may be played and which may not, may be judged when it is learned that no less than 21,850 musical compositions have been copyrighted in a little over a year.



Station 2ZV, Richmond Hill, N. Y., is a Short Wave Transmitter which will endeavor to maintain communication with the Byrd Arctic Expedition. William Diehl is Operator of the Amateur Station.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

By ORRIN E. DUNLAP Jr.

QUESTION—I live in a double house with ordinary lath and plaster partition between my neighbor's side and mine. He has a Radiola superheterodyne and I have a Radiola III-A with an outdoor antenna. Whenever I operate my set he cannot operate his set, which is equipped with an indoor loop. His set does not affect mine. What can you suggest to stop the trouble?—M. W.

ANSWER—Change the location of the outdoor antenna. The outdoor wire probably has a blanketing effect upon the indoor loop, but when the loop is turned in certain positions the outdoor wire should have just the opposite result and intensify the signal strength. Keep the outdoor antenna and lead-in as far from the superheterodyne as possible.

QUESTION—How far from the microphone should an orchestra and accompanying singing performers be for the best results in broadcasting?—H. K.

ANSWER—The distance of the microphone from the entertainers depends upon a variety of factors, chiefly number and type of instruments in the orchestra, volume of the singers' voices and also of the studio and the acoustics of the room.

QUESTION—I recently bought a six-tube Thermodyne set. This is my first set and I know practically nothing about radio. Answers to the following questions will be very much appreciated:

(1) My "B" batteries lasted just ten days. They and my storage battery were gone at the same time. Can you suggest what may have caused this?

(2) I fail to get stations with a wave length below 250. At the store where I bought the set they tell me I should expect to get low stations, that all sets have this same weakness, and that you have to build a set especially to get these low stations. Is this correct?

(3) I have only a thirty-foot indoor aerial. One of the store's representatives told me I could get fine results by increasing this to 100 feet. I get only the local stations. Another of their representatives told me the thirty-foot aerial is best. Which is right?

(4) When a storage battery has just been recharged, should the liquid cover all the plates?

(5) A friend has suggested that I hitch my indoor aerial to my telephone wire. The phone has been removed. Would there be anything illegal or dangerous about this?

LOSS IN VOLUME CAUSED BY VARIETY OF FACTORS

Batteries Not Always to Blame When Stations Become Faint—Suggestions to Help Locate And Remedy Sources of Trouble

WHEN a radio receiver fails to give its customary volume the "B" batteries are often blamed. It is true that they are sometimes the cause of the trouble, but it is advisable to measure their voltage before arriving at conclusions. The "B" batteries should be tested with a voltmeter, and after the set has been in operation for several hours. Batteries recuperate while idle, and if tested after an idle period the voltmeter will show a higher reading than it would if the measurement were made after the batteries were in use.

Battery experts estimate that a good make of "B" battery of adequate size should last, even with a receiver consuming heavy "B" battery current, for at least six months, and if it is a moderately economical receiver, from nine to twelve months, provided it is given the average use of about two hours per day. Failure to give much life is an indication either that it is a battery of inferior make or of inadequate capacity for the set used or that there is a defect in the receiver.

Reasons for Short Life.

Factors most frequently causing short "B" battery life are: Audio-frequency amplifier not equipped with "C" battery; "C" battery exhausted; excessive plate voltage; tubes draw excessive current because of accidental displacement of grid and plate; "B" battery of insufficient capacity for the drain placed upon it.

This last cause is frequently overlooked because the first cost of large batteries is somewhat more than that of small ones. But it is indeed a wasteful practice to use a battery of inadequate capacity; this is apparent if the cost is figured in cents per hour of use, rather than in first cost. On the face of it, it seems more expensive to pay about 25 per cent. more for a heavy duty "B" battery, but the economy is apparent when the heavy duty lasts twice as long in service as the "large" size battery. The savings are even greater when heavy duty "B" batteries are substituted for the small portable sets which are sometimes erroneously used for home receivers. There have been cases when "B" battery maintenance cost has been reduced from 12 cents an hour to 2 cents an hour, by using a heavy duty or extra large size "B" batteries when volume falls.

The slightly increased volume which new "B" batteries give may lead to the conclusion that an exhausted "B" battery was the cause of the reduced volume. A "B" battery voltmeter, however, might show only a normal fall in voltage, which would not account for the reduction in volume.

Tubes Wear Out.

In such cases it is advisable to inspect the antennae connections for a broken or corroded lead-in, loose ground connection, worn out "C" battery or lost magnification of loudspeaker unit. Still another cause of reduced volume is the loss of active material on the tube filaments. Quoting from The Technical News Bulletin, issued by the National Bureau of Standards:

"Electron tubes in radio receiving sets eventually lose their sensitivity. This sometimes progresses to the point where the receiving set operates very poorly or not at all, even though the tube filament is not burned out. The user of the set frequently confuses this condition with that due to an exhausted "B" battery. If the tubes are of the thoriated tungsten (X-L) filament type, they can usually be re-

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SEE BACK PAGE OF EDITORIAL SECTION



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MASS INTELLIGENCE CALLED HIGH ENOUGH

English Critic Sees Danger in Idea of Suddenly Raising Intellectual Level of Society—World Today Organized for Supremacy of the Few

THE author of the following article on the intelligence of the mass and of the few is a professor at Armstrong College, a branch of the University of Durham, in England.

By J. F. OUFF.

It is a common complaint that the world has not got brains enough to deal with the complexities of modern life, and that man's development of machinery has outstripped the development of intelligence. Eugene propaganda is directed to the betterment of brains no less than of bodies, and many serious students are warning of the dangers of racial deterioration if we go on allowing indiscriminate reproduction regardless of fitness to reproduce.

Such complaints and such propaganda take it as their common assumption that to raise the level of intelligence all around would be a good thing. In the long run this must be true. Without following Socrates to the limit of believing that no one does wrong except from ignorance, it does seem obvious that with better brains mankind would be better able to discern and to pursue the True, the Beautiful and the Good, or any other goal that may be set up for the human race.

This is indeed so obvious that it may for once be more worth while to point out an opposite truth. If the dreams of eugenicists came true, and from tomorrow all children were born with a degree of intelligence at least as high as the average of today, the world would find itself unprepared for the change, and the immediate result would not be greater happiness but the reverse.

Industrial System.

The trouble is that, for all our bewailing of the present lack of good intelligence, there is really little scope for intelligence, in the world as we know it today, for the ordinary man. The industrial system, much abused but indispensable for the universal comforts of modern life, must bear most of the blame for this. There is no need to credit the founders of industrialism with having seen so far ahead and with having planned accordingly, but the present system does in effect demand intelligence only from a few people at the top; from the subordinate mass quite other qualities are needed, especially diligence, regularity and power of doing the same thing endlessly without going mad.

For the fortunate few who are allowed to use their brains, any increase in intelligence will be pure gain. These are the people we have in mind when we clamor—and rightly clamor—for better brains to direct the course of things in general. The question whether the cleverest men do in fact occupy these leading positions is not to the point. Probably the truest answer would be that the cleverest can nearly always come to the top if they have an intense enough desire to do so. But this is by the way.

The real point is the small number of such positions where there is full scope for high intelligence. While this is so, and while a vast amount of unintelligent drudgery has to be performed by the great mass of mankind, it seems unreasonable to pray for a general rise in our mental capacity.

Putting Some Questions.

The tendency not to make full use of existing capacity can be seen working in England and, presumably, in other industrial countries, at the present time. There is only one person whose latent capacity each of us feels able to judge, namely, one's self.

Will readers kindly examine that one person and ask themselves some such questions as these: Which has more often led to my abandoning a proposed piece of work, lack of the requisite intelligence or sheer boredom and weariness of the flesh from monotony of toil? Or: Have I ever in the work that earns my living undergone the same intense mental effort that was needed for passing, say, my final examinations at college?

We may hope for some divergence of opinion in the answers, but the great majority of readers are likely to agree that normal life makes less demand on intelligence than it reasonably might, and that there is in most of us an unused reserve of mental power which is allowed to waste itself.

Yet the kind of person who reads this article is more favorably situated in this respect than is the kind of person who will never see it. The reader probably has more than average leisure, or he would not read it. If so, he will have less monotonous repetition-work and more scope for his intelligence than have most of his fellow-men. So that a similar inquiry addressed to the whole population ought to reveal a still greater degree of wasted intelligence.

A more objective view of the same wastage can be obtained by studying the results of higher education. In England, at any rate, the pupils of the secondary schools are a highly selected group—selected for intelligence. It is generally assumed that the selection is too rigid, and that we ought, if the country can afford it, to build more secondary schools and give more children a higher education. Certainly those best qualified to judge tell us that there are still many children capable of benefiting by higher education and yet unable to find places in the overcrowded secondary schools of today.

But out of this rigidly selected group

it is painful to see how few are able to get suitable employment on leaving school. Suitable employment means, in this case, employment that will give scope for their higher intelligence and, within reasonably elastic limits, for the training that their higher education has given them. It is almost always a "black-coated" employment, and much of the criticism leveled against "black-coated" employment is beside the mark.

Education's Value.

All sensible people know that education has a value in itself apart from its value in the market; but modern secondary education has, and is bound to have in the modern world, a bias toward clerical or professional careers. These are the careers in which intelligence—with good fortune and after the lapse of years—may be allowed its full scope.

The appeal so often made to secondary school pupils that they should not regard their higher education as unfulfilling them for "work in their shirt-sleeves" is really an appeal to clever boys and girls to make no use of their cleverness. And to select and train clever children, and then to give them only unfulfilling work to perform, is both a waste of public money and cruelty to the children themselves.

There is, however, a real change against "black-coated" employments, and it is this: Although work that gives scope for good brains is on the increase, it is not in the same proportion as the increase in the number of those who are qualified to do it. The converse is not true, and these employments do not guarantee worthy work for all the brains that they undoubtedly attract.

In particular the process of rising to responsibility is too slow, and the selection, or responsible positions tends—perhaps inevitably—to be made on wrong grounds. The main quality needed for a leading position in which difficult problems must be solved is sheer intelligence; but the qualities that distinguish a subordinate and make him catch the eye of the promoting power are quite different, as has already been said; and his reserve of intelligence is too often an unknown, untested, and it may be rusted, element.

It is hard to believe that twenty years or so of diligently carrying out

instructions is a really satisfactory training for work that needs initiative and far-sightedness in the highest degree. A pessimist, but very able critic recently said: "The main disease of British industry, from which it is economically dying, is excessive caution, not the best mental attribute in a changing age." The reasons for this fatal caution are not far to seek if the present argument is sound.

Division of Labor.

The root of the evil lies in the extent to which the division of labor has been carried. In the integration of a vast industrial machine, the brains must be only a small part of the whole. The great majority that be nothing more than the hands. It is no use quarrelling with this fact. One can only strike a balance. In the one scale are the material benefits of civilization, not to be obtained, so far as can be seen, without our present large-scale industrial organization; in the other scale is the apparent failure to use the best ability of most men and the resulting degradation of humanity.

Which scale is the heavier can only be a matter of opinion. But it may be pointed out that a good deal of the present industrial discontent is due to this cause, even though the grievance may take another form on the surface. Here is a recurring demand for more "control by workers," or, in other words, the hands all want to be part of the brain. Unfortunately, while the normal industrial unit remains a very large unit, this seems an impossible demand. Failing this share in control, the demand tends to be for shorter hours. "If our work must be merely mechanical, at least we will not be machines all day and every day." It sounds reasonable enough.

If what has been said is true, there is a real and serious discordance between intelligence as operated upon by education on the one hand, and the world's treatment of its educated intelligence on the other. To lessen this discordance will need a modification of one of the factors involved. These factors are three: Innate intelligence, education and the organization of the working world. None can be affected by a sudden stroke, but all three can in the long run be affected by a general change of opinion as to what is desirable.

Any such alteration involves the rather formidable prospect, and the situation is made worse by the different opinions as to what really is the desirable aim, something as the opinion is that of a "vigilant" educationist or a business man. All that can be done here is to take a rapid glance at the problem from these three points of view.

Problem of Better Brains.

If intelligence is the factor to be modified, we must cease to preach the eugenic doctrine that better brains will make a better world. With the recognition that much existing intelligence is wasted and that much waste causes great social discontent, a new war-cry will be required. "Bread for brains, not for brains" suggests itself; though, of course, with the reservation that such a slogan is only for the masses and that the favored few will go on improving their intelligence as best they can.

But this is condemned as soon as uttered. For one thing, it divides humanity into two opposing armies, a ruling few and a slavish mass; and a

study of the distribution of intelligence gives no grounds whatever for making such a stark-and-lame division. Or, again, on general principles, it can be taken as an axiom that the world will not be improved by an approach to the ideal. We had better leave eugenic ideas to improve intelligence by wise breeding—a task hard enough without trust opposition.

Education is more open to attack than are the other two factors. It can be argued with a fair show of reason that the cause of our present discontent is not intelligence itself, but education, or half-educated intelligence. If so, it is not educational aims or methods that are being criticized, but the actual fact of general compulsory education.

A sweeping condemnation of this kind is easier to contradict than to disprove, and two remarks must suffice. First, it is too late to go back without disaster, and since universal education is here we must make the best of it; second, if intelligence is less than it should be, it is no better than ignorance. On these fundamentals no educationalist can yield.

The question of aims and methods

is more controversial, but, as education, as already stated, is doing its best to adapt itself to the probable future needs of its pupils. Further in this direction it can hardly go without the risk of ceasing to be what it calls itself—higher education. Primary education, which is still for most boys and girls both the beginning and the end of their schooling, is on more shaky ground. It has hardly faced the fact that nowadays the cream of its pupils is attracted off for the secondary school, and that the pupils for whom the primary school is also the first ranks of intelligence. For such pupils modern primary education is almost certainly too foolish.

But the right correction of this tendency does not lie in vocational training, for there is no vocation worthy of the name awaiting most of these pupils. You cannot train a boy for years to become a placid packer, a tram-conductor, or a stevedore. Training is required not for these occupations, but against the evils they are likely to engender. Not book-learning nor bookkeeping, with a faint elusive shadow of a black coat on the dim

horizon, but something practical, making demands on hand and eye and energy of body and suggesting some worthy employment of leisure later on, is the right ideal for these.

Call it character training if you will, but remember that character can only be trained through some definite means. It is impossible to frame your time-table so that arithmetic will be taught from 11 o'clock till 11:30 and character from 11:30 till 12. This applies to all whose work cannot be considered a vocation, a majority under modern conditions.

Realm of Agriculture.

Where the work is not so mechanical, the school can help to prepare for it. An outstanding example is agriculture. The despised agricultural laborer is more of a man and less of a machine than is the case with most industrial workers; and it is peculiarly unfortunate that external economic causes have kept him poorly paid, while the spurious glamour of the cities has deprived the industry of much of its brightest intelligence. Today, when it has become easy to visit the town, though one live on a

farm, rural schools might be doing more than they are to make life on the land attractive even to boys of good mental capacity. But agriculture, where the hands are all the better for a share of brains too, and where the unit of production—a farm or holding, is not overwhelmingly large—holds an exceptional place. The trend of most industries of today is quite different.

Education, then, it is suggested, can modify itself in some ways to bring about a fuller harmony between school and the world beyond its walls. But most of these suggestions are not for preventing the waste of intelligence while at work, but for giving scope for intelligence outside work in leisure hours. Our main quest, to find scope for intelligence in the everyday work of the world, is still unachieved. And it now rests with the third of our three factors, the organization of industry, to modify itself in order to achieve this task.

Somewhere there is room for a reconstruction of the business world by properly qualified persons with a taste for devising Utopias. Somewhere, but not here.

The Progress of 119 Years

In 1807 Robert Fulton built the first steamboat to navigate the Hudson, the Clermont. To-day the great ships Leviathan, Majestic and Berengaria, three hundred times the size of the Clermont, steam past the Statue of Liberty, marking a century of marvelous progress.



The Clermont of 1807

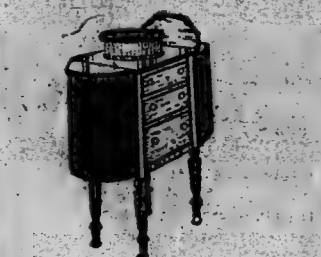
In 1807, when the Clermont amazed all New York by paddling its deliberate way to Albany, John Knox Cowperthwait opened his little chair shop at Chatham Square. He established at once the sound principle of selling attractive, substantial furniture "on most reasonable and accommodating terms," so that everyone could afford the very best.

In all the 119 years since then, the business he founded has grown and kept pace with the marvelous progress of the century, because his descendants have conducted it on this same sound principle. The present members of the firm, all Cowperthwaits, will continue this policy.

You can be certain, therefore, that you are securing goods of excellent quality, and you will be surprised at the low prices with which they are marked at Cowperthwait's. You may easily furnish an entire home, or get only a few things on a simple budget charge account, with convenient weekly or monthly payments distributed over a period of 80 weeks, or 20 months.



Leviathan of To-day

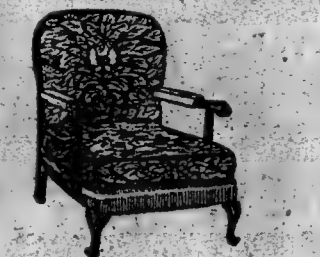


Sewing Tables

Gumwood, finished mahogany color, very useful and appropriate as a gift.

\$19.75

Sewing Tables \$12 Up



Cogswell Armchairs

A very comfortable lounge chair, well upholstered in velvet or tapestry.

\$44

Payable \$3 Monthly
Easy Chairs from \$34 to \$85



Save \$100 Each on These Sample Suites

\$425 10-Piece Suite (pictured above).....now \$325
447 10-Piece Suite.....now 347
465 10-Piece Suite.....now 365
535 Adam Design, 10 pieces.....now 435
540 10-Piece Suite.....now 440
990 Tudor Suite, 10 pieces.....now 890

Breakfast and Dining Room Sets from \$49 to \$1200



Two-in-One Tables

Gumwood table, finished a dark mahogany color. New style metal slides for strength. Size open: 47 in. long, 35 in. wide; closed, 22 in. wide.

\$29.50

Other Tables from \$7.75 Up



Windsor Chairs

Gumwood, mahogany color; strongly braced. Chairs, \$2.50 to \$85

\$3.45

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Tea Wagons

Walnut or mahogany veneers and gumwood.

\$19.75

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Five-Piece Set

Walnut veneered and gumwood extension table and leather seated chairs. All well made, yet low in price.

\$49

Other Living Room Suites, \$198 to \$650

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at the head of the stretch when challenged, and was not in the picture at the finish. The race was run in 1:20 2-5. J. D. Wilson's Fair Play gelding, Eager, well played, was almost left at the post and Froggie did not punish the gelding.

Baseball Season to Open on Tuesday With Giants and Robins at Polo Grounds

By RICHARDS WIDMER.

Continued from Page 1, This Section.

appearance of the season and the career of the players will be repeated. Mayor Walker again will toss out the first ball, another parade will be staged and the Yankees stadium probably will be filled to capacity when the reconstructed Yanks go into action against the Boston Red Sox.

The Robins will have two openings over at Ebbets Field, one unofficial and one official with all the flag-waving, ball-tossing, band-playing, trimmings, and the like. The Yankees appear before the Flatbush folk in a game with the Phillies, but the ceremonies will be saved until April 22, when the Giants will help to stage the official inaugural.

Keen Races Expected.

This is the fifty-first year of the National League, promises one of the greatest races in history. Although the Giants and Pirates are generally considered the teams between whom ultimate victory lies, there are no fewer than four others which must be considered as pennant contenders. With the possible exception of the Chicago Cubs and Phillies every team has a chance.

The Pirates, with the same team that triumphed last year and a prospective pitcher or two added to its staff, may repeat and surprise no one. The Giants, bolstered in the outfield by Tyson and with a better pitching staff than Manager John McGraw has had at his command for many years, may bring the Little Napoleon his eleventh pennant.

The Robins, weakened only by a crippled infield which may be strengthened in time, may come through. The St. Louis Cardinals, led by the great Hornsby, may fly their first championship flag. The Cincinnati Reds, into whom Wally Pipp has injected a new spirit, merely by his presence, have been knocking persistently at the door to success, and this may be their year. The Boston Braves showed signs of awakening as the 1925 season closed and may become fully aroused and ride on to triumph in another season.

The Philadelphia Phillies are not seriously considered in the running. The American League is not such a wide-open proposition. The Athletics and Washington Senators, champions now for two years, are the ones generally considered as the surest to come on the crest of the wave when the winds of September start to blow.

The Yankees, one of the most powerful hitting teams ever assembled, have shown during the past few weeks enough to indicate that they will cause trouble wherever they go and to raise the hopes of the Yankees to a fever pitch. They may not be disappointed.

The St. Louis Browns are rated as a possibility, and so are the Chicago White Sox, but the fall of Detroit, Cleveland and Boston to improve on the clubs that finished out of the running last season has caused the watchers to eliminate them as potential pennant winners.

During the intermission between last season and this there have been few changes. Joe McCarthy, who will manage the Chicago Cubs, is the only new pilot of the sixteen.

GIANTS ARE PRIMED FOR A GREAT FIGHT

Will Enter Race Determined to Dehorne Pirates—How Their Other League Rivals Compare.

By HARRY CROSS.

The impression to be gained from the optimism which was rampant at the Giants' training camp this Spring is that the New York club is going to make a powerful effort to wrest the pennant from Pittsburgh. Manager McGraw practically stands pat on his club with a few exceptions, having full confidence in his players to produce once more the kind of baseball which brought them championships before the Pirates usurped their position last year.

The New York club, from Manager McGraw down, regards last year's defeat as the penalty for some bad baseball and numerous injuries rather than of any vastly superior playing by the Pittsburgh team.

There is no question that the Giants' pitching staff appears more powerful than it did a year ago. The veterans have rounded into form with a sure touch and the youngsters have shown unusual promise.

The Giants' defense will be stronger this season with Kelly back at first, Lindstrom at third and Jackstone at short. The show great improvement after the experience they gained last season. Both are much improved ball players as the season starts with Kelly permanently at second, the infield defense is equal to the best in the game.

There has been no question about the Giants' ability to hit. Last year Young, Southworth and Snyder fell off badly in their hitting but this season they are once more back to their best form. The addition of Kelly and field adds to the hitting and fielding strength of the club.

May Carry Ten Pitchers.

Manager McGraw has won championships with pitching staffs which were as high as this year's collection of mound men. He is likely to carry a staff of ten moundmen if he can devise a way to keep them in readiness for duty.

In Greenfield and Ebbets Field, he has two youngsters who should win big games for the club, while in Jimmy Ring, the Giants have added a pitcher who should be of great value. With a club like the Giants supporting him, Ring figures to have one of the best seasons of his career.

While Art Nehf is not yet in the best of shape, he should be ready for duty soon after the season starts. McQuinn and Scott are other veterans who are likely to give more valuable service to the club this season and Virgil Barnes is another moundman McGraw expects to come through handsomely.

In addition to these, the Giants have a much improved tosser; Tim Lincecum, who may prove to be one of the season's surprise men. He is a left-hander, whose worth is as yet somewhat problematical. Also there is Clarkson, who may win a regular place on the staff.

Besides Menzel, Young and Tyson at the outfield regulars, the Giants have Southworth as first utility outfielder and Moore as second. Promising youngsters, besides Kelly, Fick, Jackson and Lindstrom, McGraw has kept reserve power in Groh and Farrell.

The catching staff, while experienced and dependable, is not fast, although the rejuvenation of Grover Earley has been one of the encouraging features of the Spring season. There is also McMillen, who should add aggressiveness and speed to the backstop department.

No one in the Giants' camp this Spring showed as much enthusiasm and aggressiveness as Manager McGraw. He was away from the club much of the time last season through illness, but the new interest he has

Capt. Frisch of the Giants.

Manager McGraw of the Giants.

Times Wide World Photos.

added to the situation augers that the club will be on its toes this year.

The Giants will go into the pennant race confident that they are just as good a club as the champion Pirates or any one else.

Infield Big Problem for Robins.

The Robins will start the season with an infield problem on their hands. Manager Robinson usually has one problem or another to combat each season. When it isn't the infield, it's the pitching staff, a good outfield, well equipped with catchers, but the left side of his infield is weak.

The recent acquisition of Chick Fawcett may prove the solution but he hasn't appeared in the lineup yet and time alone will tell.

In the first place, he gave away almost a whole team to get Johnny Butler for third base. Butler was taken ill and it is a question when he will be able to play and how much value he will add to the Robins when he is able to get in the line-up.

Brooklyn had a bad season last year and was tied for fourth place with the Phillies. Uncle Robbie hopes to do better this year. On his pitching alone he rates well up in his league. He has Casey Vance, who has no superior; Burrell Grimes, Jess Barnes, Jess Petty and McWeeney, five boxmen who rank pretty well with any five one can pick from any club. McWeeney is regarded as a real find by Robbie.

Has Other Promising Hurlers.

On the pitching staff there is also Bob McGraw, who may develop into a valuable moundman. Lefty Williams should also help. Ehrhardt, Tiny Oakes, Brehler, Moss and Striker complete the staff. Mickey O'Reilly, the former Boston catcher, has added aggressiveness to the catching staff, and with the rest of the Robins, he will be nothing in the backstop department to worry about.

It is the infield which causes much consternation because of Robbie's ability to get the most out of his players. But his infield weakness may prove an insurmountable handicap.

The addition of Whitely Witt and Gus Felix has given speed to the Robins and the club's infield is another promising outfielder in Merwin Jacobson, and these, with the ever reliable Zach Wheat and Dick Cox should give the Robins sufficient strength in the outfield.

The Robins are likely to be a stronger factor in the race than is generally expected because of Robbie's ability to get the most out of his players. But his infield weakness may prove an insurmountable handicap.

The Pirates appear strong as ever. The chances of the world's champion Pirates to retain their high baseball honors depends on the pitching staff. There is little or no change in the array of boxmen. Manager McKee will send into the next pennant race and it must be remembered that these same players went to the World Series last year and won a world's series strain successfully.

In speed and hitting ability the champions are as strong as ever. If not stronger. Such stars as Traynor, Cuyler and Wright should be just as much better after last year's valuable experience. Fred Clarke and McKee believe that if the pitchers do as well as they did last year, the Pirates will land on top again.

Aldridge, Knepper, Meadows, Sheehan, Yde, Morrison and Babe Adams make up a staff of tried veterans who should weather another hard campaign with distinction. Then, for reserve talent, Pittsburgh has Colloton, who has had some experience; Koussal, Joe Brown and Songer.

The club which added two real stars to the club who may prove seasons this season. They are Paul Waner, the talented outfielder, and Chick Stahl, the infielder from the coast. Although it is difficult to see where Waner can gain a place in the outfield with such players as Carey, Rhyne and Lindstrom, Stahl should be a valuable utility man, and Rhyne undoubtedly will find opportunity to show his hitting in shape.

The club which won the world's title will be intact. McInnis and Grantham will be available at first. Moore and Johnny Rawlings will be ready for work at second and Wright and Traynor are fixtures at short and third. The catching staff is sufficiently capable with Earl Smith, Gooch and Spencer.

The Pirates most certainly expect to repeat. They have a world of confidence in them and will have plenty of confidence from the start.

Robins Ready for a Good Start.

For the first time since Jack Hendricks has been managing the Reds, he will be able to start the season

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The Pirates most certainly expect to repeat. They have a world of confidence in them and will have plenty of confidence from the start.

Robins Ready for a Good Start.

For the first time since Jack Hendricks has been managing the Reds, he will be able to start the season

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Times Wide World Photos.

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The Robins will start the season with an infield problem on their hands. Manager Robinson usually has one problem or another to combat each season. When it isn't the infield, it's the pitching staff, a good outfield, well equipped with catchers, but the left side of his infield is weak.

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On the pitching staff there is also Bob McGraw, who may develop into a valuable moundman. Lefty Williams should also help. Ehrhardt, Tiny Oakes, Brehler, Moss and Striker complete the staff. Mickey O'Reilly, the former Boston catcher, has added aggressiveness to the catching staff, and with the rest of the Robins, he will be nothing in the backstop department to worry about.

It is the infield which causes much consternation because of Robbie's ability to get the most out of his players. But his infield weakness may prove an insurmountable handicap.

The addition of Whitely Witt and Gus Felix has given speed to the Robins and the club's infield is another promising outfielder in Merwin Jacobson, and these, with the ever reliable Zach Wheat and Dick Cox should give the Robins sufficient strength in the outfield.

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The Pirates appear strong as ever. The chances of the world's champion Pirates to retain their high baseball honors depends on the pitching staff. There is little or no change in the array of boxmen. Manager McKee will send into the next pennant race and it must be remembered that these same players went to the World Series last year and won a world's series strain successfully.

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Villanova Downs City College Nine With Rally in the Eleventh Inning by 12 to 4

C. C. N. Y. IS BEATEN IN ELEVENTH, 12-4

Villanova Ties Count in Ninth and Runs Riot on Bases in the Final Inning.

CRANE FALTERS AT START
But Settles Down and Holds the Losses in Check—Lavender Collapses at End.

Coming from behind to tie the score in the ninth inning and running riot on the bases in the eleventh frame, Villanova swamped City College yesterday afternoon in the Lewisohn Stadium, 12 to 4.

Although Villanova had a much better line than the Lavender, for ten innings he game was nip and tuck, with both Josephson and Crane twirling good ball. The latter, going into the box in the first inning with the bases full and none out, after walking the first man and forcing in a run, settled down and from then on was invincible. City College counting only two more runs in the eleventh inning and those on lucky scratch hits.

Tony Masciardi, Villanova right fielder, and Curtin divided the batting honors for the day, both ranning out four singles in five trips to the plate. Masciardi succeeded in getting to base every time he faced the Lavender pitcher.

Masciardi also contributed the fielding feature of the afternoon when he raced back to the right field fence and with his back to the wall jumped high to rob Dono of a sure hit.

Villanova knocked two pitchers off the mound in the eleventh. Curtin started the frame with his third single of the afternoon. Connell put him on second with a sacrifice bunt and when Curtin crossed the rubber, putting Villanova into the lead.

Jacobs, leader of the first team to face him, was taken from the box, Moder replacing him. Masciardi, the first man to face him, counted his first hit of the afternoon, a single to center.

On a squeeze play Loias laid down a perfect bunt, scoring Jacobs, and when Moder threw to first to catch Loias, Masciardi dashed to the plate. Crane hit a long fly to Dono, who dropped the ball. Loias scoring all the way from first base on the play. The Villanova team cracked, and before the inning was over eight runs had crossed the rubber.

City College scored two runs in the first inning without making a hit.

Griffith walked the first four men to the plate and then hit a home run from the bull pen. Crane walked Starr, but got the next three men in.

The box score:

C. C. N. Y. FRESHMEN WIN.
Musical Named Captain After 9-2 Victory Over Boys' High.

The City College freshman baseball team scored its second triumph of the season when it defeated Boys' High School yesterday morning in the Lewisohn Stadium by 9 to 2.

Frank Muscanti, pitching against his alma mater, was again the hero of the game, yielding only one hit and striking out six. After the contest his teammates elected him captain.

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Spinnella-Lindsey to Face Gerloski-Shackett at Dwyer's.

Two of the leading bowlers in the East will meet twice in the final round of the 1926 Medical Regiment Army Thursday night as the first contest in an elimination series to determine the National Guard champion.

Spinnella and Lindsey have been in the eight-round semi-final.

MANHATTAN DOWNS RUTGERS BY 6 TO 4

Takes Lead in First Inning on Cohalan's Home Run and Holds It Throughout.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 10.—Rutgers lost to Manhattan in its first home game of the season, 6 to 4. The visitors took kindly to the delivery of Carl Wolfe, bespectacled scotchman. In the first inning C. Cohalan hit a home run over the running track.

Manhattan took a big lead in the second scoring three runs. Cronin singled over short and Hayes was safe on an error. Freda flied out, but Sheridan singled to right and Cronin scored. When Hibbs attempted to catch Hayes at third, the throw was wild and the runner tallied. Freda came in on an infield error. Fast base running was a factor in Manhattan's victory.

In the fourth the visitors counted twice. Hayes walked, Freda was safe on an outfield error, Hayes scoring on the play. Freda flied out, but Sheridan singled to right and Cronin scored. When Hibbs attempted to catch Hayes at third, the throw was wild and the runner tallied. Freda came in on an infield error. Fast base running was a factor in Manhattan's victory.

Rutgers threatened in the fifth when Raab walked, Hanf singled and Cronin flied out. Cohalan fumbled Hibbs' grounded and Hanf tried to score on the play, but was out at the plate. Again in the seventh successive singles by Raab and Hanf put Rutgers in position to score, but Hanf was caught at second, closing the budding rally. Successive hits by Wolfe and Denman and Terrill's walk gave the home team a run in the eighth.

Rutgers made a desperate bid in the ninth. Raab walked, Hanf singled and Cronin flied out. Cohalan fumbled Hibbs' grounded and Hanf tried to score on the play, but was out at the plate. Again in the seventh successive singles by Raab and Hanf put Rutgers in position to score, but Hanf was caught at second, closing the budding rally. Successive hits by Wolfe and Denman and Terrill's walk gave the home team a run in the eighth.

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St. Mirren Wins Soccer Title Of Scotland, Defeating Celtic

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 10 (AP).—St. Mirren won the Scottish Football Association Cup, emblematic of the soccer champions of Scotland, by defeating Celtic today, 2 goals to 0, in the final of the tie at Hampden Park.

The feature of the game was the performance of Holman, the visiting pitcher, who fanned ten of the opposition, several of them in important places in the game. The school boys gained a commanding lead early in the game, but Princeton scored five runs in the fifth, sixth and seventh. In the last frame Strubling led off with a double and counted when Stewart alashed out a home run, bringing the Tiger Cubs to within one run of a tie.

The box score:

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COLUMBIA HUMBLER BY N. Y. U. NINE, 8-2

Continued from Page 1. This Section.

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Smith Continues to Suffer.
New York University came back for its second helping of three runs when Kelly hit a double. Corbin laid down a pretty sacrifice bunt along the first base line. Smith thereupon walked Madison. Smith found Francis faking him next and belted him in the ankle, filling the bases.

Ingram singled to center, scoring Corbin. Successive hits by Wolfe and Denman and Terrill's walk gave the home team a run in the eighth.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON IS VICTOR BY 6 TO 5

Heinman Fans Ten and Downs the Princeton Freshman Baseball Team.

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—George Washington High School, continuing its string of victories to three straight, defeated the Princeton freshman nine here this afternoon, 6 to 5.

The feature of the game was the performance of Holman, the visiting pitcher, who fanned ten of the opposition, several of them in important places in the game. The school boys gained a commanding lead early in the game, but Princeton scored five runs in the fifth, sixth and seventh. In the last frame Strubling led off with a double and counted when Stewart alashed out a home run, bringing the Tiger Cubs to within one run of a tie.

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JERSEY CITY ROMPS TO A 9-1 TRIUMPH

Glaser, Parks and Spaulding Hold Hartford to 5 Hits—Bissonette Stars at Bat.

Special to The New York Times.
HARTFORD, Conn., April 10.—Jersey City romped through yesterday's game at Jersey City with Hartford to an easy victory over the Eastern League by the score of 9 to 1. Effectiveness in the box by the Skeeters hurlers, Glaser, Parks and Spaulding, who each worked three innings in the order named, disposed of the visitors for only five safe blows, while the Skeeters themselves peeled off eleven hard raps from a trio of Hartford pitchers for a yield of nineteen bases.

Bissonette, first baseman, loaned by Brooklyn to Jersey City, continued his sensational batting by driving out three doubles. Gaudette continued his excellent work with a single, a double and a triple in his four chances.

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CORNELL IS BEATEN BY GEORGETOWN, 6-5

Gets Off to Good Start, but Victors Tie Count in Fourth and Win in Fifth.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 10.—Cornell bowed to the Georgetown nine here, this afternoon, in a close battle. The final count was 6 to 5. The visitors got off to a good start and seemed to have the contest in hand when the Hilltoppers rallied and went into the lead.

Vital, Cornell's pitcher, was found for twelve hits, but he was fairly effective in the critical stages. The support of his mates was ragged just when he needed it most.

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Musical Named Captain After 9-2 Victory Over Boys' High.

The box score:

STAR BOWLERS MEET TODAY
Spinnella-Lindsey to Face Gerloski-Shackett at Dwyer's.

Two of the leading bowlers in the East will meet twice in the final round of the 1926 Medical Regiment Army Thursday night as the first contest in an elimination series to determine the National Guard champion.

Spinnella and Lindsey have been in the eight-round semi-final.

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ALEKHINE VICTOR OVER RUBINSTEIN

Gains Second Place as Polish Chess Master Loses Second Game in Row at Dresden.

Special to The New York Times.
DRESDEN, April 10.—Another clash between two of the three leaders in the sixth round of the international chess masters' tournament in the rooms of the Masonic Temple today resulted in the victory of Dr. Alekhine of France over Rubinstein of Poland and the elevation of the former to second place, half a point behind Neimzowitch of Denmark, who continues in the lead.

Dr. Alekhine had the black side of a queen's pawn opening, captured a pawn in the middle game and scored fourth place by defeating Neimzowitch of Denmark, who won a place in a Sicilian defense, after 32 moves.

The box score:

COLUMBIA HUMBLER BY N. Y. U. NINE, 8-2

Continued from Page 1. This Section.

of the play. He caught a smart whiff from Rothfield and, turning swiftly, caught Norris off second. Lorch then singled, but the side went out when Kunitz hit to short and was put out at first.

Smith Continues to Suffer.
New York University came back for its second helping of three runs when Kelly hit a double. Corbin laid down a pretty sacrifice bunt along the first base line. Smith thereupon walked Madison. Smith found Francis faking him next and belted him in the ankle, filling the bases.

Ingram singled to center, scoring Corbin. Successive hits by Wolfe and Denman and Terrill's walk gave the home team a run in the eighth.

Rutgers made a desperate bid in the ninth. Raab walked, Hanf singled and Cronin flied out. Cohalan fumbled Hibbs' grounded and Hanf tried to score on the play, but was out at the plate. Again in the seventh successive singles by Raab and Hanf put Rutgers in position to score, but Hanf was caught at second, closing the budding rally. Successive hits by Wolfe and Denman and Terrill's walk gave the home team a run in the eighth.

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Two of the leading bowlers in the East will meet twice

Man to Man

*This is the strongest
argument of them all.*

More men changed
to ROI-TAN last
year than to any
other *Quality* cigar.

All popular shapes
10¢ to 3 for 50¢

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ROI-TAN
A cigar you'll like

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METROPOLITAN TOBACCO COMPANY
NEW JERSEY TOBACCO COMPANY

Harford Handicap to Feature Opening Card at Havre de Grace on Wednesday

RACING WEDNESDAY AT HAVRE DE GRACE

Thirteen-Day Meeting to Get Under Way With Four \$10,000 Stakes Listed.

HARFORD OPENING FEATURE

Noah, Last Year's Winner, Entered in 6-Furlong Dash—270 Stake Nominations.

Two hundred and seventy nominations have been received for the four \$10,000 stakes which will be run during the thirteen-day meeting of the Harford Agricultural and Breeding Association which will open at Havre de Grace on Wednesday. The Harford and Philadelphia Handicaps have drawn 57 and 43, respectively, while the Chesapeake received 45 and the Aberdeen drew 105 nominations. The handicaps are for three-year-olds and upward, the Chesapeake is restricted to the three-year-olds and the Aberdeen is for juveniles.

The Harford at six furlongs will feature the opening day and promises to bring to the post one of the smartest sets of sprinters of the Spring season. One of the probable starters is Harry Payne Whitney's Noah, which won the event last year and which has been a two-time winner at Bowie.

Senator Norris Ready.

Possibly the fittest of the other Harford nominations are H. G. Bedwell's Senator Norris, another Bowie winner; S. Edwin Griffith's Single Foot, W. S. Kilmer's Sunbird, the Lexington Stable's Prince of Bourbon, Lee Rosenberg's Extra Dry, Samuel Ross's Clinch, Mrs. Margaret Emerson Baker's Rockman, Robert A. Smith's Daisy, the Stable and Smoke, E. F. Whitely's Joy Smoke and the Xalapa Stable's Loved One.

American Flag, crack three-year-old of last season's racing and the most formidable bidder for the four-year-old crown of the current year, is in Philadelphia with Prince of Bourbon, the smartest three-year-old that raced in Maryland last fall; Senator Norris, Singlefoot, Joy Smoke, Rockman, Macaw, Loved One, Goldie, Extra Dry, Sun Pal, Sea Rocket, Golden Rule, Devonshire, Punjab, Thimble, Golden Spire, Backbone, Broom, Rapier, Stylized Traffic, Wilkes, J. Fred A. Gay Comet, Cudgler, Prince Hamlet, Aga Khan, Jr., Ronald, Amberjack, Hamdan, Langer, Crusader, Lazear, King Solomon's Seal, Postilion, by Hissell, Harry Baker, Topboot, Faysan, Sunbird, Aldin, Asinia, Sunny Love and Light.

The Chesapeake numbers among its prospective starters some of the smartest of the East's candidates for the Preakness and Kentucky Derby stakes. Not improbably it will bring together for the first time Timmarra and Cander, which are both in the hands of George P. Kinnear, Timmarra is a Bowie winner.

Many Stars in Chesapeake.

Derby hopes of the Glen Riddle Stable in the Chesapeake are Dress Parade, Crusader and Corvett. Harry Payne Whitney will rely on Macaw, Color Sergeant, Blondin, Stylized Traffic and Rapture. Walter J. Salmon has right of time, Display, Funjab, Adria, and in the hands of the Glen Riddle Stable, Harass, winner of the \$10,000 Daytona Stakes at Miami; the Chesapeake Stable, Rockman, Chocolate Soldier and Montezuma. The smartest of last year's winners, generally George P. Kinnear, Timmarra is a Bowie winner.

Other formidable eligibles are Mrs. Walter M. Jefferson's C. C. Barker's Marche-Militaire, Lee Rosenberg's Ingrid, Commander J. K. L. Penick, the Xalapa Farm Stable's Memory, the Sage Stable's Appaloosa, the Greentree Stable's Lancaster and Navigator. The Chesapeake will be renewed get-away day, April 28.

Two-year-old winners in the Aberdeen are Tamiami Trail, Noon Jack, Morgan, Edith D., Triton, Red Rocket, Cleburn and Minotaur. The smartest of the winter stakes is hardly up to the average of last Spring. Generally bad training weather through March handicapped the trainers of the East. It is not unlikely that the Harford racing will bring out two-year-olds that will distinguish themselves later on. Mother Goose, a fine foot, Cander and Enchantment all made their initial bows at the track in other years.

CHAPMAN RACES TODAY.

Motor-Paced Champion Enters 30-Mile Grid at Velodrome.

George Chapman, American motor-cycling champion, will have an opportunity this afternoon at the second cycling carnival of the outdoor season at the New York Velodrome to attempt to defeat the champion of the world, when the season opened. The rider has entered for the Eddie Henderson stakes, a thirty-mile motor-cycling event which features an attractive card. His rivals will be Dan Robinson, Providence cyclist, who won the inaugural feature at this distance; Vincent Madonna, Italian star, and Frank Keenan, Boston rider, who has triumphed in this country after a successful tour of Europe. The racing program will start at 2:30.

Victor Hopkins, Davenport, Ia., rider who drove for his second victory of the season in a ten-mile motor-paced race, which is another feature, Charles Sawyer, Frank Cuzzolino and Otto Kohn will be in this event.

A match race in which Alex McCord and Alf Gindola will be rivals in one of the sprinting features for professionals.

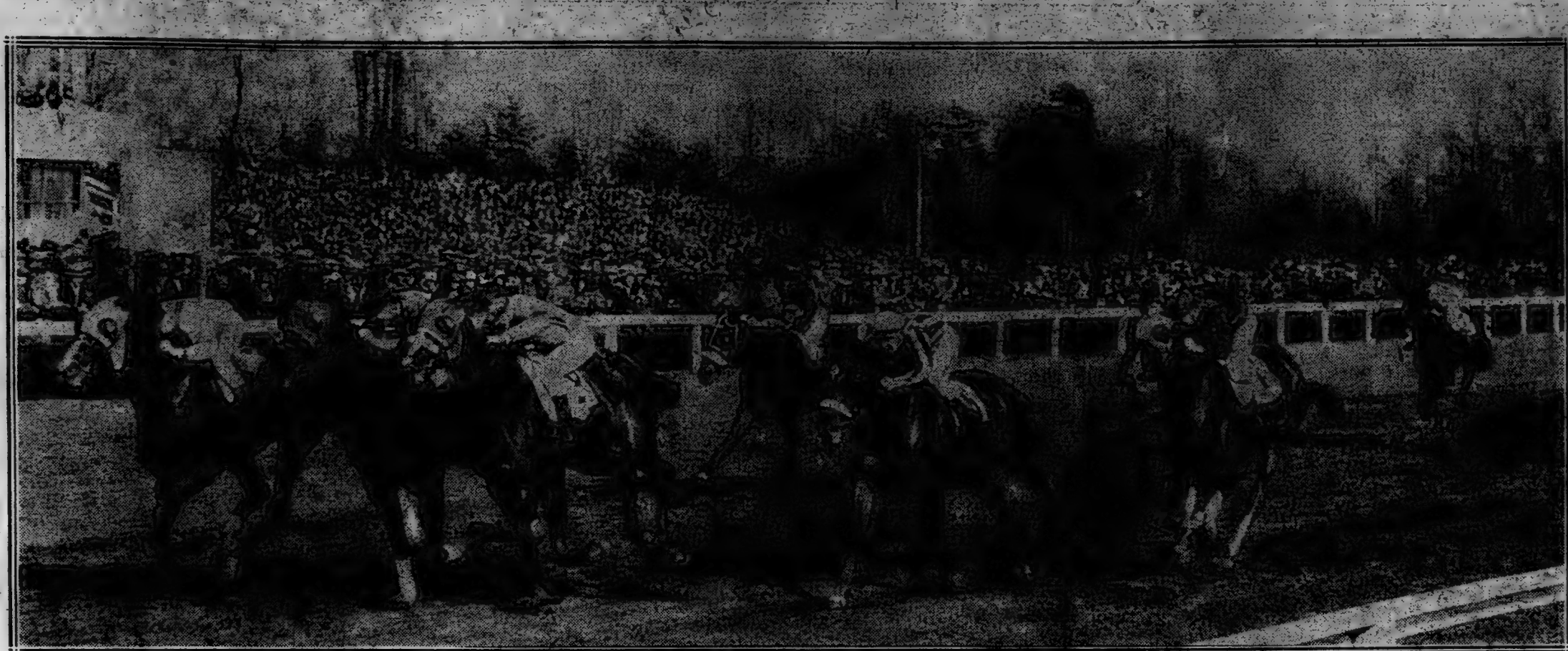
HAHN WINS GREATEST RACE

Went From Honolulu to Beside of Mother in Nebraska.

Alfred Hahn, famous American runner, won a morning with his greatest and most exacting race—a race with death in the beds of his mother here.

Hahn arrived home at 3:30 a. m. and with his presence his mother rallied. Physicians said this morning she was improved, but said another heart attack may prove fatal.

The famous Olympic runner, who was touring the Antipodes, first heard word of his mother's serious illness at Honolulu. He started on a race.



Finish of the Blossom Seeley Purse, Which Was Won by Buttercup, at the Bowie Track on Friday.

YALE TRIO TAKES DANFORTH TROPHY

Defeats Triangle Club, 11½ to 9½ in Tourney for National Open Polo Championship.

PLAY THRILLS THROUGHOUT

Teams Only One Point Apart Until Last Few Minutes—Muir and Kinny Outstanding Stars.

The Yale University indoor polo trio sprang a surprise by defeating the Triangle Polo Club last night at the Yale Athletic Union. The Yale team, consisting of Charles E. Danforth, Robert A. Smith, and John C. L. Penick, defeated the Triangle team, consisting of Charles E. Danforth, Robert A. Smith, and John C. L. Penick, 11½ to 9½.

For three periods both teams battled on even terms and at the end of the third the score stood 8½ to 8 in favor of Yale. At the beginning of the final session the Triangle tried the score by scoring a goal minus a foul, which was scored by the Yale team. Then Barrett, No. 1 player of the Blue, scored a goal and put his team in the front, but soon after the break in the game came. The Yale team rushed the ball down the field, but a long shot by one of the players came in contact with a teammate's mount and the ball went out of play. This occurred not far from the Ell goal and Guest hit it, practically insuring victory. Barrett then scored again and the Yale team was in the lead. The Yale team made a goal for the Triangles. Inasmuch as Yale was defeated last week by the N. Y. A. C. and the N. Y. A. C. was thoroughly beaten by the Triangles, 12½ to 1 in the Class H tournament, the Triangles were favored to win. The two low scorers were Charles E. Danforth and Robert A. Smith, who were the outstanding light for Yale, while Kinny shone for the losers, the latter killying many attempts by Guest, the Yale star, and being an important factor in breaking up the Blue's passing.

Mrs. Charles E. Danforth Jr. presented the cup to the winners.

The line-up:

YALE (11½):

Barrett, 1; Danforth, 2; Smith, 3; Penick, 4; Kinny, 5; Guest, 6; L. Holman, 7; Time of quarters—17½ minutes.

TITLE MATCH SOUGHT.

Winner of Zbyzsko-Steinke Wrestling Bout May File Challenge.

When Wladek Zbyzsko, Polish grappler, and Hans Steinke, German heavyweight, go to the mat tomorrow night in their final match at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory they will be struggling for recognition as qualified contenders for the world's heavyweight title held by Joe Stecher, Nebraskan, of somewhat fame. This match is one of an interesting card arranged by Promoter Jack Curley to be conducted by the Campana A. C. Zbyzsko and Steinke are both reported eager for a match with Joe Stecher. Steinke, who has been selected by the State Athletic Commission as the man best qualified to face Stecher in a bout for the title. It is expected that the winner of tomorrow night's match will file a challenge for the heavyweight title with the commission.

23D STREET Y. WINNER.

Takes Manhattan-Bronx Track and Field Title With 36½ Points.

The team representing the Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A. was the winner last night in the annual indoor track and field championship meet of the Manhattan-Bronx Y. M. C. A. branches, held in the Twenty-third Street gymnasium. The athletes of the Twenty-third Street branch took the title by scoring 36½ points, Bronx Union finishing second with 13 points and West Side third with 11 points.

Adolph Moral, the star quarter-mile of the Twenty-third Street team, won the 440, winning the latter event in 44.5 seconds, 2.5 of a second better than the former time.

\$1,000 TROPHY UP FOR POLO MOUNTS

Home Title Insurance Prize at Brooklyn Horse Show Drawing Big Entry.

Competition for the Home Title Insurance Company trophy among the polo ponies is expected to be one of the outstanding features of the Brooklyn Horse Show which will be held April 20-24, judging from the number and class of the entries that have been promised for this event.

The trophy, valued at \$1,000, is one of the most valuable ever offered in the metropolitan district for this class.

Increasing interest in polo, both indoor and outdoor, and the resultant added improvement in polo ponies, was the prime cause behind the donation of the trophy by the Home Title Insurance Company, which numbers many clever players in its organization. At the beginning of the final season, the most active being President Henry J. Davenport.

Members of the English international indoor polo team are expected to be in the ring to assist in the judging on the night of the pony championship. These players came over here for the purpose of meeting the leading trios in the United States, but an unfortunate injury to Captain Smart, one of the best players of the group, who suffered a broken arm while training in Florida, caused a suspension of activities. Lieut. Col. T. P. Melville, veteran indoor and outdoor international poloist, is expected to be in the ring with Harry T. Peters, master of the Meadowbrook Club, Sherman of the Indoor Polo Association will make a formidable attempt to lift the trophy with an entry of four of his best ponies. The veteran poloist is reputed to have some of the finest ponies in the country and the quartet that he ships to Brooklyn can be expected to make a fight.

Cyclone, for many years the champion polo pony in the New York series, shown at the Brooklyn classic season, is expected to be in the ring on the occasion of a spectacular field. His death in Central Park last year and the winner of the Home Title Insurance trophy will no doubt be nominated to the place formerly occupied by this great pony.

Among the other entries for the polo pony class are: 101st Cavalry, 102nd Field Artillery, Squadron A, J. Walter Koppe, Earl T. Munkenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Loud, Carl Pfing, Warner Sackman, H. H. Grossman, E. M. Carnochan and Geoffrey Freese.

SUGGS IS VICTOR AGAIN.

Wins Nine Out of Ten Rounds—Sakamoto Knocked Out.

Chick Suggs, New England's flashy negro bantamweight, added Jackie Gordon, Brooklyn fighter, to his list of vanquished rivals last night in the feature bout before a capacity gathering at the Commonwealth Sporting Club. Suggs carried off the honors in nine of the ten rounds. Gordon appeared to advantage only in the third, season when he made Suggs miss repeatedly. Suggs weighed 122½ pounds and Gordon 122½.

In the other scheduled, twelve-round battle Johnny Blum, Harlem junior lightweight, knocked out Jimmy Sakamoto, Japanese lad, in the fifth round. Referee Jack O'Sullivan stopping the contest after the round had progressed 2 minutes 35 seconds. Sakamoto had been battered helplessly. Sakamoto went down twice in this round. Blum weighed 122½ pounds and Sakamoto 130½.

HASSAN KNOCKOUT VICTOR.

Turkish Heavyweight Drops Hall in the Fourth at Ridgewood S. C.

Hagan Hassan, Turkish heavyweight, last night knocked out Roscoe Hall, Paterson boxer, in the fourth round of their scheduled six-round feature bout at the Ridgewood S. C., Brooklyn.

"Mike Reilly, West Side welterweight, won the decision from Pat Sweeney, Williamsburgh, in the six-round semi-final.

In the other six-round bouts Willie O'Connell, West Side flyweight, and Al Brown battled to a draw; Joe Marcella and Nick De Salvo fought a draw and Harry Traub won the decision from Eddie Oliver.

DAVIS CUP DATES SET FOR FOREST HILLS

Interzone Match Will Be Staged by the West Side Tennis Club Aug. 26, 27 and 28.

EUROPEAN PLAY ARRANGED

Final to Be Completed by July 27—Australia Explains Failure to Enter.

To the list of tennis attractions for the 1926 season to be held in the metropolitan area was added the Davis Cup interzone match yesterday, when it was made known that this engagement probably will be held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills. The dates are Aug. 26, 27 and 28. The other big tournaments scheduled to be held in the Long Island stadium are the men's national championship and the women's national singles and doubles championships.

The date of the interzone match falls a month after the time limit set for the playing of the final round of the European tie. Announcement of the schedule of the European tie, adopted at the recent meeting of the International Tennis Federation in Paris, was made yesterday by the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The first round is to be completed by May 4, the second by May 18, the third by May 31, the semi-final by July 13 and the final by July 27.

There will be no play during June unless the nations reaching the semi-finals elect to meet in that month. The French and English championships will both be held during June and the dates set for the Davis Cup play were selected so as to avoid any conflict with the championship tournaments, which are expected to attract many of the leading players of England, France and the United States.

The same committee that was put in charge of the European play last year has been reappointed to direct the Davis Cup play. The members are E. R. Clarke, R. J. McNair and A. E. M. Taylor.

Australians Explain Attitude.

In a letter received by Julian S. Myrick, Chairman of the Davis Cup Committee, from Thomas H. Hicks, honorary Secretary of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association, it is explained that Australia's failure to challenge for the cup this year was due to the fact that a representative team could not be sent. The fact that the United States failed to send a team to the Antipodes in the winter did not have any influence upon Australia's decision.

"It was with extreme regret that the committee came to this decision, but we had no alternative owing to the certainty of only a weak team being available and the consequent probability of our having to face a further substantial financial loss if such a team were sent. We fully realize the national importance of the Davis Cup contests and their bearing on the maintenance of friendly relations between the participating nations, and sincerely trust next year we will again take our place among the competitors.

"Please accept my assurance that the failure of your association to send a team to Australia last year will not influence us in any way in coming to our decision not to challenge this year. As a matter of fact this was not mentioned during the discussion."

North Side Event May 4.

The official schedule of the Sanction and Schedule Committee of the United States Lawn Tennis Association has not yet been given out for publication, but it has been learned that the University Heights Tennis Club will again have the honor of launching the metropolitan season. The North Side championship singles for men will begin there on May 4. The matches will be played at the West Side Tennis Club on June 11 and 12, with Boston defending the cup. Richards will be lost to the New York team, as he will sail for France in May with Howard Kinney, the two having been selected to represent the United States in the international matches with England and France and to play in the national championships of the two countries.

ELIZABETH GRAPPLERS IN TIE FOR 'Y' TITLE

With West Side Branch, Leads Teams in Metropolitan Clashes at Paterson.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10.—The Metropolitan Y. M. C. A. amateur wrestling championships held here today resulted in a tie between the Elizabeth Y. M. C. A. and the West Side Branch Y. M. C. A. of New York City, each scoring thirteen points.

The East Side Branch, also of New York, was third with eleven points. Paterson following with six and the Harlem Branch five points.

Frank Simbom was eliminated by G. Rautman of Harlem in the first round of the 147-pound class by a decision which went two extra periods. Rautman finally won in this weight, defeating Anderson of East Side by a fall in 5:24.

An exhibition bout between R. Jackson of Orange, State Y. M. C. A. champion, and Indromas of East Side, winner of the 175-pound class, was held at the close of the meet. Jackson threw his rival in a little over a minute.

The summaries:

118-Pound Class—Won by Boreach, Elizabeth, by a fall in 1:23; C. Crawford, West Side, second; J. Galtner, Newark, third.

125-Pound Class—Won by A. Smith, West Side, second; L. Pope, Elizabeth, third.

147-Pound Class—Won by G. Rautman, Harlem, by a fall in 5:24; H. Anderson, East Side, second; L. Pope, Elizabeth, third.

165-Pound Class—Won by T. Bonomo, West Side, decision, two extra periods; A. Will, Paterson, second; P. Pedromas, East Side, by fall in 2:37; J. Le Rosa, third.

183-Pound Class—Won by P. Pedromas, East Side, by fall in 2:37; J. Le Rosa, third.

Unlimited class not contested in this meet.

TWO SQUASH GAMES TO GET FINAL TEST

Exponents of Tennis Variety Will Play Team of Stars Who Call Racquets Type Best.

The rivalry between the advocates of squash tennis and squash racquets has reached the stage where the two sides have decided to have a "show-down." On Tuesday and Thursday of this week each side will marshal its hosts and endeavor to demonstrate to the other that its own game is the better. On Tuesday the squash tennis players will play the squash racquets at the University Club and on Thursday the same players will engage each other on the squash tennis courts of the Yale Club.

There will be ten players on each team. The squash tennis combination will include all the members of the first team except Hewitt Morgan, who was forced out of the national court tennis championship last week owing to illness and ranks fourth at squash tennis.

The members of the team are: Fillmore Hyde of the Harvard Club, the national champion; Thomas R. Coward of the Yale Club, No. 2; H. E. Miriam, Princeton Club; J. Rowland B. Haines, Columbia University Club; William Rand Jr., Harvard Club; Charles L. Sherman, Yale Club; J. Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club; George M. Rushmore, Harvard Club; and George G. Davidson, Princeton Club.

The match will be decided on a point basis, the team getting the greatest number of both games to be declared the winner.

FIRST SOUND RACE IS SET FOR MAY 8

Special Event for R Class Yachts Will Be Held by the Larchmont Club.

NEW CRAFT ARE EXPECTED

Junius Morgan's Sloop Among Those Now Building, Which Probably Will Be Ready.

By SEABURY LAWRENCE.

The first yacht race of the coming season in Long Island Sound will be held on Saturday, May 8, under the auspices of the Larchmont Yacht Club, according to an announcement yesterday by Edmund G. Anderson, Chairman of the Race Committee of that organization. This is a special contest, staged to bring together several of the R Class yachts, including some new boats in that division and precedes by some three weeks the opening of the championship season at the Riverside Yacht Club on May 29.

It is also possible that several of the new Sound Inter-Club sloops may be given a race on May 8, if they can be completed in time. There are twenty-eight of the Inter-Club sloops contracted for with the Nevins building plant at City Island but none of them have gone overboard yet.

The new R Class yachts which will be seen under canvas for the first time at Larchmont's opening race will probably include the Ardelle, the Mower-designed sloop which is practically completed at the Nevins yard for Donald H. Crowl of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; the new sloop building at Herreshoff's for Junius Morgan and the Alamo, designed by John G. Alden and owned by Robert Mallory and Hamilton Hill. The last named boat was built in Germany last year, but did not reach this side in time to take part in any races.

Older Boats to Compete.

Among the older R boats expected to be out to try for the early Larchmont prizes are Quiver, owned by Commodore Philip R. Mallory of the American Yacht Club, which captured the Long Island Sound championship in the class last year; Barbara, another Alden designed sloop owned by Vice Commodore C. D. Mallory of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and Astrild, a fast boat which was new last year and which is the property of H. Wilmer Hanan.

Also competing in the R Class during the coming season will be the Gametrack, built by Herreshoff and owned by Commodore George Nichols and Doreas, the property of Commodore Robert Law, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club and which had a good season last year in the capable hands of Burton Hart. Doreas will come out this year with a curved mast and is expected that she will be faster than she was last year when she carried a straight spar. It is uncertain as yet whether Gametrack and Doreas will get into the early racing.

As was the case last year the R Class will be one of the keener racing divisions on Long Island Sound. The R boats will take part in many of the special races on the Sound, including the Childs Cup and other trophy races and the New York Yacht Club will hold a series for the class in September for the trophy recently put up by the club for this class, which, in the opinion of the officers, has done the most to promote the sport of yachting within the past year.

Typhoon to Race With Forties.

The addition of the New York Yacht Club forty-footer Typhoon to the racing roster will increase the rivalry in that already very lively class. The Typhoon was purchased during the past week by Charles C. Smithers, a veteran racing yachtsman, and will be raced during the season by Captain Smithers and his sons. This sloop was not in competition last season, having been laid up since the death of W. J. Ehrlich, who raced the yacht for several seasons. Following Mr. Ehrlich's death Typhoon was purchased by a syndicate headed by Harry L. Maxwell which held the yacht until a purchaser could be found who was certain to race her.

With Typhoon in commission there will be five of the Long Island Sound forty-foots which will race through the season. The others being Banquo, owned by Vice Commodore Maxwell; Shavare, the property of W. H. Hoffman and C. Sherman Hoyt; Rowdy,

owned by Holland S. Duell and Mistral, the property of W. E. Bell. The class is now ten years old.

Besides the Sound forties there will be a number of these fine sloops racing on Buzzards Bay and at Marblehead with the Eastern Yacht Club fleet. In the former group will be the new forty-building at Herreshoff's for Edward J. Cudahy of Chicago, which will be named Marilee. Ratsey of City Island is making a full suit of racing sails for the new yacht and it is expected that she will race through the season. The others of the Buzzards Bay group at the Pampero, now owned by Chandler Hovey and the Sally Ann, owned by Spencer Borden Jr.

Pampero Is Expected.

It is understood that Pampero and Sally Ann will come down to the Sound for Larchmont Race Week and that they will also race on the New York and Eastern Yacht Club cruises. In the Marblehead division of the forty-foot class will be Amory Goulding's Cockatoo and Thomas S. Shepard's Katherine. Another yacht of the division, making a total of eleven in the class, is the Squaw, now owned by T. Baker Jr., a yachtsman of Philadelphia. It is believed that Squaw will race during part of the season on the Sound.

GYM CHAMPIONSHIPS DRAW MANY ENTRIES

New York Turn Verein Is Expected to Capture Met. Senior A. A. U. Title Friday Night.

Unusual interest has been reported in the Metropolitan A. A. U.'s senior gymnastic championship tournament to be held Friday night at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, with the result that officials of the district in the national championships next month, but regardless of the cause, few gymnastic title tournaments of recent years have attracted such a large number of entries. Because of the large entry it has been decided to start the competition at 7:15 p. m.

The New York Turn Verein is to make a strong bid to annex the title from the Swiss Turn Verein, winners of the championship last year. The Norwegian Turn Society of Brooklyn, under whose auspices the tournament will be held, likewise has entered a strong squad for team honors, its leaders being Fred Berg, national champion on the long horse, and John T. Anderson, local rope climb title holder.

Curt Rotman, national champion on the horizontal bar, Adolph Zink and A. Knecht, junior title holders, and Walter Mayer, national champion on the parallel bars, constitute the foundation of a strong team which has been entered by the New York Turn Verein. With these four stars on its squad the New York Turners will enter the competition favorites to win the team title. The New York A. A. U. will be represented by a team led by Ray W. Dutcher, veteran club wrestler, who at one time had a veritable monopoly on this title; Charles Crumey, national side horse champion, and James Dunn, veteran tumbler, who formerly held the national title. Percy M. Clark, former U. S. Navy Academy gymnast, who was last year's intercollegiate champion on the side horse, will seek to annex this title in the district championships.

Four gunners tied for the High Scratch Cup at the Jamaica Bay traps of the Bergen Beach Gun Club yesterday. Each had a total of 92 out of a possible 100 targets. A high wind made the shooting conditions difficult.

On the shoot-off, C. Stillwagon was the winner, breaking 23 out of a possible 25 targets. Then came J. A. Howard with 22, followed by L. J. Olds, also with a 22, and G. M. Walling with a 21.

Four gunners also tied for the High Handicap Cup. They were Dr. G. H. V. Hunter, J. M. Vaughn, C. Allers and G. M. Walling. These gunners all had full scores of 100 targets. On the shoot-off Hunter won with a 23 out of a possible 25 targets. Vaughn had 22, Allers a 21 and G. M. Walling a 20.

In the Doubles Cup event the winner was C. L. Anderson. He had a total of 39 out of 40 pairs of ducks. The Distance Cup at 23 yards was won by J. Cukor, who broke 23 out of 25.

The scores:

Commodore Robin E. Potter forwarded the invitation today to St. Thomas, who is in New York arranging a new British-American race. The Eagle class yachts, which are nearing completion at Benton Harbor, Mich., shipyards, are regarded as the most important recent addition to fresh water racing. The christening ceremonies

Navy and V. M. I. Trail the Virginia Team in Their Triangular Track Meet

VIRGINIA IS VICTOR OVER TWO ON TRACK

Scores 69 5-6 Points, While the Navy Has 67 2-3 and V. M. I. Athletes Tally 16 1/2.

FINAL EVENT DECIDES MEET

Green Takes the Broad Jump for Winners—Cumming First in 100 and 220-Yard Dashes.

Special to The New York Times. CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 10.—Virginia, with 69 5-6 points, won a thrilling triangular track meet from the Navy, second with 67 2-3 points and Virginia Military Institute third with 16 1/2.

Not until the final event was the outcome determined. The task of attempting to earn a Naval victory fell upon Captain Bill Rutledge. After he had finished first in the pole vault he was called upon to take the last turn in the broad jump, but in six trials he was unable to equal the jump of Julian Green, whose victory gave Virginia the points needed for victory.

Henry Cumming, Virginia's sprint star, was high point man with first place in the 100 and 220 yard dashes without being pressed in either event. Maurice LeBauer, Virginia, outdistanced Wyndham White, V. M. I., holder of the Southern Conference title, in the shotput. In all, Virginia took seven first places, the Navy five and the cadets one, as Decker won the high hurdles.

The summaries:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 12.4; second, LeBauer, Navy, 12.6; third, White, V. M. I., 12.8. 220-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 25.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 25.8; third, White, V. M. I., 26.4. 440-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 59.4. 880-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1:59.4. 1,760-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4:19.4. 3,520-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 9:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 9:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 9:39.4. 7,040-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 19:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 19:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 19:59.4. 14,080-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 41:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 41:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 41:19.4. 28,160-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 82:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 82:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 82:39.4. 56,320-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 164:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 164:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 164:59.4. 112,640-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 329:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 329:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 329:19.4. 225-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4:19.4. 450-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 8:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 8:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 8:39.4. 900-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 16:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 16:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 16:59.4. 1,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 33:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 33:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 33:19.4. 3,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 66:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 66:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 66:39.4. 7,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 132:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 132:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 132:59.4. 14,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 265:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 265:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 265:19.4. 28,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 530:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 530:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 530:39.4. 57,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,060:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,060:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,060:59.4. 115,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,121:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,121:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,121:19.4. 230,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,242:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,242:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,242:39.4. 460,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 8,484:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 8,484:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 8,484:59.4. 921,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 16,969:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 16,969:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 16,969:19.4. 1,843,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 33,938:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 33,938:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 33,938:39.4. 3,686,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 67,876:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 67,876:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 67,876:59.4. 7,372,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 135,753:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 135,753:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 135,753:19.4. 14,745,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 271,506:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 271,506:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 271,506:39.4. 29,491,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 543,012:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 543,012:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 543,012:59.4. 58,982,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,086,025:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,086,025:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,086,025:19.4. 117,964,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,172,050:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,172,050:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,172,050:39.4. 235,929,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,344,100:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,344,100:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,344,100:59.4. 471,859,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 8,688,200:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 8,688,200:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 8,688,200:19.4. 943,718,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 17,376,400:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 17,376,400:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 17,376,400:39.4. 1,887,436,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 34,752,800:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 34,752,800:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 34,752,800:59.4. 3,774,873,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 69,505,600:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 69,505,600:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 69,505,600:19.4. 7,549,747,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 139,011,200:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 139,011,200:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 139,011,200:39.4. 15,099,494,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 278,022,400:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 278,022,400:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 278,022,400:59.4. 30,198,988,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 556,044,800:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 556,044,800:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 556,044,800:19.4. 60,397,977,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,112,089,600:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,112,089,600:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,112,089,600:39.4. 120,795,955,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,224,179,200:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,224,179,200:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,224,179,200:59.4. 241,591,910,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,448,358,400:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,448,358,400:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,448,358,400:19.4. 483,183,820,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 8,896,716,800:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 8,896,716,800:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 8,896,716,800:39.4. 966,367,641,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 17,793,433,600:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 17,793,433,600:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 17,793,433,600:59.4. 1,932,735,283,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 35,586,867,200:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 35,586,867,200:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 35,586,867,200:19.4. 3,865,470,566,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 71,173,734,400:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 71,173,734,400:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 71,173,734,400:39.4. 7,730,941,132,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 142,347,468,800:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 142,347,468,800:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 142,347,468,800:59.4. 15,461,882,265,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 284,694,937,600:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 284,694,937,600:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 284,694,937,600:19.4. 30,923,764,531,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 569,389,875,200:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 569,389,875,200:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 569,389,875,200:39.4. 61,847,529,062,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,138,779,750,400:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,138,779,750,400:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,138,779,750,400:59.4. 123,695,058,124,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,277,559,500,800:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,277,559,500,800:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,277,559,500,800:19.4. 247,390,116,249,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,555,119,001,600:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,555,119,001,600:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,555,119,001,600:39.4. 494,780,232,499,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 9,110,238,003,200:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 9,110,238,003,200:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 9,110,238,003,200:59.4. 989,560,464,998,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 18,220,476,006,400:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 18,220,476,006,400:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 18,220,476,006,400:19.4. 1,979,120,929,996,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 36,440,952,012,800:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 36,440,952,012,800:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 36,440,952,012,800:39.4. 3,958,241,859,993,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 72,881,904,025,600:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 72,881,904,025,600:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 72,881,904,025,600:59.4. 7,916,483,719,987,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 145,763,808,051,200:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 145,763,808,051,200:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 145,763,808,051,200:19.4. 15,832,967,439,974,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 291,527,616,102,400:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 291,527,616,102,400:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 291,527,616,102,400:39.4. 31,665,934,879,948,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 583,055,232,204,800:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 583,055,232,204,800:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 583,055,232,204,800:59.4. 63,331,869,759,897,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,166,110,464,409,600:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,166,110,464,409,600:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,166,110,464,409,600:19.4. 126,663,739,519,795,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,332,220,928,819,200:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,332,220,928,819,200:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,332,220,928,819,200:39.4. 253,327,479,039,590,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,664,441,857,638,400:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,664,441,857,638,400:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,664,441,857,638,400:59.4. 506,654,958,079,180,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 9,328,883,715,276,800:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 9,328,883,715,276,800:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 9,328,883,715,276,800:19.4. 1,013,309,916,158,361,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 18,657,767,430,553,600:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 18,657,767,430,553,600:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 18,657,767,430,553,600:39.4. 2,026,619,832,316,723,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 37,315,534,861,107,200:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 37,315,534,861,107,200:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 37,315,534,861,107,200:59.4. 4,053,239,664,633,446,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 74,631,069,722,214,400:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 74,631,069,722,214,400:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 74,631,069,722,214,400:19.4. 8,106,479,329,266,892,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 149,262,139,444,428,800:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 149,262,139,444,428,800:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 149,262,139,444,428,800:39.4. 16,212,958,658,533,785,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 298,524,278,888,857,600:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 298,524,278,888,857,600:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 298,524,278,888,857,600:59.4. 32,425,917,317,067,571,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 597,048,557,777,715,200:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 597,048,557,777,715,200:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 597,048,557,777,715,200:19.4. 64,851,834,634,135,142,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,194,097,115,555,430,400:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,194,097,115,555,430,400:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,194,097,115,555,430,400:39.4. 129,703,669,268,270,284,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,388,194,231,110,860,800:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,388,194,231,110,860,800:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,388,194,231,110,860,800:59.4. 259,407,338,536,540,569,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,776,388,462,221,721,600:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,776,388,462,221,721,600:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,776,388,462,221,721,600:19.4. 518,814,677,073,081,139,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 9,552,776,924,443,443,200:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 9,552,776,924,443,443,200:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 9,552,776,924,443,443,200:39.4. 1,037,629,354,146,162,278,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 19,105,553,848,886,886,400:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 19,105,553,848,886,886,400:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 19,105,553,848,886,886,400:59.4. 2,075,258,708,292,324,556,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 38,211,107,697,773,772,800:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 38,211,107,697,773,772,800:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 38,211,107,697,773,772,800:19.4. 4,150,517,416,584,649,113,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 76,422,215,395,547,545,600:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 76,422,215,395,547,545,600:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 76,422,215,395,547,545,600:39.4. 8,301,034,833,169,298,227,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 152,844,430,791,095,091,200:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 152,844,430,791,095,091,200:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 152,844,430,791,095,091,200:59.4. 16,602,069,666,338,596,454,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 305,688,861,582,190,182,400:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 305,688,861,582,190,182,400:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 305,688,861,582,190,182,400:19.4. 33,204,139,332,677,192,908,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 611,377,723,164,380,364,800:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 611,377,723,164,380,364,800:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 611,377,723,164,380,364,800:39.4. 66,408,278,665,354,385,817,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,222,755,446,328,760,729,600:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,222,755,446,328,760,729,600:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,222,755,446,328,760,729,600:59.4. 132,816,557,330,708,771,635,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,445,510,892,657,521,459,200:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,445,510,892,657,521,459,200:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,445,510,892,657,521,459,200:19.4. 265,633,114,661,417,543,270,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 4,891,021,785,315,042,918,400:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 4,891,021,785,315,042,918,400:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 4,891,021,785,315,042,918,400:39.4. 531,266,229,322,835,086,540,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 9,782,043,570,630,085,836,800:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 9,782,043,570,630,085,836,800:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 9,782,043,570,630,085,836,800:59.4. 1,062,532,458,645,670,173,081,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 19,564,087,141,260,171,673,600:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 19,564,087,141,260,171,673,600:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 19,564,087,141,260,171,673,600:19.4. 2,125,064,917,291,340,346,163,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 39,128,174,282,520,343,347,200:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 39,128,174,282,520,343,347,200:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 39,128,174,282,520,343,347,200:39.4. 4,250,129,834,582,680,692,326,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 78,256,348,565,040,686,694,400:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 78,256,348,565,040,686,694,400:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 78,256,348,565,040,686,694,400:59.4. 8,500,259,669,165,361,385,252,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 156,512,697,130,081,373,388,800:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 156,512,697,130,081,373,388,800:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 156,512,697,130,081,373,388,800:19.4. 17,000,519,338,330,722,770,505,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 313,025,394,260,162,746,777,600:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 313,025,394,260,162,746,777,600:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 313,025,394,260,162,746,777,600:39.4. 34,001,038,676,661,445,543,511,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 626,050,788,520,325,493,555,200:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 626,050,788,520,325,493,555,200:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 626,050,788,520,325,493,555,200:59.4. 68,002,077,353,322,891,087,022,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 1,252,101,577,040,650,987,110,400:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 1,252,101,577,040,650,987,110,400:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 1,252,101,577,040,650,987,110,400:19.4. 136,004,154,706,645,782,174,044,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 2,504,203,154,081,301,974,220,800:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 2,504,203,154,081,301,974,220,800:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 2,504,203,154,081,301,974,220,800:39.4. 272,008,309,413,291,564,348,089,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 5,008,406,308,162,603,948,441,600:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 5,008,406,308,162,603,948,441,600:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 5,008,406,308,162,603,948,441,600:59.4. 544,016,618,826,583,128,696,179,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 10,016,812,616,325,207,897,883,200:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 10,016,812,616,325,207,897,883,200:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 10,016,812,616,325,207,897,883,200:19.4. 1,088,033,237,653,166,257,392,358,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 20,033,625,232,650,415,795,766,400:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 20,033,625,232,650,415,795,766,400:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 20,033,625,232,650,415,795,766,400:39.4. 2,176,066,475,306,332,514,784,716,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 40,067,250,465,300,831,591,532,800:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 40,067,250,465,300,831,591,532,800:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 40,067,250,465,300,831,591,532,800:59.4. 4,352,132,950,612,665,029,569,433,600-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 80,134,500,930,601,663,183,065,600:18.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 80,134,500,930,601,663,183,065,600:18.8; third, White, V. M. I., 80,134,500,930,601,663,183,065,600:19.4. 8,704,265,901,225,331,058,338,867,200-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 160,269,001,861,203,326,366,131,200:38.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 160,269,001,861,203,326,366,131,200:38.8; third, White, V. M. I., 160,269,001,861,203,326,366,131,200:39.4. 17,408,531,802,450,662,116,676,734,400-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 320,538,003,722,406,652,732,262,400:58.2; second, LeBauer, Navy, 320,538,003,722,406,652,732,262,400:58.8; third, White, V. M. I., 320,538,003,722,406,652,732,262,400:59.4. 34,817,063,604,901,324,233,345,468,800-Yard Dash—Won by Cumming, Virginia, 641,076,007,444,813,30

SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1926.

LOT AUCTIONS FEATURE REALTY BOOM IN THE SUBURBS

AUCTION SALES OF SUBURBAN PROPERTY

Four Important Offerings by Joseph P. Day Within the Next Three Weeks.

YONKERS SALE HEADS LIST

Following Will Come Residential and Business Sites in Bound Brook, Babylon and Deal.

Four important auction sales of waterfront and choice suburban property will be held by Joseph P. Day within the next three weeks. They include various properties at Yonkers, Bound Brook, Babylon and Deal.

The first of these sales will be on April 21 in Phillipsburgh Hall, 4 Hudson Street, Yonkers, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening. It involves 165 residential lots north of and adjoining Park Hill. They front on Rockland and Van Cortlandt Park Avenues, and Knollwood Road, convenient to the business sections of Yonkers, and only a short distance from the Park Hill Station, on the Yonkers branch of the Putnam Division of the New York Central Railroad. They are suitable for improvement with homes of moderate cost.

Following this on Saturday, April 24, will come the Bound Brook (N. J.) sale, including 325 business and residential lots, with twenty-five one and two family dwellings, a business block with stores and a public garage, belonging to the Pierce estate. The Pierce family holdings practically controlled that section of Bound Brook and East Bound Brook.

The sale will be held in the Warehouse Building, Main Street, near Raritan Avenue, East Bound Brook, at 2:30 o'clock, and the owners have agreed to allow 50 per cent. of the purchase price to remain on installment contract, payable 2 per cent. a month. Bound Brook is a community of about 12,000 population, including Bound Brook, South Bound Brook, East Bound Brook and Martinsville. This section is the hub of Somerville, five miles west, Plainfield, seven miles northeast, and New Brunswick, eight miles southeast.

Pierce Estate Holdings.
The Pierce estate comprises a tract of approximately sixteen to eighteen acres in Middlesex Borough, bounded roughly by Raritan, Bound Brook and Green Brook Avenues and New Market Road. The tract is bisected by the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley and Port Reading branch of the Philadelphia, Reading and Delaware Railroad. The property is sold in about one-third of a mile east of the Bound Brook station and the business center of the town.

The property line which connects Bound Brook with New Brunswick and Somerville operates in Main Street to a bridge over the railroad tracks, thence back to Raritan Avenue to New Brunswick.

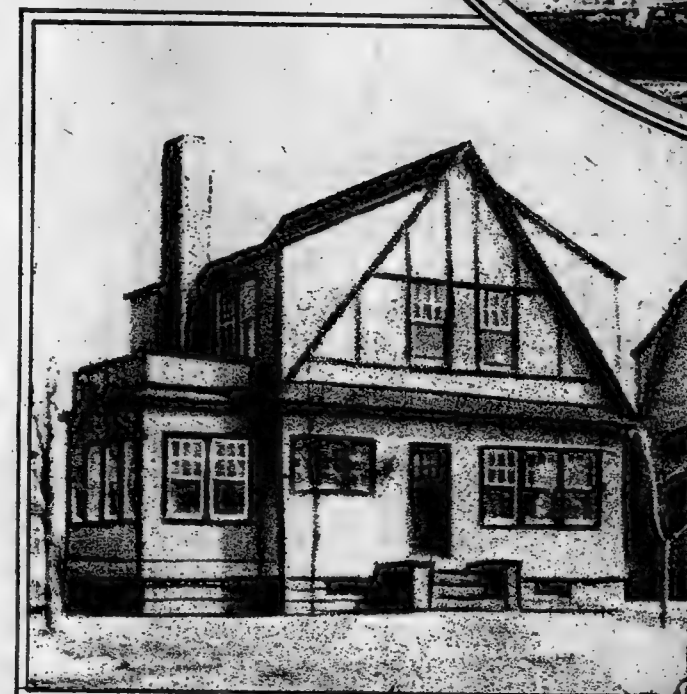
On May 1 will come two large sales at Babylon and Deal respectively. With the recent purchase of the Babylon Yacht Club property by the Levey-Meyers syndicate and the purchase by the Babylon Yacht Club from that syndicate of a new site at the foot of Eaton Lane in the Sequans Colony, interest attaches to Mr. Day's announcement that all the remaining portions of the Sequans Colony property, extending almost from the Merrick Road to and including the waterfront of Great South Bay, will be sold on Saturday, May 1, at 2:30 o'clock, on the premises.

Babylon Bungalow Sites.
In addition to 475 bungalow, waterfront and home building lots, the sale includes three dwellings.

In its relation to the village of Babylon, the Sequans Colony property is located only a few minutes from the Babylon Division of the Long Island Road and near Babylon's shopping center. Real estate values in the colony have appreciably augmented in recent years. One instance is that of a prominent developer, who purchased a 150-acre tract at \$200 an acre on a 30-day contract. The tract was disposed of twice to the passing of title, the last purchaser paying \$1,000 an acre.

Deal Inn at Auction.
The Deal sale, also on May 1, at 2:30 o'clock, includes the famous Deal Inn, together with thirteen furnished cottages adjoining and the Horgan mansion, designed by Stanford White. In addition, Mr. Day will sell six residences near by, in Harrison Square. The sale will be held in the Deal Inn. In addition to four sales, Mr. Day will hold a special sale of Brooklyn properties on Monday evening, April 12, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, and in the same place on Thursday evening, April 29, a sale of Brooklyn and Long Island properties, including a residence in Far Rockaway, at 1101 Avenue and Point Breeze Place.

One of the Many New Homes Recently Constructed at Fox Meadow Estates, Scarsdale, Westchester County.



Model Homes Erected at Massapequa, L. I., for New York's White Collar Families.



Seventy-one-Acre Potter Estate at Ossining, Sold Last Week Through Anson F. Robinson.

Southern Colonial Residence in Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, N. Y., Sold Through Elliott Bates, Inc., to Mrs. Florence S. Erskine of New York City.



Residence for A. M. Farrier at East Orange, N. J. Patterson & Wilcox, Inc., Architects.



Carolyn Park Apartment to Be Erected on Livingston Avenue, Mamaroneck, A. P. Bedelle, Architect.

MASSAPEQUA HOMES READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Sed King Company Completes Model Home Building Program of Eleven Dwellings.

The completion of a model home-building program at Massapequa, L. I., on North Franklin Avenue, Broadway, Parkhill and Connecticut Avenue, to meet the needs of the man of medium income in business and the professions, was announced yesterday by Robert A. Shiverick of the Sed King Construction Company. Eleven six-room houses have been completed as individualistic homes for families who want to live within commuting distance of New York. The announcement is of interest because of the fact that this is one of the first attempts made to build homes near New York expressly for the needs of the man of moderate income. Most home-building projects have been suited to the needs of the workingman and the result has been uniformity of building rather than the artistic quality which characterizes this Massapequa enterprise.

DECORATION DAY OPENING.

New England Governors Invited to Lucerne-in-Maine.

Invitations to the official opening of Decoration Day of Lucerne-in-Maine, the \$5,000,000 vacation community, will be extended to the Governors of all the New England States and to Governor Smith. It was announced yesterday by the New York office of the Lucerne-in-Maine Community Association.

The completion of the country club, in which over 500 New York families are shareholders by virtue of their ownership of Lucerne-in-Maine vacation home sites, represents an unusual achievement in building. Started in November, the club will be completed by May 15.

AUCTION OFFERINGS.

J. R. Murphy to Sell Choice City and Suburban Properties.

Sales by auction of one, two and four family dwellings in the Bronx; the dissolution by auction of a partnership involving twenty improved Manhattan business and residence properties, and the sale of acreage tracts at Scarsdale, Yonkers, Mount Hope, Valhalla and Bronxville comprise Spring programs by James R. Murphy, Inc.

On Wednesday evening, April 21, he will sell eleven two-family houses on Eley Avenue between East 172d and 174th Streets in the Westchester Avenue section of the East Bronx. The sale will be held at Tuna Point Palace on Southern Boulevard at 7:30 o'clock.

On April 28 he will sell at the same place twenty-two four-family houses on Leland Avenue just north of 177th Street and close to the Grant Square station of the Pelham Bay subway. Mr. Murphy's sale on Friday, April 30, marking the dissolution of a realty partnership, includes twenty apartment, business buildings and residential properties. Among them are the structures at 308-11 East Forty-eighth Street, 88 Amsterdam Avenue, 277 Third Avenue, 418-20 East Sixth Street, 339 West Seventeenth Street, 340 West Seventeenth Street, 84 Barrow Street, 64 Amsterdam Avenue, 74 Le Salle Street, 45-47 West Sixty-sixth Street, 614-616 St. Nicholas Avenue, and 64-68 La Salle Street. This sale will be in the Vesey Street salesroom.

Suburban sales for which Mr. Murphy is making preparations include 300 lots comprising Benedict Park at Scarsdale, to be sold on Saturday, May 1; lots on Tuckahoe Road west of Central Avenue, Bronxville, on May 8; 600 lots comprising the Donald farm on Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers.

COURT ORDERS GAS SERVICE

Laurelton Values Rise Following Action of Supreme Court.

A recent Supreme Court decision has ordered the gas company to lay mains and give service in Laurelton, L. I., or forfeit the franchise for the territory. The mains are now being laid through this suburb. This is how Laurelton "struck gas," which immediately boosted real estate values, started business and home building projects and set things humming for the Spring.

KENNELLY TO HOLD TWO BROOKLYN SALES

Auctioneer to Sell Improved and Vacant Properties at Wednesday and Friday Auctions.

William Kennelly, Inc., have two of their special Brooklyn sales days auctions scheduled for Monday evening, April 12, and Wednesday evening, April 14, both at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Twenty-one parcels will be offered in the sale of the 12th, among which will be the following improved properties: The northwest corner of Twenty-fifth Avenue and Harrow Avenue, a one-story frame building with three stores and five two-story private dwellings; 8,848 Eighteenth Avenue, a three-story frame tenement; 345 Dean Street and 48-50 Fourth Avenue, to be sold as one parcel, three two-story dwellings; 224 Lincoln Place, a five-story apartment house; and a number of vacant lots. There will be twenty parcels offered in the sale of the 14th, including two four-story brick tenements with stores at 335 and 339 Franklin Avenue; the three-story brick flats at 5,514-5,518 Seventh Avenue, and an additional number of vacant plots.

450,000 Homes Financed.
The 12,000 building and loan associations in the United States loaned \$1,000,000,000 for the purchase or construction of new homes in 1925. This expenditure financed 450,000 American homes during the year.

Angell & Co. Sell Scarsdale Lots.
The Johnson Properties Corporation sold to a builder, lot 45, at the corner of Hadden Road and Withington Road, Coitwood, Scarsdale, and lot 52 on Campden Road, Coitwood, Scarsdale. Angell & Co. were the brokers.

MONTCLAIR SALES.

Buick Company Buys on Bloomfield Avenue—Other Deals.

The North Essex Buick Company purchased from a group of investors through the office of the Frank Hughes Company, in conjunction with the Arthur Collier Realty Company, the property at 217-219 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, a two-story brick store and apartment building, with a large garage building in the rear. The garage is under lease for a long term of years to the Buick Company. The property is located near the Lackawanna Terminal and was valued at \$125,000.

The Frank Hughes Company has also sold for Walter Marvin to William Mitchell the ten-room residence on a plot 128 by 23 feet at 169 Upper Mountain Avenue on the mountainside. The purchase intends to extensively alter the dwelling for occupancy.

The same brokers also sold for Stuart Landis to Miss Alice Courtney a tract of land comprising about sixteen acres, having a frontage of about 1,000 feet on the west side of Clove Road, Little Falls, and just over the Upper Montclair boundary line. The property was bought for speculation. The same firm resold the property for Miss Courtney to a client, who has also bought it on speculation.

STATEN ISLAND BOOMING.

Spring Rush for Home Sites in Richmond Borough Under Way.

Staten Island is having another real estate boom, similar to that which touched Richmond Borough last year, according to the opinion of several prominent realty dealers of the borough, expressed to the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. Much of this activity is expected to follow the line of building development lots, although there is expectation, the Chamber finds, of increased activity in the sale of homes and industrial sites.

LARGE APARTMENT FOR MAMARONECK

New Carolyn Park Building Will Be Provided With Sixteen Individual Garages.

Development of apartment building in Westchester is indicated by the announcement of a new structure in Mamaroneck, on Livingston Avenue, extending to the Terrace. It will be known as the Carolyn Park Apartments. The American Bond and Mortgage Company is offering \$300,000 6 1/2 per cent. first mortgage bonds on the property.

The land on which the apartment house will be erected has a frontage of 159.8 feet on Livingston Avenue. It will be four stories in height. The exterior design follows the Spanish period, the facades being of colored stucco with coping and pitch roofs covered with red mission tile.

A court will be in the centre and from the rear apartments a view of Long Island Sound may be obtained. It will be divided into suites of one to six rooms. Two laundries with all modern conveniences will be in the basement. Heat will be supplied by oil burning equipment.

MILLS TO ADDRESS BOARD.

Congressman to Speak at Meeting of Long Island Realtors.

Ogden L. Mills, member of Congress, will speak at a meeting of the Long Island Real Estate Board to be held at the Hotel Astor Friday, April 23. An invitation to attend the meeting has been extended to the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Real Estate Boards, which will be in session on that date.

English Residence at Bronxville Sold to J. E. Baker Through Elliott Bates, Inc.

REPLEWS OLD FIELDS FOR NEW BUYERS

George W. Coughlan Creates an Active Resale Market for Realty.

AIDS THE SMALL INVESTOR

Five Million Dollars' Worth of Undeveloped Property Disposed Of in the Bronx in Six Months.

"There is every indication that the eastern section of the State of New York is due for one of the greatest booms in undeveloped land in its history. This is especially true of the metropolitan area," said George W. Coughlan, President of the firm of Coughlan & Co., Inc., real estate auctioneers, who has made an extended survey of the situation from every possible angle.

"There are good and various reasons for this statement," said Mr. Coughlan; "it is not merely an optimistic prediction, but it is backed up by facts and figures that are apparent to any one who has followed the real estate and auction market during the past few months."

"Within the past year there has been created, and largely, I believe, through our efforts, a secondary market for undeveloped property. For the past eight or ten years a vast army of small investors has been buying at private and public auction sale small parcels of land. After taking title they were confronted with the fact that once they had it they did not know what to do with it.

"Of course, if they had bought for home sites and immediate development there was no problem, but on the other hand the majority of these buyers had bought for speculation.

"They found that with their limited knowledge of the workings of real estate transactions they lacked the means of disposing of their purchases. They had put a high margin of profit on their investment and expected prospective buyers to seek them out, or they had placed their buildings in the hands of an agent, saying, 'get me so much' with the result that the property lay dormant for years. In other words, thousands of people who had bought undeveloped property in years gone by had practically made up their minds that there was no means of disposing of it, and if they should sell there would be no profit in the transaction.

Continue Weekly Sales.

"Last September we started a series of weekly sales and have continued holding them every week since for people placed in this predicament. We looked the owners of this vast amount of dormant realty up and outlined to them that there were bigger fields open, but it was necessary for them to first of all get their present holdings. We also explained that these weekly sales provided just such an outlet. By offering the property at one of the weekly auction sales and allowing the public to place the values thereon, we have demonstrated to these thousands that there is just as much opportunity for the small buyer today as there is for the large operator and investor.

"This fact has attended our weekly sales in large numbers, and it is the creation of these buyers that is going to have a tremendous effect upon one of the weekly auction sales."

"Blythelea Estate," Llewellyn Park, East Orange, N. J., Purchased by Aldus B. Squire Through Darling & Co.

MUST PASS TEST TO GET A LICENSE

Amendment to the Law on Real Estate Brokers Effective May 1.

TAX COMMISSION IS READY

Deputy Commissioner McCaffrey Announces the New Rules and Regulations.

The Real Estate Board of New York calls attention of prospective applicants for real estate licenses to the fact that the State Tax Commission through the License Bureau, administered by Deputy Commissioner F. S. McCaffrey, is about to require the examination of applicants not heretofore licensed before licenses are issued. Through an amendment to the law licensing real estate brokers and salesmen, effective May 1, 1926, the State Tax Commission was given wide latitude to determine the fitness of applicants, the amendment reading as follows:

"In determining competency, the State Tax Commission may require proof that the applicant has a fair knowledge of the English language, a fair understanding of the general purposes and general legal effect of deeds, mortgages, land contracts of sale and leases, and a general and fair understanding of the obligations between principal and agent, as well as of the provisions of this act."

Commission Completes Plans.

It is under this authority that the State Tax Commission has now completed its arrangements. The official rules and regulations governing the issuance of licenses to real estate brokers under the licensing act (Art. 12 of the Real Property Law) as formulated by the commission, are as follows:

1. On and after the first day of April, 1926, a license as a real estate broker will not be issued until the applicant has passed satisfactorily a written examination. Until further notice applicants for licenses as real estate salesmen will not be required to take a written examination.

2. A real estate broker's license is renewed by the commission shall be renewed without examination unless there be special circumstances which in the judgment of the commission require such an examination.

3. Written examinations will be held on the third Saturday in each month in New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo. After the first day of May, 1926, a written examination will be held also in New York City on the first Saturday in each month. Written examinations may be held also in one or more of the following places: Amsterdam, Auburn, Binghamton, Elmira, Glens Falls, Hornell, Jamestown, Newburgh, Plattsburgh, Poughkeepsie, Watertown, White Plains and Yonkers. The commission will respect the choice of applicants to the greatest possible extent, but it reserves the right to designate the place or places where each examination will be held.

4. Each examination shall be in charge of and conducted by a person selected by the Tax Commission.

5. Questions used upon each examination shall be prepared and furnished by the Tax Commission. No other question shall be used.

6. A person will be admitted to an examination only upon presentation by him or her to the person in charge of the examination of a written permit issued by the Tax Commission or under its authority and direction.

7. Permits to be admitted to an examination will be issued to those persons only who have filed with the Tax Commission applications for licenses in satisfactory form.

8. A person will not be admitted to an examination at any place or at any time other than stated in the permit issued him or her by the Tax Commission.

9. A person, even though he has a permit to be admitted to an examination, will not be admitted thereto after the hour fixed and determined for the examination and stated in his or her permit.

World's Tallest Building.

Work on the world's tallest building has been started in Broadway, between 122d and 123d Streets, where the 65-story Christian-Missionary Building is to tower 800 feet, or 8 feet higher than the Woolworth Building. The structure, which will house a 4,500-room hotel, a church, a hospital and bank, exclusive of land value, will cost about \$14,000,000.

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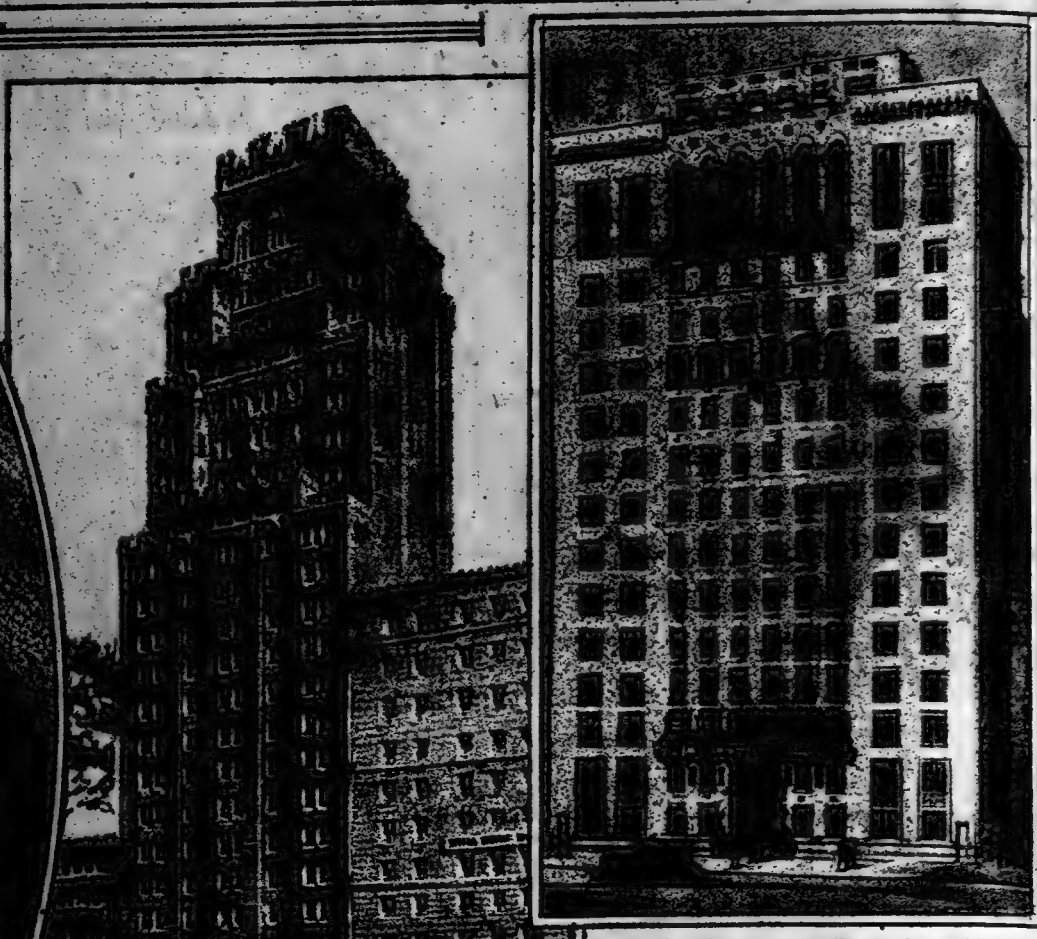
Apartment Nearing Completion at 607 West End Avenue. Ralph Ciluzzi, Owner and Builder. Rosario Candela, Architect.



Apartment Hotel Under Construction at 28 East Sixty-third Street. Henry S. Churchill and Herbert Lippman, Architects.



New Apartment at Sixty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. Built by Joseph Paterno. J. E. R. Carpenter, Architect.



Apartment Being Erected at 205 West 106th Street. Sugerman & Berger, Architects.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ENDING ITS CAREER

Famous Structure to Be Torn Down in May for Consolidated Gas Building.

SIGHTLY TOWER A FEATURE

Will Rise to Height of 425 Feet Above Street Level and Contain a Large Clock.

Announcement was made by the Consolidated Gas Company yesterday that the demolition of the old Academy of Music at Irving Place and Fourteenth Street will probably begin in May in preparation for its enlarged building. A feature of the new structure will be a tower 425 feet in height. The new edifice, including the tower and its decorative features, will represent an expenditure of \$7,500,000. That, with the present building on the southeast corner of Irving Place and Fourteenth Street, will bring the Consolidated Gas Company's investment to approximately \$12,000,000.

The building when completed will be occupied exclusively by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York and its affiliated gas and electric companies, which include the New York Edison Company and the United Electric Light and Power Company. The expansion of the business has compelled the enlargement of display room and office facilities.

Tower on Academy Site. The completed structure will occupy the entire block on the east side of Irving Place between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, the frontage being

205.6 feet, with 204 feet on Fourteenth Street, where the easterly wall will adjoin Tammany Hall. On the Fifteenth Street side the present structure extends 297.6 feet, and has a frontage of 24 feet on Irving Place. The tower will figure prominently in the city's skyline, as its location will be such that it will be observed from nearly every part of the city, as well as from Brooklyn and Queens and Staten Island and New Jersey. The new building, designed by Warren & Wetmore, the floor area in the completed structure will approximate fifteen acres.

The building at the southeast corner of Irving Place and Fourteenth Street will be reproduced with modifications at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, and the tower will be on that corner. The main portions of the new building will be of the same height as the present building on the Fifteenth Street end of the block, which rises eighteen stories. The tower will extend six stories above the building proper, making a height of twenty-four stories.

The tower will be surmounted by a decorative feature, and in it will be installed all necessary tanks as well as the elevator machinery and other equipment necessary at the top of a high building. There will be a clock face sixteen feet in diameter on the four sides of the tower. The clocks will form the base of the decorative feature at the pinnacle of the tower.

Elaborate Lighting Effects. A lantern with a light of high power will be at the summit of the tower, and other modern lighting features will be so arranged as to shed a unique glow on the edifice itself. At a height of 390 feet above the curb a portion of the tower will be so arranged that visitors may be admitted and from where an extended view may be had.

The building will be of buff limestone. All window frames will be of steel, and the building will be fireproof construction. At the Fourteenth Street corner of the building it is intended to install in the limestone a bronze tablet calling attention to the fact that the building occupies the site of the old Academy of Music. On the tablet will be a medallion showing the original Academy of Music.

The Academy of Music was originally erected in 1824. The opening performance on Oct. 2 was "Norma," given by the Grist and Mario company. It was a financial failure. The price of admission ranged up to \$5 for parquet seats and \$40 for boxes, and only 1,800 persons were in the audience. There was a vigorous protest against what was considered excessive prices, and when Max Maretzek, the first lessee, reduced the price to 50 cents, the size of the audience increased.

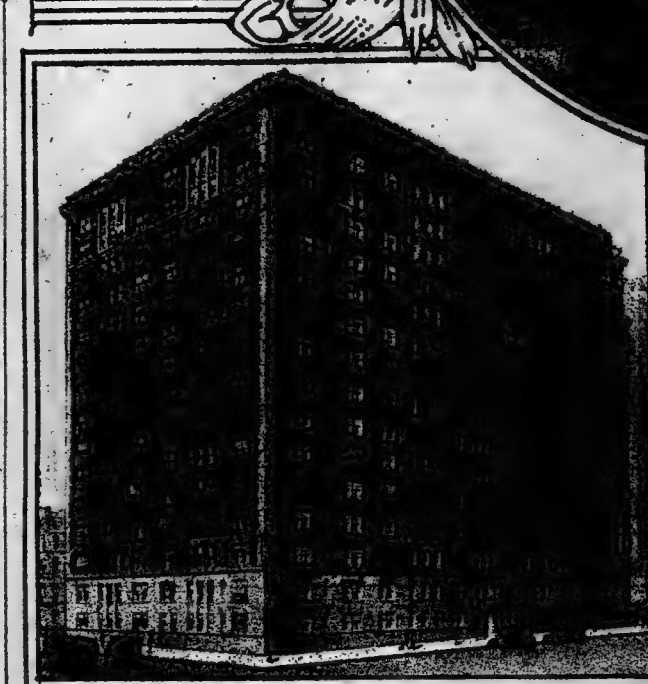
Patti's First Appearance. Adelina Patti, then in her sixteenth year, made her first appearance here under Maretzek's management on Nov. 24, 1850. On Oct. 12, 1880, the Academy was the scene of the great ball in honor of the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward VII.

In 1886 the building was partially destroyed by fire. There was an abatement of artistic activity during the Civil War, but in the early 70s the Academy started on an even more brilliant career. Christine Nilsson rose to her greatest achievement during this period, and sang many times at the Academy.

LOFT NEARS COMPLETION.

Juvenile Fashion Centre Building to Open May 1.

The Juvenile Fashion Centre Building at 594 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, will be ready for occupancy May 1. The building is devoted to manufacturers of juvenile and children's clothing. Michael E. Lipset & Co. have been appointed sole renting agents and report that they have already leased several floors to important factors in the trade, including two floor to November & Pasternak, manufacturers of children's and juvenile's coats.



Apartment Being Completed at the Northwest Corner of 101st Street and West End Avenue by Solomon & Kahn. Sharp & Nassot, Inc., Agents.

The Garment and Fur Trade Centres Continue Their Rapid Expansion

Eight Avenue is rapidly undergoing a process of transformation similar to that which within recent years has changed the character of Seventh Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Times Square from a row of archaic buildings, many of them frame construction and utilized as old clothes emporiums, to several blocks of towering modern structures which have become the homes of hundreds of firms engaged in various forms of the textile industry.

The garment centre expansion to the west, which is about three years ago, has already attained very substantial proportions. A score or more of old structures in the area between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, including the street sections between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, are now in house wreckers' hands. Excavators are also hard at work in several places digging the deep foundations for new edifices of twenty stories or more in height to meet the insistent demand for more space.

A tour of inspection in the neighborhood mentioned shows that more than a dozen large operations are now under way or nearing completion. Enlarging this area by taking in the growing fur centre just south of Thirty-fourth Street, the number of new and recently completed structures would be more than doubled. Many of the street blocks in the upper Twenties between Seventh and Eighth Avenues have shown the effect of this fur trade expansion.

Fur Trade Expansion.

Of the half dozen or so new structures lately erected there, the largest is the fourteen-story building covering a frontage of 145 feet on the south side of Twenty-ninth Street, from 214 to 228, known as the 220 West Twenty-ninth Street Building. It was opened early in February and, according to Max Hall of Hall & Starr, is now practically 90 per cent. rented to tenants in the fur business.

One of the largest fur firms to locate in that locality was Revillon Freres, whose warehouse was erected several years ago on the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirtieth Street. Excavation is now in progress on the adjoining plot, on the street running through to Twenty-ninth Street, for a tall structure. At 226-248 West Twenty-sixth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, is the recently completed Fur Capitol Building, and on the north side of Twenty-seventh Street, just east of Eighth Avenue, a fourteen-story building is nearing completion. The new Fur Merchants' Club building is at 234 West Thirtieth Street.

While the only large Eighth Avenue

building now going up in this area is the twenty-story loft on the northeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, the three large deals in that vicinity last week indicate that considerable building activity will doubtless be seen there in the near future. The large plot on the southwest corner of the avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, 100 by 127 feet, assembled last October by Isidor H. Kemper & Sons, was taken over last week by Maurice Greenstein, an operator. At the same time he acquired the opposite north-west corner plot, 75 feet by the avenue by 125 on Twenty-seventh Street, and a plot 88 feet front on the east side, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, being 328 to 334, adjoining the new loft on the Twenty-sixth Street corner.

Three Projects This Fall. Mr. Greenstein states that work will start next fall on the erection on these sites of three large buildings for occupancy by firms engaged in the men's clothing industry. For the same industry A. E. Lefcourt is preparing to erect in the fall a twenty-three-story structure on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and he is planning another building on the southeast corner of that avenue and Twenty-third Street, and also one on Twenty-sixth Street.

In the Eighth Avenue blocks north of Thirty-fourth Street, where the greatest activity is now discernible, the largest individual operation under way is the huge Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Street Arcade covering all of the easterly Eighth Avenue block front from those streets, except a fifty-foot frontage comprising the Thirty-seventh Street corner, but embracing that plot with a large frontage on Thirty-seventh Street. This is one of the Frank & Frank operations, the building having been large operators in the garment zone. It is one of the largest structures erected in that vicinity and is expected to be ready for occupancy in the fall. Several rentals have already been made and it is reported that two leasing negotiations are negotiating for ground floor space.

New Building Projects.

Excavation is in progress in a large plot at the southwest corner of the avenue and Thirty-sixth Street and similar work is in progress on a fifty-foot plot at 333-335 Eighth Avenue and a connecting section on Thirty-eighth Street surrounding the southwest corner. A twenty-three-story structure will be erected there by interests represented by Shampian & Shampian and others. In the block below at 331-333 Eighth Avenue a twenty-story structure is nearing completion and at 306-



New Building at 594 Eighth Avenue, Southeast Corner Thirty-ninth Street, Known as the Juvenile Fashion Centre. Michael E. Lipset & Co., Agents. Parker & Schaffer, Architects.

GOOD DEMAND FOR REALTY SECURITIES

New Mortgage Issues for First Quarter Show Increase Over Last Year.

Continued heavy demand has been noticed for real estate securities during the first quarter of 1926, and the volume of new flotations for that period was the largest in history, according to statistics compiled by the building construction research bureau of G. L. Miller & Co.

The total amount of new capital real estate mortgage bond issues underwritten by investment houses during January, February and March, it was estimated, aggregated \$166,249,500. This represents a gain of about 115 per cent. over the same period last year. Any serious falling off in the amount of new realty issues during the next few months appears unlikely, it is stated.

"There is every indication that an expansion in the volume of bond investments is in prospect for the next ten or twelve months," states the report. "There is a noticeable tendency to sell stocks and divert to conservative investment channels much money which heretofore has been used principally in speculation.

BUILDING CONGRESS AWARDS

Craftsmanship Certificates to Be Presented to Nine Workmen. At the New York Academy of Medicine Building, 1050 Street and Fifth Avenue, Thursday, April 15, at 11:30 A. M., the New York Building Congress will award certificates of superior craftsmanship to nine workmen. Certificates will be presented to the following men: John Antonio, plumber; James McBurney, plumber's helper; Edward Martie, electrician; Joseph Ackerman, electrician's helper; James Taylor, sheet metal worker; Joseph Balvaller, stonemason; Thomas Fortous, stonemason; William Netts, elevator erector; and Charles Bartels, bricklayer.

aggregate amount of public utility bonds issued totaled \$326,506,000, as compared with \$338,149,500 in the same period in 1925. Real estate securities dropped from \$104,677,000 in 1925 for this period to \$54,688,000.

Mr. Miller said that the supply of capital now available for building construction financing was probably greater than at any other time in the history of real estate development. He said, however, that the real estate bond houses realize the importance they play as a national real estate factor and no one who is true to his trust will knowingly participate in the economic blunder of overproduction or in any way jeopardize the safety of the investment of the thousands of investors in this type of security.

Banks Handle More Mortgages.

"An important recent development has been the growing realization on the part of banks, insurance companies and other institutions of the desirability of the real estate mortgage bond investments," said G. L. Miller. "The increase in the number of banks handling first mortgage bonds, either as underwriters or dealers, has been proceeding on a broader scale than is generally realized. It is estimated that more than 4,000 banks are now handling real estate bonds, and indications are that this figure will be increased within a short time.

The State Savings Banks Association of New York has just made public figures showing that on Jan. 1, 1926, the total invested in mortgage loans by the savings banks of the State was \$2,330,400,578, an increase of \$1,235,331,713 during the seven-year period since that time.

REPLEWS OLD FIELDS FOR NEW BUYERS

On the sale of undeveloped property during the coming year. "They are anxious to have the larger holdings of properties subdivide their acreage, so that they can get a part in order to turn it over for profits. In the Bronx alone within the past six months we have sold over \$5,000,000 worth of undeveloped property which has been in the hands of these small investors for years.

"It has been a tremendous task to get them together, demonstrate to them that their initial purchase was not a failure, and it is with pride and pleasure that we now see at our weekly sales this class of buyers, once more interested themselves in real estate.

Commencing a Factor. "There is still something, however, that must be impressed on this new army of buyers, and that is that they must keep within the commuting distance of New York City unless the town is of such importance as to warrant local consideration.

"Not only must it be within commuting distance of New York and a radius of about fifty miles, but it must have good local transportation facilities, either by bus or street car. They should not be led on by what may be done ten or twenty years from now.

"They should bear in mind that it is necessary for them to build on the property they purchased or to re-erect it at a profit, and to do so it is necessary that the property have these main features, transportation, accessibility. These facts must be borne in mind if a fair and quick return on the investment is to be had.

"Many thousands of land buyers have learned a hard lesson within the past few years of going so far from New York to invest their money. I refer to Florida, where the 'weak dollar' is not wanted, and until conditions there readjust themselves as far as a subdividing of property is concerned I would strongly recommend their going there and analyzing the situation before making any investment.

"In regard to farm land, property, however, I believe that there is just as big a field today as there has been in the past years, but no matter what it is or where it is, it should be investigated very carefully before purchasing."

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN CONSTRUCTION

March Contracts in New York State and Northern New Jersey Total \$157,650,200.

50% GAIN OVER FEBRUARY

Housing Leads With a Total of \$39,737,200—Contemplated Work Amounts to \$239,418,800.

March construction contracts in New York State and Northern New Jersey amounted to \$157,650,200.

This was a 50 per cent. increase over February and an 88 per cent. increase over March of last year, according to Dodge reports.

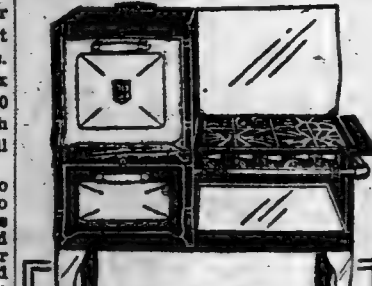
"The month's record included \$81,407,500, or 52 per cent. of all construction, for residential buildings; \$39,737,200, or 25 per cent. for commercial buildings; \$11,491,000, or 7 per cent. for industrial buildings; and \$8,998,800, or 6 per cent. for public works and utilities projects.

New construction started in this district during the first quarter of 1926 has reached a total of \$457,972,700, compared with \$258,410,800 in the first quarter of 1925 and \$382,150,300 in the first quarter of 1924.

Contemplated new work reported for the district in March amounted to \$239,418,800, an increase of 12 per cent. over the amount reported in February and of 48 per cent. over the amount reported in March of last year.

Total construction commitments made during the first quarter of 1926 have amounted to \$1,444,937,700. This is an increase of 30 per cent. over the first quarter of last year. In view of this large increase it should be recalled that last year's boom had not really started in the first quarter, and that the first quarter of last year had only a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1924.

Over a billion dollars in contemplated construction was reported last month, the largest amount for any month on record. The exact figure was \$1,023,450,500, being 20 per cent. over the amount reported in February and 30 per cent. over the amount reported in March of last year.



In Public Confidence 41 Years

Install ENAMELED A-B Gas Ranges

Model Illustrated in sets or 6 or more \$27.35 Each

Wider metal roofproof apron, asbestos interlining in oven walls. American Gas Association specifications.

Service Free During Life of Range. Easy payment contract offered landlords and builders. Arrangements made with department of house owners who wish to sample simple ranges.

Fifty models on display, \$15 up. J. ROSE & CO. Inc. 114 West 39th St., N. Y.

First Mortgages

I want to represent a first mortgage company in building and loan association. Pittsburgh territory, expert appraisers; place conservatively. Can furnish references, bond, etc. S. GLADSTONE 529 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Land Owners! Cost/Construction Financed 100%

PAYMENTS MONTHLY QUARTERLY SEMI-ANNUALLY Within Your Means Over Periods of 3, 5, 12 or 15 years

SAVE MONEY By Dealing Direct One Fee - One Responsibility

Secured by SURETY BOND Guaranteeing prompt completion according to plans and specifications

We Build Small or Large One and Two Family Houses, Apartments, Loft and Office Buildings, Factories, Garages, Theatres.

Unlimited Funds to help you solve your Mortgage Problems

5%, 5 1/2%, 6% Renewal and Refinancing of Existing Mortgages. 1st and 2nd Mortgages on Improved Property

Special Fund for Mortgages on Vacant Land.

PILLER & CO. INC. 42 B'way New York

CONSTRUCTION MORTGAGE SPECIALISTS. References: Any Bank, Title or Insurance Company.

Representatives Wanted Splendid opportunity for high grade men. Write or call.

"Solid Value!"

Immediately North of and
ADJOINING

Park Hill, the Beautiful

165 YONKERS RESIDENTIAL LOTS

Fronting on Rockland and Van Cortlandt Park
Aves., Knollwood Road and adjacent avenues

Near recently electrified Yonkers Branch,
Putnam Division, N. Y. C. R. R., and

Convenient to

YONKERS BUSINESS DISTRICT

Public Auction

Wed. Eve., April 21st

8 P. M., Philipsburg Hall, 4 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Liberal Terms

Title Policies Free

KRAMER, BOURKE & GALGANO, Attys.,
130 West 42 St., N. Y. City.

DE CARLO & CERONE, Attys.,
2 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

The Bars Are Down!

After 35 years ownership and just as New Jersey
is about to benefit from the nearly completed
Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel
the construction of the proposed
New Hudson River Bridge

Important Railroad Improvements
The Pierce Estates Holdings

East Bound Brook, Adjoining
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

are to be sold at

Public Auction

325 Business and Residential LOTS

25 One & Two Family Dwellings

A BUSINESS BLOCK—with stores and Public Garage
All Modern Improvements on Most of the Property
Bound Brook Station of C. R. R. of N. J. and Lehigh Valley
R. R. Station one-third mile from property. 31 miles from
New York, 40 minutes by express.

Sat., April 24th

in Warehouse Building, on Main St., near Raritan Ave.,
East Bound Brook, at 2:30 P. M., Rain or Shine

80% on Installment
Contract—2% a Month.

Asa P. Randolph, Attys.,
240 West Front St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

Babylon Yacht Club

Buy Site for New Home in

Sequams Colony

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY
5 MILES WIDE WATERFRONTAGE

The purchase last week of a site for a new \$50,000
Babylon Yacht Club House and swimming pool at
the foot of Eaton Lane means that this section will
be Babylon's foremost Social, Recreational and
Residential Centre, and that every lot in the
Sequams Colony between the famous

MERRICK ROAD

AND THE

Great South Bay

is worth more to-day than yesterday, especially as
Babylon is the terminus of the electrified Montauk
Division of the L. I. R. R., and as Sequams Colony
is near the Station and Business Centre.

475 Sequams Colony LOTS

BABYLON, L. I.

WATERFRONT—All Year Homes

Public Auction

Including THREE STUCCO DWELLINGS of English and Spanish type

Sat., May 1st

2:30 P. M., on Premises, Under Tent, Rain or Shine.
on Installment
Contract—2% a Month

MORRIS & SAMUEL
MEYERS, Attys.,
Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

19 Dwellings

Furnished, Also

Deal Inn

equipped and ready for business

together with

The Stately Horgan Mansion

Designed by Stanford White, Architect.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

to be sold separately at

Public Auction

Saturday, May 1st

2:30 P. M., Deal Inn, Deal, N. J.

These properties are located between the station
and the ocean fronting on Deal Esplanade, Rich-
mond Ave. and Monmouth Drive and served by
the C. R. R. of N. J.

Fast-line Electric Cars to Long Branch and Asbury
Park run in Richmond Ave.—De Luxe Steamboat
Service during summer season from 42d and Cedar
Streets, Manhattan, to Atlantic Highlands and con-
necting direct with express trains to Deal.

Hon. Ward Krema, Applesby Building, Asbury Park, N. J.

BROOKLYN
SPECIAL SALES DAY
MON. EVE., APRIL 19th

at 8 P. M. in the Brooklyn R. E. Exchange, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn

Vacant Plots

Block Front Winthrop St.

34 lots north side Winthrop St., bet.

E. 4th and 4th Sts. Size 200x100.

E. S. Coney Island Avenue

Store property, bet. Neck Rd. and Ave.

U. Size of plot 100x120x100.

Block Front S. S. Clarkson

Avenue

11 business lots bet. Utica Ave. and E.

49th St. Size 200x100.

S. W. Corner Clarkson Ave.

and E. 49th Street

8 lots. Size 123x100.

East 49th Street Plot

W. S. E. 49th St., 100 ft. S. of Clark-

son Ave. Size 100x170.

N. E. Corner E. 48th Street

and Winthrop Street

Size 100x100.

N. W. Corner Winthrop

St. and Schenectady Ave.

Size 100x100.

Charles Lewis, Attys., 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Improved Parcels

3201 Church Avenue and

25 Raleigh Place

N. E. Cor. Church Ave. and Raleigh

Pl. Three-story brick building. Size

of plot 20x71.

2245 Church Avenue

3-story brick building with one store

on plot 19x113.

2251 Church Avenue

3-story brick building with one store

on plot 19x113.

2255 Church Avenue

3-story brick building with one store

on plot 19x113.

3304-3306 Fulton Street

1-story brick building used as an Au-

tomobile Showroom and Service Sta-

tion. Size of plot 40x90.

18 Bancroft Place

3-story double frame building on plot

25x100.

20 Bancroft Place

3-story double frame building on plot

25x100.

Charles Lewis, Attys., 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Send for Bookmaps

67 Liberty Street, New York City

BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND
SPECIAL SALES DAY, THURS. EVE., April 29th

at 8 P. M. in the Brooklyn R. E. Exchange, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn

BROOKLYN

48 Ocean Pl.

Near E. 2nd St.

2-story frame dwelling, 12 rooms and

bath. Size 40x90. Vacant plot adjoin-

ing. Size 40x90.

18 S. Elliot Pl.

3-story and basement brick dwelling.

Size 25x100.

1628-1634 & 1640 W. 12th St.

Three 2-story, 2-family brick dwellings. Size 31.5x100 each.

Charles Lewis, Attys., 32 Court St., Brooklyn.

Bedford Ave.

3-story brick building with store and

furnished apartment. Size 34x54 appx.

Size 100x100.

Ralph Ave.

One 3-story frame, store and apta.

One 1-story brick, garage and loft.

3 salvaged iron garages. Size 100x100.

Size of plot 40x90.

Belmont Ave.

One 2-story brick; one 2-story brick

and frame. Stores and apartments.

Size 100x100.

Prospect Park, S. W.

Blockfront—Terrace Pl. to Seelye St.

Size 30x145 ft.

Midwood St.

No. 356, 358, 360, 374 and 376. Five 2-story, 2-family brick dwellings. Size

25x100 each.

Herman J. Levy, Attys., 503 Fulton St., Bklyn.

QUEENS

HOWARD BEACH

18 Lots

Hopkinton Ave. to Shellbank Basin.

Near Egan Ave. Size 20x100 each.

S. E. Cor.

Egan Ave. & Elkhorn St.

3 lots—20x90

Wallach & Wallach, Attys., 156 Jerusalem St., Bklyn.

5 Lots

Cross Bay (Woodhaven) Blvd. to Shell-

bank Basin, N. E. Cor. Sheridan Blvd.

Size 20x54.9 each.

FAR ROCKAWAY

A country home at 63 Beach 22nd St. in the Wavecrest section of Far

Rockaway; 4 blocks from L. I. R. R. station—5 minutes to ocean. A 3-story

frame dwelling with 15 rooms, heated sun porch, fireplace, parquet floors,

4 baths and garage. Size 125x185 appx.

Belleaire Manor

Bardwell Ave., near 312th St.—Two & 3-

story new frame dwellings—8 rooms

and bath. Size 40x100 each.

Queens Village

N. W. Cor. Hollis & Dewey Ave.

Vacant plot ready for immediate im-

provement. Size 100x100.

NASSAU CO., L. I.

192-194 St. 217 St. W. of Main St.

A luxury concrete business building with store. Plot

suitable for office building or garage. Size 33.5x133.06.

Wallach & Wallach, Attys., 156 Jerusalem St., Bklyn.

EXCEPTIONALLY MODERN
FAR ROCKAWAY RESIDENCE

N. E. COR. MOTT AVE. & POINT BREEZE PL.

225 Pl. on Mott Ave., 120 ft. depth

At

Auction

in

Brooklyn

R. E.

Exchange,

189

Montague

Street



7:30

P. M.

Thurs.

April

29th

A three-story colonial frame residence with
every improvement and convenience, includ-
ing billiard room, open fireplace, and sun
parlor. Built for all-year occupancy.

Main house has 20 rooms and 6 baths.

Attractive detached frame garage for 2 cars

has 5 rooms and 2 baths.

Grounds are beautifully landscaped and in-
clude an excellent tennis court.

Designed for large family, but readily adap-
table for club, small family hotel, or select
private sanitarium.

One block from Jamaica Bay. Convenient to
L. I. R. R. station at Far Rockaway.

Open for inspection 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily

Hamilton Anderson, Attys., 133 Broadway, N. Y. C.

Telephone Cortlandt 0744

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ROBERT L. TITUS Auctioneer
FLATBUSH SPECIAL SALES DAY
OPPORTUNITY

for BUILDERS INVESTORS SPECULATORS

Apartment House, Business and Residential Sites

The following parcels to be offered:

The southeast corner plot of Beverly Road and New York Avenue,

81x137 ft.

A plot 60x97 on Snyder Avenue at Kings Highway.

A corner plot Kings Highway and East 83rd Street, 60x100x7x100.

Vacant plot on Kings Highway, 100 ft. south of Tilden, 81x145,

running through East 57th Street.

Corner plot, East 38th Street and Cortelyou Road, 32x100.

Vacant plot, 40x100, east side of Albany Avenue, south of Foster.

Vacant plot, east side of 39th Street, 100 ft. south of Clarendon

Road, 40x100.

Vacant plot, east side of Albany Avenue, 320 ft. south of Foster.

70x100.

Block front for business, Avenue T, 34th to 35th Street, 200x100.

Southwest corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Avenue T, for business.

100x100.

Plot 30x134 at 94 Erasmus Street.

Plot 50x132 at 95 Erasmus Street.

Vacant plot, 60x100, on the west side of Nostrand Avenue, 100 ft.

north of Avenue D.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

APRIL 21, 1926

at Eight o'Clock

ALBEMARLE HALL Flatbush Avenue, Albemarle Road

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for Book Map

ROBERT L. TITUS

AUCTIONEER

Specializing in Real Estate

29 Beaver Street, New York City

Hanover 7622

Associate Brokers

Colahan & Roselle

1444 Nostrand Avenue

Flatbush 5608

MORTGAGE LOANS.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

ON NEW YORK CITY

PROPERTY

PRINCIPALS ONLY

Special Sales Day, Monday, April 19th
at 12 o'clock noon in the Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey Street, New York City.

MANHATTAN
THESE PROPERTIES ARE BEING SOLD INCIDENTALLY TO THE CLOSING OF THE ESTATE OF THOS. LEWIS, DEC'D.
18-20 New Chambers St. Running thru to 46 Rose St.
Two 4-story buildings and one 3-story building with stores.
Size 10,144 sq. ft. \$1,100,000.00.

181 Lenox Ave., N. W. Cor. 119th St. and 101 W. 119th St.
4-story and basement brownstone building and vacant lot.
Size 14,120 sq. ft. \$1,100,000.00.

ATTY'S—EVARTS, CHASE, SHERMAN & LEON,
60 WALL ST., N. Y. C.
AND WERNER & MCGIVNEY, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
320-2 E. Houston St.
Five-story brick warehouse.
Size 17,824 sq. ft. \$250,000.00.

BRONX
2120 Belmont Ave., S. E.
Corner 181st St. also adjoining
lots on both Belmont Ave. and
181st St.
Five-story apartment house.
Size 15,120 sq. ft. \$1,100,000.00.

3575 to 3589 Fish Ave.
Eight 2-family brick buildings, newly
built.
Size 12,120 sq. ft.

LONG ISLAND WATERFRONT
ON OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY

WESTHAMPTON, L. I.
3.5 acres on Ocean Beach with frontage
of 500 feet on both the Ocean
and the Great South Bay.

GREAT NECK, L. I.
Great Neck Manor—Three restricted
residential lots on Manor Place ready
for immediate improvement, 1 1/2
blocks from Northern Boulevard and
4 blocks from Middle Neck Road.
Size 20,100 sq. ft.

BAYSHORE, L. I.
75 acres just west of Howell's Road
and 100 feet north of Clinton Ave.
1/4 mile from station. Can be sold in
1 or 2 parcels.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I.
To be sold separately or as one parcel.
196 acres with frontage of 3,656
feet on Gardiner's Bay and frontage
of 1,119 feet on Three-Mile Harbor.
49 1/2 acres with frontage of 1,200 feet
on Gardiner's Bay.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
Factory Buildings and Equipment of the Schantz, Eckert Co., Inc.,
Fronting on Water St. and Front St.; Pier and Dock on Raritan Bay.
200 Feet South of Tottenville Ferry. Inspection invited.
SEND FOR BOOKMAP

Public Auction
129 ASTORIA, L. I. LOTS
Waterfront
Business and Residential
A Part of the former STEINWAY ESTATE
Right in New York City
Situs on Steinway Ave., Berrian Blvd.,
Mikar Ave., 43rd, 45th and 47th Sts.
20 minutes by I. R. T. or B. M. T. Subway from Grand Central and Times Square Stations
Sale to be held
Saturday Evening, May 1st
at 7:30 P. M., in large, electrically lighted tent
on the northeast corner of Ditmars and
2nd Aves. (at subway station), Astoria, L. I.
70% on Mortgage Representative on Property Send for Bookmap
Mr. FRANK CAPEK, Local Agent, Ditmars and 2nd Avenues, Astoria, L. I.
DIRECTIONS TO REACH PROPERTY—Take Interboro or B. M. T. Subway or 2nd Avenue Elevated to Ditmars
Ave. Station and walk east to property. Or take Steinway Ave. trolley from 56th Street and 2nd Avenue to the
property. BY AUTO—Queensboro Bridge to Queens Plaza to 2nd Avenue, to Ditmars Avenue subway station. Turn
right on Ditmars Ave. to Steinway Ave., turn left to property.

Get in on this!
YOUR LAST CHANCE
NASSAU BOULEVARD FLUSHING
190 BUSINESS LOTS
AT
AUCTION
Tues. Eve. APRIL 27 at 8 p.m.
In the
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange
189 Montague St., Near Borough Hall
Send for Bookmap
REALTY ASSOCIATES
162 Remsen St. Tel. Triangle 8300
Brooklyn REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS

The village of Great Neck, picturesquely situated only two miles from the New York City line, with the highest
altitude on this part of Long Island, and surrounded by water on three sides, is an ideal place for the suburban home-
seeker. We offer you an opportunity to buy two lots or more in one of Great Neck's finest sections at your own
price at the
Public Auction
119 Restricted Residential LOTS
Known as the KINGS POINT ESTATES situated at Elm Point Road and Kings Point Road
GREAT NECK, L. I.
Only three blocks from the Great Neck Bathing Park. Improvements at property. Busses pass the property to
meet all trains passing through the centre of the village.
Sale to be held
Saturday, April 24th at 2 P. M., under large tent,
on the premises, rain or shine
Sensible Restrictions 70% on Mortgage Representative on Property
Agent for Sale, J. EDWARD BREUER, Grace Building, Great Neck, L. I.
DIRECTIONS TO REACH PROPERTY—BY MOTOR: Take 58th Street bridge over Northern Boulevard to Cutler Mill
Road, to Bayview Ave., to Kings Point Road, and turn right one block to property. BY TRAIN from Pennsylvania
Terminal to Great Neck station; take bus to property at Elm Point Road and Kings Point Road.
OWNERS, ATTORNEYS, EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES—ASK FOR A COPY OF OUR ILLU-
STRATED BOOKLET "SUCCESSFULLY SELLING REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION."
WILLIAM KENNELLY Real Estate 149 Broadway, New York
Incorporated Auctioneer Tel. Hanover 1020

Westchester County has now under construction or planned a \$34,000,000 county wide Parkway System,
which will bring thousands of new residents into this district in the near future. Yonkers, its largest
city, with a population of 115,000, will provide the gateway for these new highways, and its realty
values naturally will reflect the benefit of these improvements. Far-sighted investors, builders and
home-seekers will be given an opportunity to buy choice lots right in the City of Yonkers at their own
price at the
Absolute Auction
190 North View Terrace Palisade Avenue LOTS
YONKERS
The Property of Mrs. Thomas Ewing
Situated on Palisade Avenue, Greenvale Avenue, Northview Terrace, Northview Place and Amackassin
Terrace, one block east of North Broadway (Albany Post Road), in the
City of Yonkers
These lots rise to an elevation of 480 feet, the highest point in Yonkers, commanding superb views of
the Hudson River, the Palisades and the surrounding country, which includes many magnificent estates.
Some of the lots are fully improved and the streets bounding the property are improved. Sensible
restrictions.
TO BE SOLD **SATURDAY, MAY 1st**
at 2 P. M., in the PHILIPSBURG HALL,
4 Hudson Street (1 block South of Getty Square), Yonkers, N. Y.
Agent for Sale—Mr. EDWARD C. HEALD
508 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 3963 Yonkers.
DIRECTIONS TO REACH PROPERTY: By Auto—Broadway to Getty Square; up North Broadway to Greenvale Ave-
nue (opposite Abbey Inn), turn east on Greenvale Avenue one block to property. Or take I. R. T. Subway to 242nd
Street Station and Park Avenue Trolley Route 2, direct to property, at Greenvale and Palisade Avenues.

Unusual Value—in an
English Garden Home
In Van Nostrand Court, the unique answer
to the problem of securing home charm and
comfort at a moderate figure.
These English Garden Homes are ideally
located in a private garden court. They are
restricted to assure congenial neighbors. The
appointments of these six and seven room,
semi-detached homes are modernly complete.
There are unusual opportunities for recreation.
Though the city is out of sight and sound it is quickly accessible.
English Garden Home for less than \$10,000.
You become an owner on very liberal terms.
There is a representative on the premises
every day, including Sundays and holidays.
McBRIDE-ODGEN CONSTRUCTION CO.
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Why go into detail and tell you we
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Every facility has been provided for the accom-
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4 acres actual waterfront with
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Shuttluck cottage; 6 master bed-
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Imposing ground floor; on 2nd floor,
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1 acre, high elevation; privacy;
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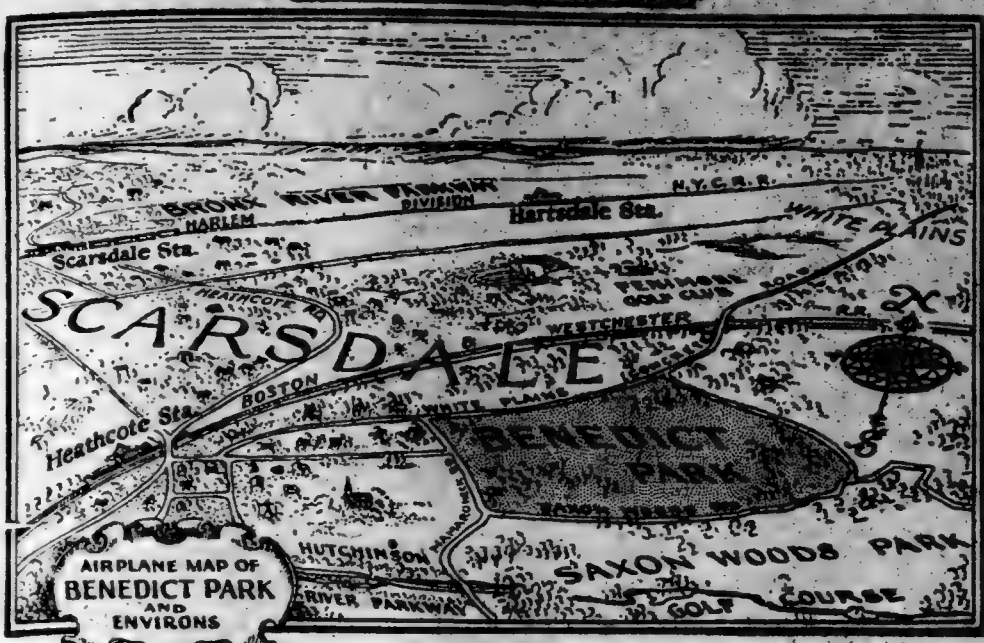
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I WANT you to see this property. This is my personal invitation to homebuilders who are seeking a really superb site—to builders who want the utmost in environment for country dwellings, of the finer type—to all who appreciate the best in country surroundings. Come today and see

BENEDICT PARK

In the Heathcote Section of SCARSDALE

which will be sold in separate restricted plots at

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On the afternoon of Saturday, May 1st.

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Must Be
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Between Bedford Park Boulevard (East 20th St.) and East 21st St.
One block to Grand Concourse and two blocks to Jerome Ave.
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These Houses and Plots offer a great Opportunity to cash in on a fast growing part of the BRONX. Houses are only three blocks from 177th St. Station of Pelham Bay Subway where the Bronx Building Boom is rapidly enhancing values. Get in on the ground floor at YOUR OWN PRICE.

22 FOUR FAMILY HOUSES

located on Leland Avenue north of 177th Street.

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WESTCHESTER AVENUE, S. W. Cor. Stratford St., 169x100.
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SOUND VIEW AVENUE, Cor. Hester Avenue at intersection of Hester Avenue, 188x125, 182x72 irregular.

PUBLIC AUCTION

at Hunts Point Palace, So. Blvd. and Hunts Point Ave., at 7:30 P. M.

FOR WHATEVER YOU WILL BID

Wednesday, April 28, 1926.

CONVENIENT TERMS Send for Booklet

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PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION

Public Auction By Order of Liquidating Committee

20 DESIRABLE INVESTMENT AND INCOME PROPERTIES

109-11 East 48th Street. 1-story tenement; 4 stores, 15x100.3 each.
88 Amsterdam Avenue. 5-story apartment and store, 22x100.
297 Third Avenue. 5-story bus. building with store, 21x60.
118-58 East 6th Street. 5-story tenement and 3 stores, 36x60.
339 West 17th Street. 5-story apartment and 2 stores, 24x60.
346 West 17th Street. 5-story apartment, 22x60.
64 Barrow Street. 5-story apartment, 25x60.
132 Ninth Avenue. 5-story tenement and store, 22x60.
64 Amsterdam Avenue. 5-story apartment with 2 stores, 15x100.
81 Christie Street. 5-story and basement tenement, 3 stores, 25x100.
To be sold at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street, at 12 o'clock noon

Friday, April 30, 1926

CONVENIENT TERMS Send for Illustrated Detailed Booklet

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Some of the Finest Properties in Brooklyn Will Be Sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

Thurs. Eve., APRIL 22nd, at 7:30 Sharp

In the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St., near Borough Hall

Improved Parcels
42-57-59 Pierpoint St., bet. Hicks St. & Henry St. Two 4 1/2 story brown stone apt. bldgs. Plot 7x125 irreg. running through to Love Lane. Apt. hotel site.
124 Hicks St., bet. Jerusalem & State Sts. A two-story brick bldg.; garage ground floor; apt. upper floor. Plot 25x100.
124-126 State St., adjoining n.w. cor. Bond St. Two 2 1/2-story brick bldgs. 3 rooms each. Plot 25x100.
104-106 Lawrence St., bet. Myrtle Ave. & Willoughby St. A one-story 50-car garage. Plot 50x107.
172-182 Front St., bet. Jay & Bridge Sts. Four bldgs. Warehouse, factory, store and apt. Plot 12x100.
459-4 & 459 1/2 New Utrecht Ave., cor. 48th & 49th Sts. Two corner 2-story brick store and apt. bldgs.
1019-12-16 Conroy Island Ave., bet. Foster & Parkville Ave. Three 2-story brick store and apt. bldgs.
3912-17-19-25 Avenue L, cor. Neeland Ave. Four 2-story store and apt. bldgs.
115 Bay 5th St., bet. Bath Ave. & Benson Ave. A fine one-family 3-story frame dwelling.
1895 Flatlands Ave., adjoining cor. East 18th St. A 2-family stucco dwelling.

Vacant Parcels
Flatbush Ave. & Ave. N. n.e. cor. Large plot fronting 77 ft. on Flatbush Ave., 135 ft. on Ave. N. and 40 ft. on East 4th St. Suitable for cheese, bank stores and apt.

Vacant Parcels (Cont.)
Kings Highway, W. 12th St. & Grand St. Double corner plot, 105 ft. x 82 ft. x 140 ft. 51st & 52nd Sts., bet. 6th & 10th Aves. 24 apartment house lots.
Ave. V, Neck Rd. E. 30th & 31st Sts. 22 business lots.
Ave. T, E. 28th & 29th Sts. 60 residential lots.
E. 31st St. w.e. incl. cor. Ave. E. & Williams Ave. 25 residential lots.
E. 32nd St. & Ave. F. 30 residential lots.
E. 34th St. & Ave. F. 31 residential lots.
Flatbush Ave. n.w. cor. Williams Ave. & bet. Williams Ave. & Ave. R. 2 business lots.
Myrtle St., bet. Ave. F. & Flatlands Ave. 3 residential lots.
Ave. M, cor. E. 37th & 38th Sts. n.e. 10 residential lots.
E. 38th St. bet. Kings Highway & Ave. M, n.e. 5 residential lots.
E. 38th St. bet. Ave. E. & Williams Ave. n.e. 10 residential lots.
Ave. V & East 29th St. n.e. cor. 5 business lots.
Ave. T, n.e. cor. West 4th & 5th Sts. 10 lots.
Riverside & Alabama Aves. n.e. cor. 5 lots. Business and apartment.
Brimley Ave. & Dabill Rd. n.e. cor. 35 ft. x 100 ft. Business.
Conroy Island Ave., bet. Ave. H. & Foster Ave. n.e. 20x40 ft. x 34 ft. Business.
Ave. U, bet. Bragg & Brigham Sts. Triangle plot.
Gerritsen Ave., near Ave. U. 5 business lots.
Walker St., near & cor. Millwood Ave. Two large irregular plots.

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DAD SAYS:

"I'm not only glad, but I'm proud that I Own My Own Home at TREASURELAND."

I pride myself on being able to recognize good investments when I see them, and I know, after careful investigation, that Treasureland homes are the biggest "buy" I've ever seen. The splendid location at Auburndale, right in the heart of Long Island's fastest growing section, assures me of steadily increasing value for my home, but aside from the standpoint of gain is the knowledge that I have made an investment in happiness for my family which will pay rich dividends in joy and contentment during all the years to come.

MOTHER SAYS:

"I never knew it was possible to be so happy until we bought our home at TREASURELAND."

I feel that we are really living now for the first time since John and I married. The children play outdoors all day, and it is such a relief to know that I don't have to watch them all the time for fear they'll be run over! The neighbors are so nice, too—just the kind of people we like to have for friends, and we know their children make the right sort of playmates for our own kiddies. And last but not least is my garden of flowers. What pleasure I have had planting it and what a delight it will be when its hyacinths, daffodils, dahlias and pansies are in full bloom. I wouldn't want to live in a cooped up flat again, if it were rent free!

BROTHER BILL SAYS:

"I Wouldn't Go Back to the Old Section for Anything."

Gosh! What a difference! I never knew what I was missing until we moved out here. A fellow who has to play on the hard, stony, crowded city streets, with automobiles charging down at him all the time, is out of luck. It's great at Treasureland—big, open, grass-covered play spaces, away from traffic and just right for all outdoor sports.

SISTER MAY SAYS:

"Home From the Office in 25 Minutes—I've Lots of Time for Outdoor Sports."

Before we moved to Treasureland I was so tired after fighting my way home through the subway every night that I didn't feel like going out again. But now I ride home comfortably every evening on a L. I. electric train and feel so fresh and rested that I enjoy every minute of the long evenings I now have for recreation and fun. It makes me feel much better for the next day's work, too.

THE KIDDIES SAY:

"It's Great Out Here Playing Among Trees and Flowers."

Mother used to dislike us to play outdoors because she was afraid we'd get hurt in the crowded streets, but now she doesn't mind, because she knows we're safe playing on the lawn and never out of her sight. Whenever Dad wants to punish us he tells us he's going to sell our home and move back to where we came from. We surely behave when he tells us that.

FREE BUSES SUNDAY

Buses leave our N. Y. Office, 139 E. 57th St., at 11 A. M., 12 M., 2 and 3 P. M. and take you direct to Treasureland. Phone Plaza 1800 NOW and reserve your seats for one of these trips.

By Long Island Railroad from Penn. Station. Get off at Auburndale and cross bridge. Only a few blocks from station. By automobile via Queensboro Bridge and over Northern Boulevard. Roads are now in good condition. Turn north at Cross Island Boulevard and proceed right to property. WHITE FOR FREE FOLDER.

Our New York Office Is Open Until 9 o'clock Every Evening

Make Your Whole Family Happy By Getting Your Own Home At

TREASURELAND

TREASURELAND HOMES CORP. Field Office—Cross Island Blvd. and 34th Ave. AUBURNDALE, L. I. Within City Limits. Phone Flushing 8378
NEW YORK OFFICE, 139 EAST 57TH STREET. PHONE PLAZA 1800

WESTCHESTER-FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER-FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER-FOR SALE OR TO LET. WESTCHESTER-FOR SALE OR TO LET.



"LAKESIDE"

IDEAL FOR COUNTRY INN OR PRIVATE RESIDENCE

86 Minutes First Stop on Express from Grand Central Station

Exquisite setting, motor route No. 37 New York to Berkshires, also Bear Mountain Bridge route, 1 mile Harlem R. R. Station, 1/2 mile road frontage, bus service to Danbury, Brewster, Lake Mahopac and Peekskill; house contains 14 rooms, 3 baths, solid oak floors, hot water heat, electricity; overlooks beautiful lake; 6-room tenant house, large cattle barn, garage, poultry house; all buildings in A1 condition and worth \$40,000. Price \$29,500, with 5 acres. Additional land up to 65 acres at \$500 per acre.

BUSINESS PROPERTY AT MT. KISCO

One Hour from Grand Central on Harlem Division

Two-story frame building in heart of Main Street business section; plot 50x115; present rentals show 10% on investment; at expiration of lease in 21 months return should be at least 20% on investment. Owner will leave \$29,000 on first mortgage for 5 years. Price \$63,000, which is good only until April 21st.

IN THE HEART OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY
MERRIAM MOUNT KISCO
PHONE 500

Special!!! Westchester County

Conway Tearle's Country Place FOR SALE

Owing to the fact that Mr. Tearle's interests require his presence in California for an indefinite period of time, we are, at last, enabled to offer this attractive property for sale.

Located in Chappaqua, one mile from station, 8 1/2 acres of land, flower and vegetable gardens, shrubbery, trees, privet hedges, tennis court, frame house with large porch, 12 rooms and 3 baths; garage with quarters.

Smith & Costello INC.

New York Office, 415 Lexington Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 4398-2928-2931
Branch Office/Office Open Sundays
Chappaqua, opp. R. R. Station Phone Chappaqua 244
Greenwich Phone Portchester 1643M

BUILDING PLOTS AT

Cotswold
A Bit of Old England at Scarsdale



100-Foot Frontage and Larger
In the highlands half mile west of station.

A Distinctive Development, carefully restricted. 70 acres of high rolling meadows and wooded slopes, with fine old trees, winding brook and surpassing view. All improvements.

Build your home here or we will build and help finance it for you.

ANGELL AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Selling Agent
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 300

Yes

These Are All In—

RUSSELL GARDENS

The Garden Spot of the North Shore
GREAT NECK, LONG ISLAND



NEW YORK OFFICE
Suite 1203, 270 Madison Avenue
Phone Caledonia 5519
William H. Door, General Sales Agent

RUSSELL GARDENS, INC.

FRANK H. KNIGHTON, Pres.

Great Neck, L. I.

Phone Great Neck 1174

Visit Russell Gardens today, while you have the opportunity to purchase before the few remaining homesites are sold.

We will gladly show you the entire property without any obligation to you whatever. If you cannot call at the property today fill in the coupon and mail to our New York Office. We will gladly forward our handsomely illustrated booklet calling your attention to the many advantages of Russell Gardens. Or better still, call at our office and let us tell you all about what we are doing, not going to do.



Germaine's "Printemps" in Private Park

NO—not a summer resort, but a real honest-to-goodness year round place to live where you can have neighbors to be proud of, where you can become a part owner of a beautiful five acre park with its tall stately trees; flowering shrubs; shaded gravel paths; vine covered arbors; natural brooks; rustic bridges; a lily pond in the center of which stands one of Germaine's finest bronzes "Printemps"; a swimming pool of modern construction and equipment and a wading pool for children. This park has been preserved for the perpetual and exclusive use of our residents.

RUSSELL GARDENS has miles of country roads; a practice polo field; tennis courts; artistically winding, tree-lined boulevards; water; gas; electric and telephone connections.

RUSSELL GARDENS is convenient to Country and Golf Clubs—amusements—water—yacht

and boat clubs—motor parkways and Long Island Sound is nearby. Everything that goes toward making life worth living.

Those who know a real profitable investment are purchasing, for there is no more property to be had in that alluring residential suburb, Great Neck, at anywhere near the low prices of RUSSELL GARDENS. We purchased this property long before Long Island acreage had made such a tremendous advance, and are giving homeowners and investors the benefit of our foresight.

And just think! RUSSELL GARDENS is only twenty-six minutes by the fast electric express trains from the Pennsylvania Station in New York City, and only five minutes walk from Great Neck Station. Could any location for a real country home so near the city be more ideal?

HUDSON RIVER WATERFRONT FOR LEASE

Large tract of beautiful land situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 35 miles from New York City. Adjoins one of Westchester County's new parks.

Extensive waterfront and bathing beach.

Ideal location for Boat Landing and Amusement Park, or for Club Purposes.

For further particulars concerning this desirable acreage apply

YATES & GARY

51 East 42nd Street Vanderbilt 1712

WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE

BEAUTIFUL 90-ACRE tract, ripe for development, overlooks White Plains, fine view of Sound; near new park; way; adjoins exclusive country club and estates; over 1/4 mile concrete road frontage; exceptional opportunity; reasonable terms; quick action necessary. Opportunity at \$40,000.

Many Other Choice Offerings.
Acreage, Business Properties, Homes and Rentals.

Ivan Flood

Westchester Real Estate
3 MARTINE AVE., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. PHONES WHITE PLAINS 978-9

LARCHMONT

Modern section, unusually attractive new stone and stucco English type home; entrance vestibule; living room with wood fireplace, sun parlor, large dining room with arched wall space; breakfast room; pantry; kitchen; maid's room and bath first floor; four spacious bedrooms, 2 baths on second floor. Open attic. Hot water heat; hardwood floors. An attractive home; "Built-in" garage.

COMPLETE LIST OF FURNISHED SUMMER RENTALS

C. WOODFORD DEMING
41 Boston Post Road, Tel. Larchmont 683.
Evening Phone Larchmont 978.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

ABOUT 60 Acres

Near White Plains, overlooking Kensico Reservoir; high ground, ripe for development. Into well-wooded building plots. Satisfactory terms arranged. Full particulars. Joseph Whitely, Room 608, 28 West 44 St.

RYE

A Rare Opportunity

This modern brick house has a very pretty setting, with water views, and the interior arrangement. 5 master bedrooms, 4 baths and shower; 3 servants' rooms and bath. 2-car garage with bedroom, sitting room and bath. On one of the fashionable avenues, convenient to town and Rye's smartest bathing beaches. For sale, or will consider leasing. A desirable property and a great opportunity.

PEASE & ELLMAN, INC.,
240 Madison Ave., Murray Hill 639.
For Sunday appointment, telephone Greenwich 182.

Specialists in Rye Property

Nelson Zehrfelt
Real Estate 28 YEARS' SERVICE
White Plains—Scarsdale
7 Depot Plaza, White Plains 3796
231 Madison Ave., N.Y. Murray Hill 3212

Park Hill LAUGHS AT NEW YORK!

New York is struggling to raise \$235,000,000 to get improved transit. It has just begun to dig.

Park Hill HAS IT

The recently electrified Yonkers Branch of the Putnam Division of the New York Central R. R. has been in active daily operation for three months. There is a station at the foot of Park Hill and our private elevator elevates our residents to the top of the hill. Here they can see New York.

New York is struggling to adopt a bus system, the modern short haul method of transit. Some day, New York will have buses running in all directions to rapid transit stations, to big shops, theatres, hotels—perhaps. Park Hill has adopted its system for short haul jaunts to convenient places.

Write for my booklet and for my map showing the unsold plots and the names of the present residents.

Come see how convenient, how dominating and how beautiful Park Hill is. Stop in at my property office in the upper floor of the Elevator Building for information of the fifty residential plots still for private sale.

Take the Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated to Sedgwick Avenue station; or take the Jerome Avenue Subway train to the same station and there transfer to the Yonkers Branch of the Putnam Division. Or take a train out of the Grand Central and change at the Highbridge Station. You will ride along the banks of the Harlem River with its beautiful views of Highbridge Park, then through the lovely stretches of Van Cortlandt Park and almost before you know it, arrive at

Park Hill, THE CONVENIENT

67 Liberty Street
New York City
Telephone Corlandi 0744
Sales Agent / Inc.

WHITE PLAINS Beautiful English Cottage Type House—\$12,500

Announcing:

The opening of our New York Offices in the Postum Building, 250 Park Avenue, Suites 410 and 411. Phones Vanderbilt 3089 or Murray Hill 8980.

IN convenient section, high elevation, spacious living room, sun porch; breakfast nook, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and tiled bath. Garage. Easy terms. Several other attractive homes in restricted locations. \$12,500 to \$17,000. Furnished Homes for Summer Season.

PALESTRANT & BARE

White Plains, N. Y.
21 Courtenay St.
Phone 1416-1428
New York City
140 Park Avenue
Vanderbilt 3080, Murray Hill 8980

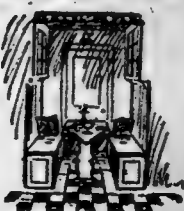
Forest Hills

No residential suburb in the country enjoys quite all the advantages of Forest Hills. Homes, quaint and picturesque, dot the rolling green countryside. A few minutes from New York, a short way from the seashore resorts, the scene of World's Championship tennis matches and a host of other outdoor sports, it is not remarkable that Forest Hills boasts the smartest all-year residences in suburban New York.



ARBOR CLOSE

Arbor Close is a group of thirty-eight brick homes, built in the English manner about a "Close", a wide expanse of private lawns and terraces. The houses are reproductions of the cottage style, in a setting that has all the trim beauty of an English countryside. At the far end of the Close are the garages for the community, built with an eye to the architectural beauty of the whole.



Glimpses of the charming interior of an Arbor Close Home.



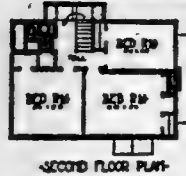
Thirty-two of these houses have six rooms and bath, six have eight rooms and two baths. The attractive, sunshiny dining room looks out upon the gardens of the Close. The living room, with open fire-place is very large. The kitchen, modern in every respect, has a completely furnished breakfast nook. There are three bedrooms and a well-appointed bathroom on the second

floor, with two of the bedrooms looking out upon the Close. In the larger houses, a third floor contains two additional bedrooms and a bathroom. The prices range from \$15,900 to \$19,000. The cash requirement is 10%. An attractive booklet, with full information will be mailed upon request. If possible, visit the completely furnished model house now open.

QUALITY STREET



The houses in this group are authentic Colonial reproductions, carefully landscaped and built with the lovable simplicity and rugged solidity that characterized the period. Some are of brick, others broad-siding and some are shingled.



A convenient floor plan adds to the comfort of a home.



The houses are complete, ready for your occupancy. Items that are usually left to the purchaser to secure, such as gas range, copper screens, interlocking weather strips, shades, artistic electric fixtures and decorations, are included in the cost of the house. The plots are graded and abundantly planted.



Criss-drafts in every room are possible with this convenient floor layout.



Sizes range from six rooms and one bath to eight rooms and three baths (brass plumbing throughout) with garage. Prices are from \$20,500 to \$30,000, depending upon size and location. The unusually liberal

purchase plan on which these houses are sold requires only 20% cash, the balance in a first and second mortgage of equal value, the latter being amortized over a period of ten years in equal monthly install-

ments. Many people have found these payments substantially less than the rent they were paying.

PILGRIM STREET



The inspired beauty of Tudor architecture gives to Pilgrim Street something of an air of elegant antiquity. Tudor in more than appearance are the houses that line it. Tudor in their solidity of construction, in their fine materials, in their neatly landscaped lawns.

The houses are of brick, on plots 50 x 100, containing six, seven and eight rooms with one and two baths. The most up-to-date improvements, choice accessories and beautiful decorations throughout. Prices are from \$27,400 to \$28,500 with garage, sold on terms that make renting an extravagance.

PILGRIM CIRCLE



Some idea of the attractiveness of Pilgrim Circle may be obtained when you realize that every house is on a corner plot, built in a sweeping circle of beautifully landscaped lawns. An arrangement of this sort brings out all the architectural beauty of these English cottage homes.

These houses are of stucco, with the ultra-modern improvements and careful layout that Cord Meyer houses are noted for. Only the finest of materials fashion them. Prices are from \$25,000 to \$28,000 with garage, payable 20% cash; equal first and second mortgages, the latter being reduced monthly over a period of ten years. These homes are tax exempt.

Accessible in 15 minutes by L. I. R. R. to Forest Hills station. Cord Meyer office one block north of station. 30 minutes by Queens Boulevard trolley. Comfortable parking space. Leave B. Altman & Co., 34th Street and Madison Avenue on schedule every day. By auto river Queensboro Bridge, out Queens Boulevard to Cord Meyer office, open Sundays.

Cord Meyer Development Co.

Queens Boulevard, Forest Hills, N. Y.—Tel. Boulevard 6256

62 William Street, New York City—Tel. John 3807

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the BRIARCLIFF HILLS CHARMING 9-ACRE ESTATE

A BEAUTIFULLY developed property, with winding drives, rock gardens, shade trees, tennis court. Modern residence situated on a knoll commanding wonderful view. Contains large living room, sun porch, dining room, kitchen, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms, dining room and bath. Cottage of six rooms and bath for gardener. Chauffeur's cottage. Fifty minutes from New York. Offered at \$55,000. Must be sold.

YATES & GARY
51 East 42d St. Vanderbilt, 1712

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YONKERS McLEAN AVE. OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY

NEWLY IMPROVED
Thoroughfare Connecting with Parkway and Bridge.
New business and residential section, all improvements, in choice low and plots; ideal for apartments; prices and terms attractive; very accessible to all transportation.

E. P. BAKER, 30 South B'way
Phone Yonkers 704.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Over 50 Acres Within 3 minutes' walk of Scarsdale Station

(New York, Boston & Westchester R.R.)
PROPERTY is ideally situated for immediate subdivision, development or auction. Surrounded by beautiful estates and high-class developments. This acreage with 1600 feet frontage on main road is a bargain at \$4,500 per acre.

Fish & Marvin
Scarsdale, New York
Phone Scarsdale 616
127 5th Ave., New York
Phone Murray Hill 6336

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Land for PROFIT

In Westchester, on the Parkway, in center of finely developed neighborhood. Close to transportation. First payment \$500, balance monthly. Write Dept. 7 for location maps and particulars about our money-back guarantee.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 12.
Real Estate, Steamship, Resort and Business Page display advertisements for the daily editions of The New York Times must be received before 3 P. M. on the day preceding publication; all other advertisements excepting Lost and Found and Death Notices before 4 P. M.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRONXVILLE

Distinctive and thoroughly practical residence in one of New York's best suburbs. Large living room, sun parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry, servants' porch, 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths, heating system equipped with oil burner, laundry chute, incinerator and other special features. Garage with living quarters. Unusual garden with hundreds of flowering bulbs, shrubbery and trees. Near school course. Restricted community. 30 minutes from Grand Central by electric train. Any one looking for a year-round home will do well to investigate this offering.

Hamilton, Iselin & Co.
233 Madison Ave. Murray Hill 1600.

Bronxville—Section

Beautiful Stone and Stucco Residence

Built in 1920 for owner's home and located on an acre of land on highest point; 1/2 mile from station; 1/2 mile to school. Grounds are attractively landscaped. Fine shade trees, formal gardens, tennis court. First floor contains center hall, living room, enclosed and heated sun porch, dining room, pantry, kitchen, maid's sitting or dining room and porch; 2nd floor: 3 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, 1 with built-in shower; 3d floor: spacious billiard room, 2 maid's rooms, bath, linen closet, copper leaders, gutters and screens; metal weather stripping throughout, oak floors, 4 open fireplaces, vapor heat, automatic hot water heater, electric refrigerator, 4-car garage with space for stable. An inspection will convince you that this is an exceptional purchase at \$70,000, which price includes new draperies, carpets, etc. Apply H-642, Phone Bronxville 2100.

Fish & Marvin
79 Fieldville Road, Bronxville, N. Y. Phone Bronxville 2100; or 627 3th Ave., N. Y. Phone Murray Hill 6336

A Real Bargain in NEW ROCHELLE
Attractive Modern Residence
on nearly 1/2 acre of land with fine trees and a variety of shrubs. House of Colonial design and best construction contains center hall, sun porch, 9 well arranged rooms, 3 baths, 3 log cars. Within 10 minutes' walk of station. Owner's business taking him abroad—will sacrifice and arrange easy terms. Apply N-2033.

Fish & Marvin
11-13 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone New Rochelle 100, or 727 3th Ave., New York Phone Murray Hill 6336

Inspection Invited!

RIVER ROAD Scarborough on Hudson

On the Albany Post Road, directly opposite the Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

A wonderful tract of 47 acres which has been added to an established home community widely known for its distinct charm and appeal, pieces as small as

Three-Quarters Acre.
The plots are fully improved with sewer, water, gas and electricity. Extensive river view. 50 minutes electric train service to Grand Central. Municipal police and fire protection.

Fish & Marvin
527 Fifth Ave. Tel. Murray Hill 6526
Scarborough office directly opposite station. Sunday Appointments—Tel. Ossining 871.

A Beautiful Stone Home FOREST HEIGHTS—NEW ROCHELLE

Situated on the highest point in New Rochelle, with an extensive view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding countryside, this beautiful home is offered for the first time. 10 rooms and 3 baths with heated garage located on 1/2 of an acre. Very unusual construction—the walls are 23 inches thick. Floors throughout are birch. There is a sleeping porch, sun porch, open porch, fine trees, lawns and gardens. Shown by appointment only. Owner going abroad. Will sacrifice for immediate sale.

Prince & Ripley Westchester Realtors
342 Madison Ave., N. Y. Tel. Murray Hill 6555
New Rochelle, Tel. 7877.

NEW ROCHELLE—New Colonial Home—

Seven rooms, tiled bath and sun parlor. Open fireplace in living room, breakfast room in kitchen. Located in restricted park, very centrally located.

RELLSTAR REALTORS
31 NORTH AV., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. TELEPHONES 7006-7007

COUNTRY HOME

House, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements; garage; small summer house; 2 acres, abundance of fruit. Finely located, adjoining a State park. Near Hudson River; bathing, boating. Eleven minutes' walk to station. Occupied at present as children's home and camp. Price marked down for quick sale, \$10,500. Will take as first payment \$3,500. (Furnishings if desired.)

GEO. L. KNAPP
158 MAIN ST. OSSINING, N. Y.

Plot Wanted 100x100 SUITABLE FOR GARAGE

From Canal to 23rd St. West of 10th Avenue
Maximilian Zipkes
22 WEST 42ND ST.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to the subway level office in Times Building.

Telephone LACKAWANNA 1000

Laddin Rock 200 Acres

Located in Stamford and Greenwich

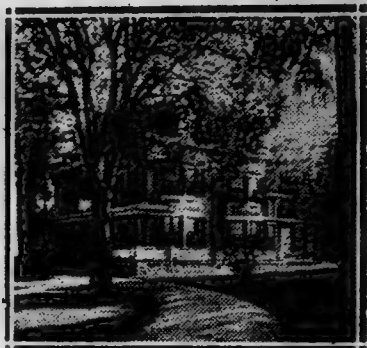
LESS than a mile from business center of Stamford. Extending one mile from Boston Post Road to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. A natural park. Portions suitable for homes.

1600 FT. frontage on Boston Post Road for business. This section has gas, water and sewers. 45 acres on main line of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., adjoining Sound Beach station, suitable for industry.

MORE than a tract of land. A gem of rare, natural beauty. Deep woods, rock ledges, glens, sparkling streams. Picturesque stone buildings and bridges. Three miles of winding roads.

Will Sell Entire or Divide

FRED BERG Stamford, Conn.
Stamford Theater Bldg.



BEAUTIFUL YEAR-AROUND HOME. 5 MINUTE WALK FROM CENTRE AND RAILROAD STATION. CONVENIENT TO GOLF COURSE AND BATHING BEACHES. PRICE \$30,000. FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS T. H. CANTY & CO., SOUTH NORWALK, CONN. PHONE 830.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



MONTCLAIR

COLONIAL residence of brick and clapboard. High elevation commanding a wide view of mountain ranges and surrounding country. 9 rooms, 3 bathrooms. Garage. Lot 100x200 feet. Grounds beautifully adorned with a luxuriant growth of shrubbery. Attractive purchase price.

FRANK HUGHES COMPANY
At Lackawanna Terminal. Tel. Montclair 5000

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.

SHIPPAN POINT

Among homes of distinction on a lot of 1/2 acre, there is an excellent brand-new residence, which may be purchased on very liberal terms. The house contains on the first floor, entrance hall, large living room with open fireplace, large sun parlor, dining room, the kitchen and the bathroom. ON THE SECOND FLOOR: There are 4 master's bedrooms, 2 bathrooms with showers, large sleeping porch, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath on the third floor. House equipped throughout with hardwood floors; hot-water heat; gas, electricity, brass piping and every convenience. Attached garage. OFFERED FOR SALE for \$25,000. Only \$3,000 cash required.

PSAMUEL N. PIERSON
Gurley Bldg.
Tel. 177. Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STAMFORD, CONN.

SHIPPAN POINT

Fifty Minutes from the Grand Central. Among homes of distinction, situated on a ridge overlooking the waters of Long Island Sound, there is an attractive frame residence, containing four bedrooms, four bathrooms, equipped with every modern improvement. Beautifully cultivated plot of three-quarters of an acre. Garage for three cars. We are authorized to sell this property for \$40,000, which is far below the cost of reproduction. Reasonable terms may be arranged. May be leased unfurnished for \$2,500.

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extra large living room, dining room,

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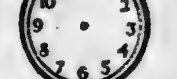
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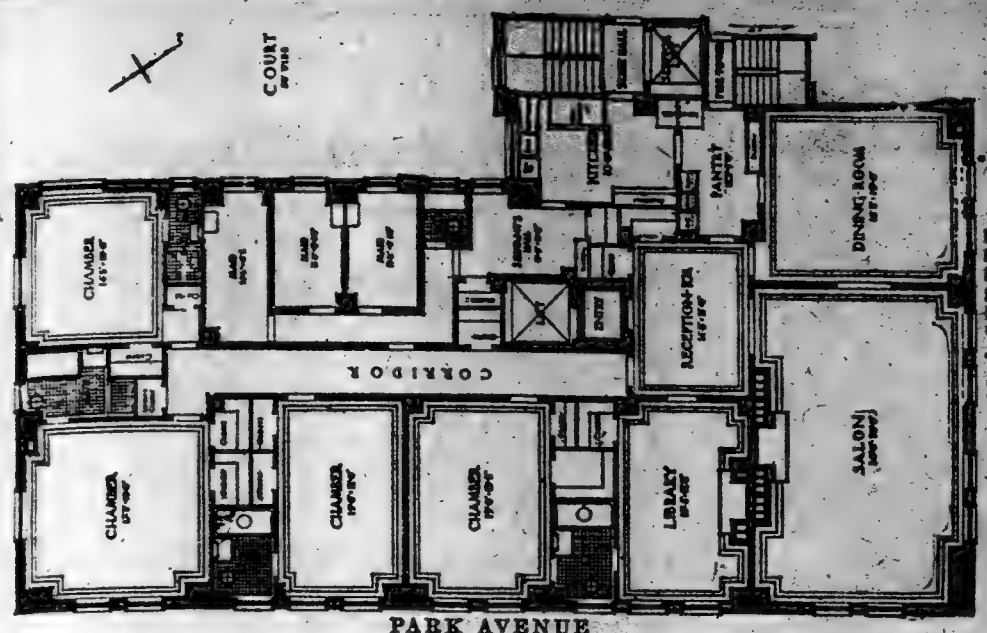
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Servants' Quarters, Kitchen and Working Spaces ample in number and proportion

A real Town House on one floor with all the Advantages, none of the disadvantages, and an Amazing Saving in Cost.

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each with private address and entrance

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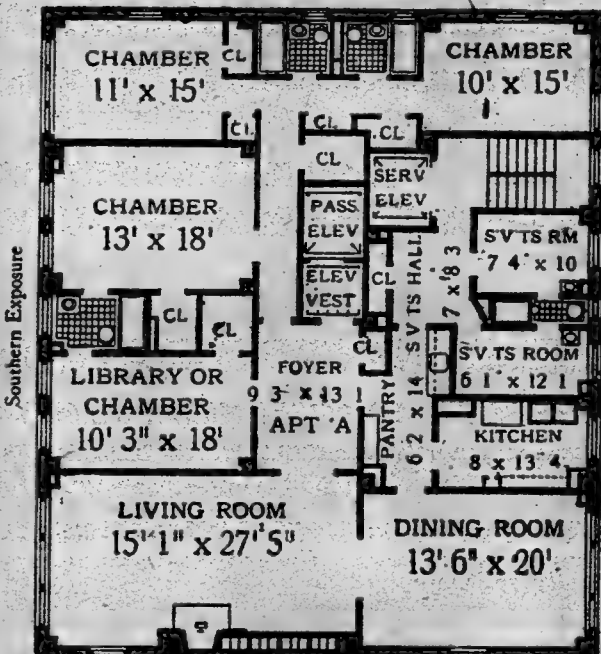
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This apartment on the 8th floor leases for only \$5,900 a year.

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A few desirable apartments of

3 ROOMS

Also one 5-room duplex

Nine-story fireproof elevator apartment house. High ceiling living rooms, log-burning fireplaces, fully equipped kitchens; moderate rentals. Apply Superintendent on premises, or SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR OFFICE

262 Greene St. Tel. SPRing 2697

The Element of Elegance

is instantly apparent in the broad, effective planning of the apartments in the building just completed at

1111 Park Ave.

Southeast Corner 90th Street

Space skimping has not entered into their layout—roominess and skilful grouping, those prime necessities of comfort and convenience, are everywhere in evidence.

7-8-9 ROOMS
3 and 4 baths

8-room apartments face on Park Avenue. 9-room apartments face on both Park Avenue and Ninetieth Street.

Log-burning fireplaces. Many commodious closets, including cedar.

RENTALS FROM \$4,000.
ATTRACTIVE LEASE
NOW FOR OCT. FIRST.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

77 Park Ave.

CORNER OF 87TH STREET

For Immediate Occupancy

3 ROOMS, Dining Alcove, Bath

4 ROOMS, with Bath

1 Doctor's or Dentist's Office

MAID AND VALET SERVICE, RESTAURANT ON PREMISES.

THE GRIFFON

Unfurnished—West Side.

300 West End Av.

Northeast Corner of 74th St.

Overlooking Schwab Mansion

10 and 12 ROOMS

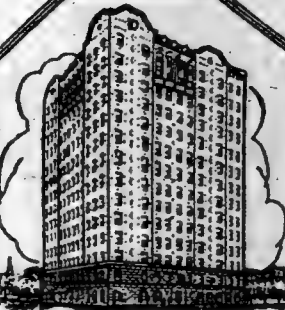
Largest rooms of any apartment on the West Side. Four bathrooms and one washroom with each apartment.

Ground Floor Apartment Suitable for Physician or Dentist

Inquire Agent on Premises Daily or Sunday, or

A. M. Druckman

115 W. 23rd St. Chelsea 6750



791 Park Ave.

Cor. 74th St.

12 ROOMS
4 BATHS

Glass Enclosed Shower
Now Ready for Occupancy

Pease & Elliman

340 MADISON AVENUE

Telephone Murray Hill 6200

or Your Own Broker

Representative on Premises

Call Butterfield 4805

THE CRILLON

15 East 48th St.

1-2 Rooms and Bath

Suitable for Physicians

Maid Service and Refrigeration if desired

Special Rates to October

Superintendent on Premises

Murray Hill 7261

Brokers Protected

128

CENTRAL PARK
SOUTH

Just completed, 15 stories of the highest type apartments, overlooking Central Park.

3 ROOMS.

With bath, shower and dining alcove.

4 ROOMS

2 baths, glass-enclosed shower, dining alcove, wood burning fire places, restaurant, maid service optional.

And Suites of Any Desired Number of Rooms

PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Ave.

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

1136 Fifth Ave

CORNER 95th ST.

NEW BUILDING

1 EXCEPTIONAL 5-ROOM Apartment. Private entrance.

Suitable Residence or Professional Office

ATTRACTIVE RENTAL

Apply on Premises or

Room 1801 - 585 FIFTH AVE.

Murray Hill 2451

or Your Own Broker.

1049 PARK AVENUE

At 86th Street

6 and 7 Rooms

The Utmost in Apartment House Comfort

Revised Rentals

Oscar D. & Herbert V. Dike

229 West 42d St. 22 East 40th St.

Wisconsin 6046. Vanderbilt 6454.

Unfurnished—West Side.

25 West 68th St.

NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF

Adjoining Central Park West

4.5 Rooms

1, 2 baths and extra lavatory

4-room ground floor apartment suitable for physician

Extraordinarily beautiful lobby

Phone Trafalgar 3181

Renting Office Open Evenings

Unfurnished—West Side.

290 Riverside Drive

North Corner of 101st Street

New 15-Story Apartment

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms

Southern Exposure

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.

Managing Agent

21 East 40th Street

Phone Vanderbilt 2027

Unfurnished—West Side.

A wholesome, luxurious HOME

at reasonable rentals

**Isham Garden
Apartments**

Overlooking the Hudson

at Iaham Park & Broadway

COMFORT-PRIVACY-LUXURY

All modern conveniences

Kindergarten on Premises

2-3-4-5 ROOMS

Doctors' Apartments

207th St. Broadway Subway

Private Bus service till midnight

Ownership Mgt. Billings 7700

THE ROGER MORRIS

Elevator Apartments

2-4-5 AND 7 ROOMS

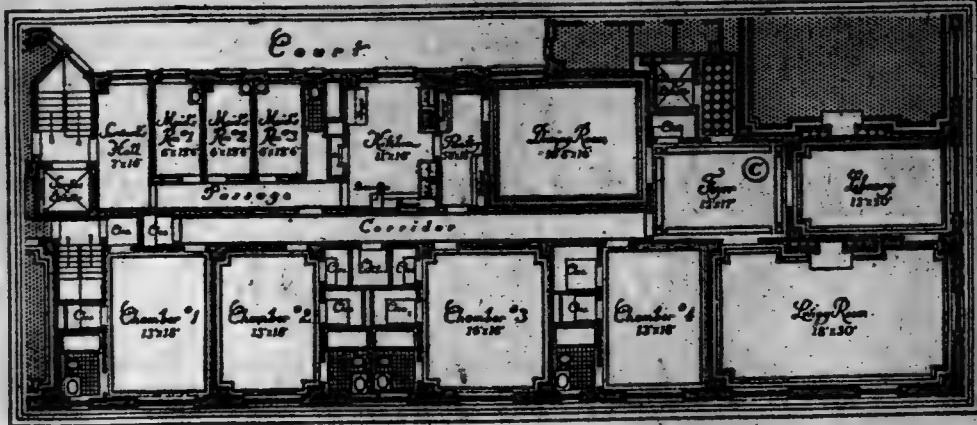
DOMESTIC POSSESSION

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

400 WEST 160TH ST.

OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS

Next "L" and Broadway Subway Station.



FLOOR PLAN OF 12 ROOM APARTMENTS

1035 FIFTH AVENUE

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 65TH STREET

A GLORIOUS HERITAGE

THESE charming apartments with a sweeping view of Central Park enjoy the same advantages as the mansions which have made the Avenue world famous. Their appointments are unexcelled.

TWELVE ROOMS . . . FIVE BATHS
ELEVEN ROOMS . . . FIVE BATHS
NINE ROOMS . . . FOUR BATHS
SEVEN ROOMS . . . THREE BATHS

J. E. R. CARPENTER, Architect
REALTY MANAGERS, INC., Builder

Renting for October Occupancy

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
AGENT

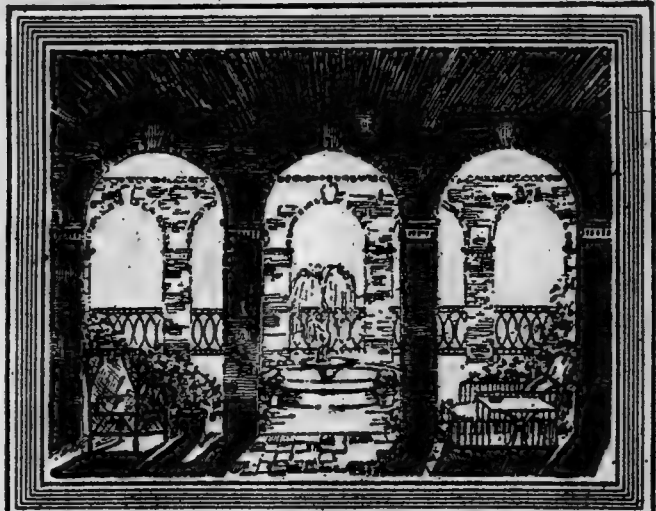
15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

350 East
57th Street

SUTTON HALL

100% Co-operative



FEATURES

1. Sutton Hall, built on the garden plan, faces 57th Street, which is 100 feet wide, in the fashionable Sutton Place Colony. It is a new 15 story fireproof apartment house, ready for October occupancy.
2. Unique plan. Living room and the dining room face 57th Street; bedrooms on quiet side of the house facing South.
3. Central location on a wide street in residential section within walking distance of uptown business district.
4. Living rooms have wood-burning fireplaces. Each apartment has an individual and homelike front door. Main entrance hall of the building will be decorated and furnished in the manner of a private house.
5. Each tenant owns his own home on an attractive 100% co-operative plan. Management under control of tenant owners.
6. Apartments equipped with mechanical refrigeration, electric kitchen ventilation and refuse incinerator.
7. The economy of experienced and skilled planning and construction is passed on in a lower purchase price. Monthly maintenance charge on apartments of 6 and 7 rooms with 3 bathrooms to be sold range from \$120.00 to \$195.00 per month.

The Garden Plan Co., Inc.
John K. Turton Co., Inc.
Construction Engineers

The ROOF GARDEN

devoted to your use

The entire roof of Sutton Hall has been planned as a formal garden and playground for your children. How easy it will be to walk out of your own front door, spend a moment in an elevator, and find yourself in a charming roof garden which connects on one side with a sunny playground for children. This is a delightful feature of the group of apartment homes which go to make up Sutton Hall.

6 & 7 Rooms—3 Baths

SELLING AGENTS



PEASE & ELLIMAN

340 Madison Ave., Murray Hill 6200
Branch: 660 Madison Ave. at 60th St.

NOW SELLING FROM THE PLAN

333 East 41st St.

PROSPECT HILL APARTMENTS

100% Cooperative

Adjacent to the proposed Tudor City

Consider This Remarkable Convenience:

Your home here is but a 7 minute walk from Grand Central; you are the same distance away as Park Ave. at 49th Street. But the prices are only:

\$5500 to \$6325

3 room and bath apartments with dining alcove; maintenance \$66 to \$76 monthly. Immediate occupancy. Ask for details.

508 Park Avenue



Represent 1710

373 CENTRAL
PARK WEST

at 97th Street

Just Completed

Modern Elevator Apartment

2-3-4 Rooms

REASONABLE RENTS

Agent on Premises

Mack & Davis, Inc.

100 W. 72d Tra. 1608

An Apartment Hotel

An address of distinction in the social center of New York at the crest of Lenox Hill.

15 EAST 60th STREET

CORNER MADISON AVENUE

Furnished or unfurnished

Suites of

1-2-3 ROOMS

More if you wish

Unexcelled restaurant service

Two charming dining rooms

Ready in August

Reservations and leases now being made

Plans and prices on request

Owner management

Renting Agent

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 EAST 49th STREET

PLAZA 9200

1225 Park Avenue

Northeast Corner Ninety-fifth Street

A NEW residence designed to provide fine apartment homes of light, spacious rooms, arranged in convenient, medium sized groups.

Some suites have open fireplaces. Every group contains many attractive conveniences. All embody the luxury, the comfort and the convenience of living on "the world's most splendid residential street."

Yet the rentals are most reasonable. Five rooms, two baths, \$2300 to \$3300. Six rooms, three baths, \$3000 to \$4000. Seven rooms, four baths, \$3700 to \$4500.

Possession, May First

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Agents

15 EAST 49TH STREET

PLAZA 9200

1125 FIFTH AVENUE

A Southern Corner overlooking the skyline charm of Central Park

TWELVE ROOMS

GALLERY & DRESSING ROOM

Five Baths

2 NEEDLE SHOWER COMPARTMENTS

ONE APARTMENT TO EACH FLOOR

The Acme of Perfection in Arrangement, Detail and Finish

Will Be Completed August 1

Renting for October Occupancy

SAM. MINSKOFF, Owner and Builder

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

AGENT

Who can better judge values in co-operative apartments?



Maintenance charges—paid in lieu of rent and amounting to a comparatively small part of what actual rent would be for such apartments in this section—are guaranteed not to increase between now and 1932. Should present charges decrease in that period, the tenant-owners will receive the benefit of such decrease.

Of the more than \$200,000,000 capital invested in New York co-operative apartments, a large part is invested by

Bankers Lawyers Brokers
Capitalists Engineers Architects
Builders Business Executives

The caliber of those who invest their money in any enterprise is the best barometer of the soundness of the investment. Those fully qualified by expert

knowledge to judge the value of co-operative apartment ownership have endorsed its soundness by investing their own money in such apartments.

One of the soundest of all sound 100% co-operative apartment buildings is that now being completed at

1165 Fifth Avenue

A magnificent 15-story building, overlooking Central Park

Here, an ever-increasing land value represents a steady enhancement of your equity.

There still are available:

8 ROOMS, 3 baths

9 ROOMS, 3 baths

or a duplex apartment

J. E. R. CARPENTER is the architect. DWIGHT P. ROBINSON & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, are the builders—your assurance of architectural and construction perfection.

We shall be pleased to explain the financial details covering these exceptional apartments, including, when desired, arrangement for a substantial loan.

100% co-operative.

Ready this Summer.

PEASE & ELLIMAN

Selling and Managing Agents

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street

Twin Monuments in Park Avenue

For the seeker of great apartments with huge rooms, balmy south winds, and floods of sunshine

1085 Park Ave.

NORTHEAST CORNER 88th STREET

Fifteen stories of boundless comfort, bountiful spaciousness, and brilliant design.

8 ROOMS, 3 baths

6 ROOMS, 3 baths

Living rooms as generous as 27x15; dining rooms, 23x14; sleeping rooms, 22x14; 27-foot galleries. Servants' quarters segregated, insuring absolute privacy. Log-burning fireplaces. Many roomy closets.

Roof Bungalow. Doctors' suites with private entrances.

Ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Now leasing from plans.

1165 Park Ave.

NORTHEAST CORNER 92nd STREET

Apartments that point the way to greatest general satisfaction and enduring contentment.

9 ROOMS, 4 baths

8 ROOMS, 3 baths

7 ROOMS, 3 baths

Living rooms, 30x16; sleeping rooms, 20x15, with adjoining baths, facing both Park Avenue and 92nd Street, with all that southern and western exposures imply. Numerous closets. Log-burning fireplaces.

Roof Bungalow. Physicians' suites with private entrances.

Ready for occupancy Oct. 1. Now leasing from plans.

BRICKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Owners and Builders



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 12.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 3 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to our subway level office in Times Building.

Telephone LAChoucares 3888.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.



An "Acre of Garden"

277 Park Ave.

Is Unlike Any Other Apartment House

THERE is the beautiful Italian Garden itself—the largest private garden in New York City. Every apartment in the building looks out upon it.

The location of 277 is unexcelled. It is the heart of the fashionable apartment district, is convenient to shops, hotels, restaurants and theatres.

Here the servant problem is really

solved. An exceptionally fine corps of butlers, cooks and maids is maintained for the convenience of tenants. Service of any nature is supplied at a moment's notice.

Apartments of 2 to 7 rooms. Rentals extremely moderate. If you don't know 277 Park Avenue, get acquainted with it. It is a Park Avenue institution.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Renting and Managing Agent

15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

Top Floor

9-Room, 4-Bath Apartment Available in New Co-operative Building at

655 Park Ave.

Block front 67th to 68th Streets

CHOICE location, all outside rooms, fine building, sound financial and operating plan, moderate upkeep charges.

A co-operative apartment such as this offers great economies and combines all the permanence and stability of a private house with the convenience of an apartment.

Only this and one other apartment unsold. Thus the character of the building is definitely and firmly established.

Phone us for floor and ownership plans and roster of owners.

Ask for Mr. Franklin

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Selling and Managing Agent

15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

1105 PARK AVENUE

North East Corner 89th Street

Corner Apartment Southern Exposure

9 Rooms—4 Baths

4 Master's Chambers

100% Cooperative Ownership

Completely decorated and Equipped with lighting Fixtures

No Maintenance Charge until October 1st

Ready for Immediate Occupancy

Roof Garden Apartment

7 Rooms—3 Baths

Beautiful outlook

Possession October 1st

Low Maintenance

Selling and Managing Agent

Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.

20 EAST 48th STREET

VANDERBILT 0031

65 East 35

Between Park & Madison Aves.

A NEW 9-story building with apartments of truly large, artistically laid out rooms. The wall spaces are generous, and there is a profusion of deep, wide closets, cheerful log-burning fireplaces, foyers. Southern exposure, light, air, and a location that is popular by virtue of its quick and easy access to theatres, shops, and social activities.

Physician's suite of 2 rooms and bath on main floor.

ROOF BUNGALOW of 6 rooms and 3 baths

Extra servants' rooms available. Ready July 1st. Representative on premises.

4 ROOMS bath and lavatory

Rentals from \$2500



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

EXPRESS 86 STREET

LOCAL 88 STREET

LOCAL 77 STREET

18 MINUTES

20 MINUTES

15 MINUTES

A LESSON IN TRANSPORTATION
(via Lexington Avenue Subway)

1035 PARK AVENUE
to WALL STREET

This splendid new apartment house in the quiet uptown section of Park Avenue is one block from the express station at 86th Street.

SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS
Three Baths

HENRY C. PELTON, Architect HEGEMAN HARRIS CO. INC., Builder

Renting for September Occupancy

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 East 49th Street MANAGING AGENT Plaza 9200

Modern High Class Apartments

340 W. 86th St.

Near West End Ave.

6 Rooms—\$2,500

5 Rooms—\$2,600

123 W. 74th St.

Near Amsterdam Ave.

New 8-Story Apartment

6 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths

\$2,900 to \$3,200

The Manchester

255 West 108th St.

N. E. Corner Broadway

7 Rooms, 2 Baths

\$2,400

The Luxor

600 W. 115th St.

S. W. Corner of Broadway

5 Rooms—\$2,400

4 Rooms—\$1,600

915 West End Ave.

S. W. Corner 105th St.

2, 3, 4, 7 Rooms

\$1,700 to \$3,500

270 Convent Av.

Corner 141st St.

4 Rooms & Bath

\$1,300 to \$1,500

350 W. 85th St.

Near Riverside Drive

9-10 Rooms, 3 Baths

\$3,600 to \$3,900

126 Riverside Dr.

Near 85th St.

8 Rooms

\$2,400 & \$2,500

2465-9 Broadway

Near 91st St.

5-6-7 Rooms

\$1,560 to \$1,980

381-383 Central Park West

Near 98th St.

5 & 6 Rooms

\$1,200 to \$1,700

Slawson & Hobbs

Managing Agents

162 West 72d St. Endicott 7240

NEW BUILDING

865 West End Ave.

(N. W. Cor. 102d St.)

4, 5 & 6 Rooms

2 & 3 BATHS

EXTRA MAIDS' ROOM WITH 4-ROOM APARTMENT

REASONABLE RENTALS

"THE ROCKFALL"

111th St. & B'way

NORTH EAST CORNER

9 Rooms & 3 Baths

RENTAL \$3,000

Apply on Premises or

W. MICHAUD

41 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 4946

Apartments

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

260 W. 72nd St.

9 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE

310 W. 86th St.

7 Rooms—3 Baths

Distinctive

THE ONLY VACANCY

530 West End Av.

Corner 86th Street

7 Rooms—3 Baths

THE ONLY VACANCY

330 W. 95th St.

Near West End

5 & 6 Rooms

From \$1,350

315 W. 97th St.

Corner Riverside Drive

5 & 6 Rooms

UNUSUAL VALUE

445 Riverside Dr.

at 114th St.

7 Rooms—2 & 3 Baths

ATTRACTIVE RENTALS

Earle & Calhoun

212 W. 72nd St. Endicott 5116

DOCTOR'S

CORNER APARTMENT

X-RAY ROOMS,

LABORATORY, Etc.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR PHYSICIAN

IN ONE OF THE CHOICEST LOCATIONS ON THE WEST SIDE

320 WEST END AVE.

CORNER 15 ST.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Superintendent on premises.

"An Ideal Town Residence"

The Buckingham

Fifty-Seventh St. at 6th Ave.

The Outstanding Apartment Hotel

Recently completed. Only a few choice 3 Room Suites available, 2 baths, serving pantry. Southern exposure. Immediate or Fall Occupancy.

Delightful Dining Room

Table d'hôte—à la carte

INSPECTION INVITED

The Concord-Pershing HOTEL

130 East 40th St.

In Murray Hill

1, 2 & 3 Rooms

Furnished and Unfurnished with Service Pantries

Resident Manager JOHN E. CHATFIELD

A Residential Hotel and Restaurant featuring superior accommodations. Moderate rentals include hotel and maid service.

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 12.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 4 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to new subway news office in Times Building.

Telephone LACKAWANNA 1899.

WITHOUT A CENT OF INVESTMENT you can have the advantages of apartment ownership

430 EAST 57th STREET

At Sutton Place

is a 15-story group-ownership co-operative building. Sixty per cent of the apartments will be owned by the tenants, the remainder rented.

You can rent here and get the good management, owner-interest and satisfactory neighbors that have made co-operative apartments so popular.

Rentals extremely moderate: 4 rooms, from \$1,900; 6 rooms, from \$2,750.

Agent on the premises

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Renting, Selling and Managing Agents

15 EAST 49th STREET

Phone: PLAZA 9200

FOR PEOPLE WHO

WANT APARTMENTS WITH THREE EXPOSURES

1065 Lexington Avenue

at 75th Street

Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms. Permanent southern exposure. Also two roof apartments—4 and 5 rooms. Early possession. Now ready to inspect.



20 EAST 48th ST.

VANDERBILT 0031

Park view Sunshine Roominess IN A NEW BUILDING

17 East 89th St.

A Northwest Corner

OCCUPANCY NOW OR IN OCTOBER

9 ROOMS 3 baths

Corner apartment—all outside rooms—south and east exposure.

5 ROOMS 2 baths

Open view of Park and Carnegie Lawn.

ROOF BUNGALOWS, 6 and 9 ROOMS

Fireplaces. Many closets. Leases can be arranged for October with privilege to occupy any time during September to avoid moving rush. Representative on premises.



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

320 EAST 57th STREET

New Apartments in the Fashionable Sutton Place Section

4 rooms, 2 baths 3 rooms, 1 bath 2 rooms, 1 bath

Rentals: \$800 to \$2650

Open fireplaces; dining alcoves

Crystal & Crystal Builders

Now Renting

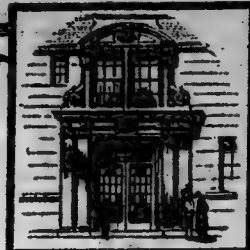
BROWN, WHELOCK, HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO., Inc.

20 East 48th Street

Vanderbilt 0031

Outstanding quality construction features of 911 PARK AVENUE

Southeast Corner 80th Street.



Exceedingly large rooms and galleries.

14 stories with limestone and stone trimming; all courts face brick.

Lobby specially designed and furnished by prominent decorator.

Living and dining rooms with French herringbone floors.

High ceilings, spacious closets.

Kitchen walls tiled; Bohn refrigerators; 8-burner stoves.

Bathrooms 10 feet deep, with showers.

Otis elevators with latest safety devices.

Return system of heating with vacuum control; brass piping for water lines and extensions.

Log-burning fireplaces.

Basement lined in face bricks with ample laundry and individual locker space.

Built for investment, not for resale.

Managed by the owners, insuring every service.

COMMANDING the fashionable Eighties, this building is a tribute to modern architectural and constructional genius. It embodies the finest and most up-to-the-minute features known to the builder's art.

10-11 ROOMS, 4 baths
gallery, 11 closets

12 ROOMS, 5 baths
gallery, 13 closets

Physician's suite and one maisonette available.

Ready October 1. Open on all four sides. Alterations to meet tenants' requirements.

FEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Avenue,
at 60th Street

NOW LEASING
FROM PLANS

APARTMENT HOUSE DIRECTORY

Published by THE BUILDING MANAGERS AND OWNERS ASSOCIATION, New York

East Side

Fifth Avenue, 33
Southeast Cor. 10th Street
3 rooms and dining alcove, \$2500

JOSEPH MILNER COMPANY, Inc.
285 Madison Avenue Ashland 4110

Lexington Av. & 46th St.
"THE GILFORD"
1 and 2 rooms, complete

Kitchenette and bath, \$1320 to \$2000

JOSEPH MILNER COMPANY, Inc.
285 Madison Avenue Ashland 4110

Lexington Avenue, 1435
4, 5, 6 & 7 rooms; 1 & 3 baths, \$2300 up

CYRILLE CARREAU, Inc.
191 Park Avenue Ashland 6000

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Inc.
340 Madison Avenue Murray Hill 6200

17 Park Ave. (at 35th St.)
New Building. Now Ready.

Furnished or Unfurnished.
1-2 room suites—\$1300-\$2200

Maid, Valet, Meal Service Available.

FRED F. FRENCH MANAGEMENT CO., Inc.
350 Madison Ave. (45th St.) Vanderbilt 6320

Park Avenue, 525
Southeast Corner 61st St.

9 rooms, 3 baths

A. H. O'BRIEN
310 Park Ave. Murray Hill 2226

Park Avenue, 929
Between 80th and 81st Streets

12 rooms, 4 baths

10 rooms, 3 baths; duplex

A. H. O'BRIEN
310 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

East Side

Park Avenue, 1045
Northeast Corner 86th Street
Recently Constructed Building
6 & 7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths

A. H. O'BRIEN
250 Park Avenue Murray Hill 2226

Park Avenue, 1060
N. W. Cor. 87th Street. Modern 13-Story Bldg.

3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, bath, \$1500-\$3800

Hourly maid service available; restaurant

PEASE & ELLIMAN, Inc.
340 Madison Avenue Murray Hill 6200

Park Avenue, 1088
8 & 9 rooms—\$4900-\$6600

Built around a spacious garden

BROWN, WHEELOCK, HARRIS, VOUGHT & CO., Inc.
20 East 48th Street Vanderbilt 6051

52nd Street, 156 East
4 rooms, bath, maid's toilet, \$2200

3 rooms and bath, \$1800

CYRILLE CARREAU, Inc.
191 Park Avenue Ashland 6000

86th Street, 12 East
2, 3, 4 or more rooms

Unfurnished or furnished, \$1800 up

Each with kitchen or kitchenette

Every hotel service available

Restaurant and commissary on premises.

74th Street, 112 East
8 rooms, 3 baths—\$4800

All Southern Exposure.

JOSEPH MILNER COMPANY, Inc.
285 Madison Avenue Ashland 4110

East and West Side Suburban

Seventh Avenue, 850
Between 54th and 55th Streets
8 large, bright rooms, 3 baths

Modern 12-story building. Possession now.

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue Murray Hill 6200

West End Avenue, 595
Near 89th Street. New Building

3-4 rooms, kitchen and dining alcove

Reasonable Rent

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
148 West 72nd Street Trafalgar 9300

54th Street, 162 West
S. E. Cor. 7th Ave. Agent on Premises

12-Story Fireproof Corner Apartment.

3, 5, 6 rooms and bath, \$1700 to \$2800

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72nd Street

89th Street, 251 West
Corner Broadway

5 Rooms

Attractive Rental

BYRNE & BOWMAN
30 East 42nd Street Vanderbilt 3271

95th Street, 46 West
New Building

Housekeeping Apartments.

4 rooms, bath—\$1600 upward

PAYSON M. L. MERRILL CO.
9 East 44th Street Murray Hill 9300

Garden City, L. I.
The Franklin Apartments

4, 5, 6 rooms, 1-2 baths

Stewart & Franklin Aves.

7th St. & Kellum Lane

Agent on Premises Garden City 3400

75 East 55

Between Park and Madison Avenues

NINE STORIES of intriguingly new apartments, offering every advantage of location convenience.

Large, bright rooms, cheerful log-burning fireplaces, plentiful and deep closets. Rentals reasonable. Representative on premises.

5 ROOMS, 3 baths

5 ROOMS, 2 baths

6 ROOMS, 3 baths

Physician's suites on ground floor

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Avenue Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street

Unfurnished—West Side.

Adjacent to Central Park

32 West 82 St.

Just Completed

7 ROOMS

and 3 Baths

4 ROOMS

and 2 Baths

Agent on Premises

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.

148 West 72d St.

Tel. Trafalgar 9300

THE LORINGTON

1 WEST 70th STREET

at Central Park West

11 ROOMS 3 BATHS

Also

12 ROOMS 3 BATHS

Ground Floor Apartments

Suitable for Physicians or Dentists

Apply Premises or Trafalgar 6980

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 12.

Real Estate, Steamship, Resort and Business Page display advertisements for the daily editions of The New York Times must be received before 3 P. M. on the day preceding publication; all other advertisements excepting Lost or Found and Death Notices before 4 P. M.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 4 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to new subway level office in Times Building.

Telephone LACKAWANNA 1000

MODERN APARTMENTS UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

77th STREET 70 EAST
Between Park and Madison Avenues
7-8 ROOMS
3 baths

Modern 9-story high class building in exclusive residential section, with an atmosphere of refinement and maintained in a high standard of excellence. High ceilings, spacious closets. Large living rooms with log-burning fireplaces. Rentals comparatively moderate.

Representative on premises or phone
70 EAST 77th STREET CO., Inc. 21 East 40th Street
MURRAY Hill 5050 Brokers Protected

MODERN APARTMENTS UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

1075 PARK AVENUE
8-9 ROOMS
3 baths
6 ROOMS, 2 baths;
washroom-lavatory adjoining master chamber

Southeast corner 88th Street. A favored and convenient neighborhood. Extra large, high ceilinged rooms throughout, all outside. Spacious foyers. Deep, wide closets. Exceptionally roomy and well-equipped kitchens. Log-burning fireplaces. Unusually balanced and laid out apartments. Individual laundries and storerooms. Moderate rentals.

Representative on premises or phone
LANGHAM CORPORATION 21 East 40th Street
MURRAY Hill 5050 Brokers Protected

MODERN APARTMENTS UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

86th STREET 151-161 WEST
6-7-8-9-10 ROOMS
3 baths

12-story buildings with 2 apartments on a floor, with Southern exposure. Unusually well constructed with large foyers and high ceilings. Six room apartments have additional room for den or extra maid's room. All light rooms with abundant closet space. Permanent light on all sides. Buildings are in choice residential section and convenient to all important arteries of traffic—subway station at Broadway, elevated station at Columbus Avenue, new subway station at Central Park West corner. Bus to all East Side traffic lines.

Representative on premises or phone
70 EAST 77th STREET CO., INC., 21 East 40th Street
MURRAY Hill 5050 Brokers Protected

MODERN APARTMENTS UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

55th STREET 110 WEST
3-4 ROOMS
and bath

Up-to-date 9-story building in the heart of New York, convenient to all principal transportation lines, theatres, hotels, shops. High ceilings, large, well-proportioned rooms. Living room 21x15. Four room suites with bath and extra lavatory, and dining room which can be used as additional sleeping room. Fireplaces. Kitchens modern in every detail and completely equipped. Rentals exceptionally reasonable.

Representative on premises or phone
ORVISTA REALTY COMPANY 21 East 40th Street
MURRAY Hill 5050 Brokers Protected

MODERN APARTMENTS UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

85th STREET 310 WEST
4-5 ROOMS
1-3 baths

Modern 9-story building containing a 5-room apartment with 3 baths and combination living and dining room 24x16. Located in a quiet residential street between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. Apartments well planned with high ceilings and large closets. One 5-room suite on first floor suitable for physician.

Representative on premises or phone
EDCLIFF REALTY CORPORATION, 21 East 40th Street
MURRAY Hill 5050 Brokers Protected



CRYSTAL GARDENS

Beautifully landscaped and well planned. Only two apartments on a floor. Every room an outside room filled with fresh air and sunshine. No courts or shafts. Here are city conveniences in a suburban setting only 14 minutes from 42nd Street. Children's playgrounds—Tennis courts.

3 Rooms.....\$54 & Up

4 Rooms.....\$64 & Up

5 Rooms.....\$72 & Up

6 Rooms.....\$80 & Up

Renting Office Open Every Day, 287 Hoyt Ave.
Take L. R. T. from Grand Central, N. Y. T. from Times Square; 2nd Ave. "L" from 57th St. (Astoria Line) to Hoyt Ave. Station.
Send for Booklet.

The Most Beautiful Spot on the Historic Hudson

173-175 Riverside Drive

89TH TO 90TH STREETS

Opposite Soldiers' Monument

In keeping with the traditions of the site, a monumental apartment building of 15 stories is now being completed from plans by J. E. R. Carpenter, Architect.

Built around a garden court and with a frontage of five hundred feet, this building offers a plan of unique conception.

6-7-8-9-10-11 ROOMS

MAISONNETTES

8 & 10 ROOM DUPLEXES

ROOF SUITES

Also Exclusive 4 and 5 Room Units

Ready Summer, 1926

PRICES and PLANS

from representative on premises

or

Anthony Campagna

200 West 72nd Street
Cor. Broadway Endicott 0334

Unfurnished—West Side.

240 Riverside Drive STUDIO APT. ON ROOF

Glorious Residence, consisting of 4 rooms, bath, washroom, 2 sun parlors and roof garden; will offer to suit.

ALSO FOR LEASE

2 Rooms, Foyer & Bath, \$1,200 up

3 Rooms, Foyer & Bath, \$1,300

Purchased, if desired, at an additional rental of from \$20 to \$30 per month.

Inquire on Premises

A. M. Druckman

115 W. 23rd St. Chelsea 6750

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

78TH ST.

321 WEST

JUST COMPLETED

9-story fireproof apartments

5 and 7 Rooms

Spacious, Well Planned Layouts

2-3 Baths

Ag. on Premises. Apts. shown Even.

WOOD, DOLSON & CO., INC.

12-13 Sts. Endicott 9900

Choice Apartments

At Attractive Rentals

Elevator and All Improvements

166 West 72d St.

2-4 ROOMS AND BATH.

78 West 85th St.

3 ROOMS AND BATH.

218 West 112th St.

3 ROOMS AND BATH.

25 Fort Washington Ave.

6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.

415 Fort Washington Ave.

4 ROOMS AND BATH.

1966 Valentine Ave.

4 ROOMS AND BATH.

Apply Superintendant, or

JOHN J. MEEHAN, Inc.

142 WEST 121 ST. TRAFALGAR 8440

145 West 86th St.

New 15-Story Building

6 ROOMS-3 BATHS

Most beautiful and elegant apartment; southern and eastern exposures; all modern improvements; superior service; immediate possession.

160 West 87th St.

9-story Modern Elevator Building

5 ROOMS-2 BATHS

All modern improvements; excellent service; light, cheerful rooms; quiet, refined neighborhood; immediate possession.

622 West 141st St.

Near Drive. Modern 5-story bldg. Elegant apts., 5-6 large, sunny rooms, 1-2 baths; all improvements; excellent service.

Inquire Super. on premises or

WINFIELD REALTY CO., 183 W. 72d.

Telephone 5154 Endicott

THE RIVIERA

5 to 10 Rooms

3 AND 4 BATHS

Rentals 1300 to 3500

790 Riverside Drive

154-157 Streets

Resident Manager, Billings 2300

New Elevator Building

JUST COMPLETED AT

55 PAYSON AVE.

3 Blocks West of Broadway.

Just North of Dyckman St.

2-3-4-5 Rooms

Rent \$45 to \$100.

Renting Agent on Premises or

NEHRING BROTHERS

81 Nicholas Av. and 1284 St.



HOME, HOTEL and HEATH

New luxurious apartments, every hotel service, and a magnificent panorama of CENTRAL PARK at

THE ALDEN

225 Central Park West
north corner 82nd Street

A new APARTMENT HOTEL ready in MAY containing suites of 1, 2, 3, rooms. Serving pantries, refrigeration, large closets. Plans upon request.

THIS IS A BING & BING BUILDING

Dyckman Arms

25

WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.
B'way, 72d-73d Sts. Tel. Endicott 8900
Invite your inspection of the following apartments:

180 Riverside Drive Northeast Cor. 90th St. Very Choice Suites of 5-6-7-8-9 Rooms 2-3-4 Baths Rents \$2,500 Upwards Representative on Premises.	235 W. 76th St. N. W. Cor. Broadway New Building. Immediate Occupancy. Open for Inspection 5-6-7 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths Rent \$2,900-\$4,700
Sanford 239 West 78th St. Rexford 239 West 78th St. Every Modern Improvement. Ideal Floor Plan. Immediate Possession. 6-7 Rooms—2-3 Baths Rent \$3,250 to \$3,500	640 Riverside Drive N. E. Cor. 141st St. Apartments Redecorated. Pa- vied Walls. Renting Agent on Premises. 4-5-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths Rent \$1,200—\$2,600
321 West 78th St. Near Riverside Drive. NEW BUILDING. Every Modern Improvement. 5-7 Rooms—2-3 Baths Rent \$2,600—\$4,300 Also Suites of 2 Rooms. Suitable for Physician. Representative on Premises will Show Apartments Evenings.	Alameda 235 West 84th St., Corner Broadway. San Jose 590 West End Ave., Corner 84th Street. 15-Story Fireproof Building. 3-5-6-7-8-9 Rooms Rent \$1,500 to \$4,500
"The Dorchester" 131 Riverside Drive, Corner 85th Street. 80% Co-operatively Owned Bldg. 6 Rooms—2 Baths Rent \$2,800	423 West 120th St. (St. Francis Court). Every Modern Improvement. 3-4-5 Rooms Rent \$1,200 to \$2,100
	250 West 91st St. Corner Broadway. "Sub" Station at 91st Street 8 Large Rooms Rent \$3,000

607 West End Ave.
At 89th Street
Fifteen Stories and Pent House
"The Jewel of the West Side"

6 & 8 rooms-3 baths
TWO apartments on each floor, combining the finest features of a private dwelling.
Ready For Occupancy May 1st

Kelvinator automatic refrigeration.
Tile Kitchens.
Electric bathroom heaters.
Vulcan Smoothtop white enamel gas ranges.
Electric fireplaces with Italian renaissance mantels.
Rubberized kitchen floors.
Tenant's individual selection of colors for decorating.
Large cedar closets.
Large size medicine cabinets.

10 closets in the six-room apartment.
12 closets to the eight-room apartment.
14-foot Master Bath in the 8-room apartment with separate shower.
Very high-class electric fixtures.
Radiator covers.
Permanent light on all sides.
Fifth and Park Avenue room sizes, with West End Avenue rentals.

A Visit of Inspection Will Convince You
Representative on premises

Ralph Ciluzzi, Owner & Builder, 2487 Broadway, New York, Endicott 7133
Wood, Dolson Co., Inc. Agent, 2401 Broadway, New York, Endicott 8900

800 WEST END AVENUE
at 99th Street
New 15-Story Building
Ready for Immediate Occupancy

6-7 ROOMS
3 Baths
Room-size Foyer

3-4 ROOMS
with Dining Alcove

Representative on Premises

Sharp & Nassoit, Inc.
2489 Broadway, at 92nd St. Tel. Riverside 3850
ANTHONY A. PATERNO, Owner and Builder

The EASIEST WAY to Rent
We will supply a complete list of vacant apartments for Spring rental, or have our representative call on you.

Apartment 1 to 10 Rooms
in High Class Buildings from
40th Street to 181st Street
East and West Sides

SHARP & NASSOIT, INC.
2489 Broadway at 92nd Street, Riverside 3850
Madison Avenue at 85th Street, Butterfield 2700

The DORSET
30 WEST 54TH STREET
Adjoining Fifth Avenue
EPITOMIZING
MODERN
RESIDENTIAL
ELEGANCE

An exceptional apartment hotel with mansion size salons, double ceiling height studios, duplex suites, occasional roof garden terraces, serving pantries with refrigeration and unusual closets. Ready October first. Plans upon request.

THIS IS A BING & BING BUILDING

Butler Hall
Ideally Located
AN APARTMENT HOTEL
MORNINGSIDE DRIVE AND 119TH ST.
CLOSE TO
Columbia College — Bard College — Teachers College
Cathedral St. John the Divine — Union Theological Seminary

FURNISHED SUITES
2 ROOMS BATH, SERVING PANTRY
[LARGE ROOMS—BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE—MAID SERVICE—TO LEASE AT MODERATE RENTALS—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION]

A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES
2-3 ROOMS
SUN PARLOR DINING ROOM ON ROOF
Under Personal Management of
Newmark, Jacobs & Newmark
Edgecombe 1620, 3410 B'way (cor. 138th St.)
Telephone Premises—Cathedral 8100

Harold M. Silverman
1432 St. Nicholas Ave.
(S.E. Cor. 182d St. Washington Heights 3000)

Apartment
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
THE CLIFDEN THE ALLERTON THE CHISELHURST
264 Riverside Drive 600 West 115th St. 455 Ft. Washington Ave.
7-8-9-10 Rooms, \$2700 up 6-8 Rooms, \$2250 up 5-6 Rooms, \$85 up

WADSWORTH GARDENS, block front 188th to 189th St. Wadsworth Ave. highest point in Manhattan. 3-4 elegant, large, light rooms, \$75 up.

NON-ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
127-29-131 W. 170th St. 712 W. 176th St. 1305-7 NELSON AVE.
Cor. Nelson Ave. Nr. Broadway Corner 169th St.
3-4-5 Rooms, \$63 up 5 Rooms, \$100 3-4 Rooms, \$63 up
371 Wadsworth Ave. 569 W. 192ND ST. 1506 University Ave.
Corner 192nd St. Nr. St. Nicholas Ave. opp. Washington Bridge
3-4 Rooms, \$50.30 up 5 Rooms, \$90 3-4-5 Rooms, \$55 up

520-530-540-550 AUDUBON AVE., from 191st to 193rd St. Just completed; ideally located; Suites 4-5 rooms; best value in New York; \$75 up.

WALTER ARMS
SOUTHEAST CORNER
Broadway @ 101 St.
Ultra Modern Apartments
NOW RENTING
3 to 7 Large Airy Rooms

With 2 & 3 Baths and Needle Shower Compartments.
3 & 4 Room Apartments have large Dining Alcoves.
Numerous closets in each apartment, including a cedar closet and linen closet. Large foyers.

Agent on Premises or S. & L. BUILDING CORP.
Telephone 6880 Kellog.

180 Riverside Drive
N. E. Corner 90th St.
5-6-7-8-9 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths
If you are interested in getting the best value on the West Side, see these beautiful apartments before leaving elsewhere. This house is on a par with any house—built or under construction. Every modern innovation and convenience. Because this house was not erected when building costs were at their peak, RENTALS ARE SURPRISINGLY MODERATE.

Rentals—\$2,500. and upwards
Representative on premises or
WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc. Agent
Broadway, 73d-184 Sts. Endicott 8900

Bracebridge Hall
Brooklyn's Finest Apartment. Soundproof. Fireproof on Brooklyn's Most Fashionable Residential Boulevard.
Now Renting for Immediate Occupancy

3-4-5-6 Spacious Rooms
\$1,350 to \$3,600 per annum
ONE DOCTOR'S APARTMENT TO LET
9 minutes from Wall St., 30 minutes from Times Sq.

THESE lovely apartments are renting quickly, there are a few left. You have your choice of location, and environment; all rooms large and sunny, all comforts and conveniences, modern restaurant, ballroom, roof garden, beauty parlor, valet service, BONDED MAID SERVICE, 24 hour telephone and elevator service.

Your Inspection Invited
416-434 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Flatbush 10400

GARDEN CITY
Court Apartments

2 to 8 Rooms
Leasing for May 1st Occupancy

Illustration of three-room apartment with five-room living accommodations

CHAMBER 11-6-17-0
LIVING ROOM 13-0-19-0
KIT. 7-2-8-9
DINETTE 7-10-8-9

Agent on Premises

WHEREAS the GARDEN CITY COURT is largely made up of 4, 5, 6 and 8 room apartments, there are a number of twos and threes. All are delightfully planned.

Garden City is the centre of Golf activities. In addition to the numerous private courses, there are five public links.

Garden City is unexcelled in its fine educational and social advantages.

Outstanding Features
Automatic Elevators; Hourly Maid Service under a capable woman manager; Central Refrigeration; Sunken Garage reached by elevators; Two Open Air Roof Solariums; Central Laundry; Murphy In-A-Dor Beds; Large Furnished Lobby; Porcelain Kitchens; Metal Radiator Covers; Delightful Surroundings; 40 Minutes from New York. Restricted.

Send for Booklet
GARDEN CITY COURT APARTMENTS, Inc.
111 Seventh St., Garden City, L. I.
19 W. 44th St. New York Office Murray Hill 2459

You owe yourself an inspection of these apartments
THEY embody the best principles of construction, arrangements and appointments. And they are in a lovely country setting. Country clubs, theatres, shops, cheery inns and schools are close at hand.
Only 13 minutes from Penn Station! These are the attractive offerings:

FORESTHILLS GARDENS, L.I.	KEW GARDENS, L. I.
3 rooms, Tennis Place \$ 80	2 rooms, Payne Park \$ 75
4 rooms, Gardens " 120	3 rooms, Kew Gardens " 90
Several furnished apartments \$125 and up	4 rooms, Forest Park " 115
	5 rooms, Kew Gardens " 140
	5 rooms, Forest Park " 165

Inquire now for full particulars
GUYON L. C. EARLE
Agent
358 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y. CITY Wisconsin 1181

Other Real Estate and Apartments
Section 12.

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Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to new subway level office in Times Building.

Telephone L.A. Chaucer 1000.

PARK LANE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Solve your home problem here

WESTCHESTER'S LUXURIOUS PARK
SETTING in the HEART of CHESTER HILL

Running Time: Only 28 minutes from Grand Central.
Location: North Columbus and East Lincoln Aves. 3 blocks to Columbus Avenue Station of N. Y. & N. H. or Boston & Westchester.

CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP
is an established fact in New York City

Why not Westchester?
Here is Your Opportunity: An apartment with all the advantages of a private house without its disadvantages:
4 rooms and bath to 7 rooms and 3 baths
Prices \$4600 to \$9600
Upkeep: \$18.50 to \$25.50 a room per month including amortization of mortgage
Fair rental value is \$35 to \$50 per room

Some features are: Private bath with each bedroom; Open wood-burning fireplace; Abundant closets; Spacious rooms; Four exposures; Highest elevation in adjacent Westchester; With unexcelled views; Restricted park grounds.

We cordially invite your inspection.
FRANK L. FISHER COMPANY
SELLING AGENTS
17 East 42nd Street, Murray Hill 8513
215 North Columbus Avenue Oakwood 7732

Parkview Gardens
White Plains, N. Y.

ON North Broadway, Westchester's most beautiful residential Boulevard, overlooking the city and surrounding country and combining all the conveniences of a city home with the advantages of country life.

Apartments of 3-4 & 5 Rooms
EXCEPTIONALLY large rooms with outside exposure on 2 sides; log burning fireplaces; spacious closets. Dining alcoves in the smaller apartments.

Private Garages on Premises—Putting Greens—Children's Playground—Handball Courts
CONVENIENT to many of Westchester's finest golf and country clubs, to the shopping centre and to the N. Y. Central and N. Y. Boston & Westchester Railroad Stations

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T. F. FOLEY 185 Main Street, White Plains
F. H. RAPAPORT, Inc. 299 Madison Avenue, N. Y.
Tel. White Plains 4153 Tel. Murray Hill 8165

MARVIN BUILDING CO.
158 East 42d Street, N. Y.
Tel. Murray Hill 7140

PELHAM ARMS
PELHAM MANOR—NEW YORK

ELEVATOR—FIREPROOF
3-4-5 LARGE ROOMS

Thoroughly modern. Every convenience. An all-year home in Westchester's finest suburb. Lower-than-city rentals. Immediate occupancy.

30 minutes to Grand Central. Also De Luxe Busses from Times Square to door every half hour.

Agent on premises
PELHAMDALE AVE. AT BOSTON POST ROAD
Telephone—5138 Pelham
Joseph Lambden & Sons, Inc.
54-56 Lawton St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Grandon Hall
Corner of Palmer and Franklin Avenues
Larchmont, N. Y.

A DELIGHTFUL home in Larchmont combining country surroundings and city convenience. Here, just a minutes walk from the New York Haven or Boston & Westchester stations, adjacent to many of Westchester's famous Golf, Country and Beach Clubs, you will find all the conveniences of a Park Avenue Dwelling—and the rentals are surprisingly low!

Modern Fireproof Elevator Apartment
2-3-4 Rooms & Dining alcoves. Immediate occupancy.

Representative on premises
Telephone: Larchmont 1899 or
Agent, 418 Main Street, New Rochelle.
Telephone: New Rochelle 440

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Every Opportunity for Outdoor Recreation

24 Tennis Courts
9-Hole Miniature Golf Course
Several Supervised Children's Playgrounds

Jackson Heights Offers

THE type and size home to meet your individual needs—whether it be a three to seven-room Garden Apartment at rentals from \$95. to \$300. per month; or an English Garden Home of from eight to ten rooms at \$20,700 and up.

Adequate restrictions protecting your investment; reasonable rentals; wide choice; competent service—together with the opportunity of living within 20 minutes of Manhattan; surrounded by beautiful landscaped gardens and parked streets; with unlimited opportunities for outdoor recreations; supervised children's playgrounds; numerous social and women's clubs, and other interesting features—you will discover only by a visit to Jackson Heights.

Visit Jackson Heights Today

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Jackson Heights Office: 25th St. and Polk Ave., Havemeyer 2360

By Motor, 59th St., via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. (Northern Boulevard), to 25th Street, Jackson Heights.
Broadway B. M. T. Subway to Jackson Heights. Take Corona train at Queensboro Bridge Plaza.
Interboro Subway to Grand Central Station, transfer to Queensboro Subway (Corona Line) to 25th St., Jackson Heights.

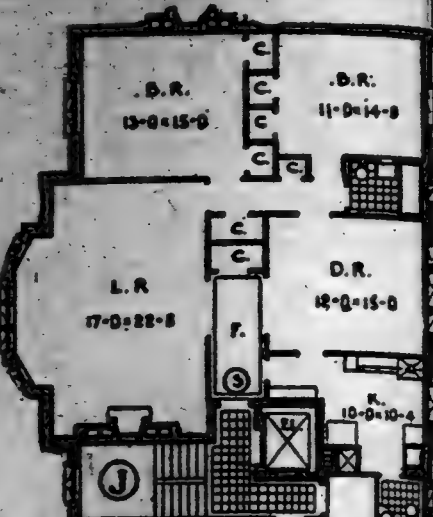
TAKE 5TH AVENUE BUS DIRECT TO JACKSON HEIGHTS OFFICE, 25TH STREET AND POLK AVENUE

The Demand for Larger Suites in Blind Brook Lodge

RYE, NEW YORK

LEAVES ONLY ONE 6-Room Apartment available

BUT—we are showing a floor plan typical of the few remaining five-room suites which, with a maid's room available below, are equivalent to the six rooms—at a more moderate rental.



Perfect cross-ventilation, extra large living room, with an outlook over a beautiful landscaped garden.

VISIT BLIND BROOK LODGE TODAY
By Motor: Via Boston Post Road
By Train: From Grand Central Station

A Few 3, 4 and 5-Room Suites
\$1400 \$2800

Social environment, restrictions, school facilities, children's playgrounds, tennis courts, maid service, restaurant, guest rooms, 10 automatic elevators, and garage with service, make Blind Brook Lodge a delightful all-year-round residence, combining every convenience of a city apartment with all the charm of the country home.

CITY SUBURBAN SECURITIES CORP.
270 Madison Ave., New York
Caledonia 5579

Excellent daily and Sunday train service
BLIND BROOK LODGE
66 MILTON ROAD, RYE, N. Y.

Unfurnished—Westchester County. Unfurnished—Westchester County. Unfurnished—Westchester County. Unfurnished—Westchester County.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Now Open for Inspection
Witherbee Court
— PELHAM MANOR

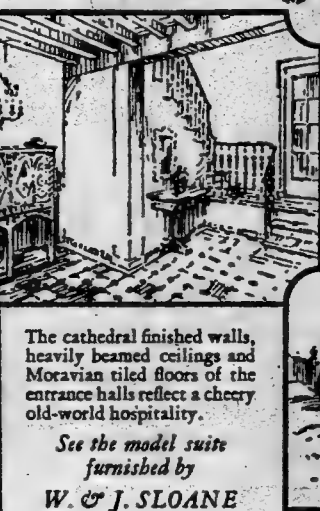
TO particular people, requiring 3 to 6 rooms—1 to 3 baths, Witherbee Court offers private home desirability and seclusion, plus modern apartment convenience.

Outwardly it presents the appearance of an English Baronial Hall or Manor House. An immense green composition terrace in front embraces potted shrubs, fountain and fish pond. The terrace forms the roof of a modern 40 car garage—convenient but unobtrusive.

Beyond the terrace parapets lie the grounds of the Pelham Country Club and the beautiful hills of Westchester.



Large living rooms with walls of antique plaster finish or old Colonial papers, have fireplaces by Whitley and oak floors laid herring-bone.



The cathedral finished walls, heavily beamed ceilings and Moravian tiled floors of the entrance halls reflect a cheery old-world hospitality.

See the model suite furnished by W. & J. SLOANE



Bedrooms large enough to accommodate a full suite of furniture. Large closets. Tiled bathrooms with all modern accessories.

Witherbee Court is just off the Post Road, at the entrance to the Pelham Country Club. Times Square—New Rochelle de luxe parlor car busses leaving Criterion Theatre, 44th Street and Broadway half hourly, stop at Witherbee Court.

Leasing by

FISH & MARVIN

527 Fifth Ave., New York City, Boston Road and Pelhamdale Ave., Pelham Manor

Renting Agent at Witherbee Court

WASHINGTON SQ. SECTION, "ARDEA"
Elevator Apartments
31-33 W. 12th St.
7 Large Rooms
1-2 Baths
Excellent Service
\$2,000-\$2,500
Apply resident Sept.

309-317 WEST 93d ST.
(ELEVATOR APARTMENTS)
4 ROOMS, \$1200 Per Annum
6 ROOMS, \$1800 Per Annum
7 ROOMS, \$2000 Per Annum
Concession
Inquire Superintendent, or
F. J. FEUERBACH
207 EAST 84th ST. Lenox 2940

Country Atmosphere Combined with City Conveniences, at
40 MORNINGSIDA AVE.
Corner West 118th St., Facing Park
Elevator Apartments
4-5-6 Large Rooms, \$75-\$125
Quiet, Convenient, Near All Transit
Phone UNIVERSITY 5440....COLEMAN

545 W. E. Av.
N. W. corner 88th St. New 15-story bldg.
6 & 7 Rooms
3 Baths
Premises or Schuyler 2703, Trafalgar 5888

GEORGIAN HALL
612 OCEAN AVE.
(near Albemarle Road)
Modern Elevator Apts.
Brooklyn's most complete, luxurious apartment house, complete in every detail, with exceptional appointments, expressly designed to meet the desires of the most discriminating persons—Really an ideal home!
2-3-4 ROOM APARTMENTS
6-7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Among the many additional conveniences exclusive with Georgian Hall are: Central refrigerating plant, incinerators and electric kitchen ventilators.
Immediate Occupancy
Inspection Invited
Ingersoll 10281

The Halstead
Westchester's Ideal Apartment
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

MOTOR by Bronx River Parkway to White Plains railroad station, and but a short distance to Martine Avenue to a beautiful residential neighborhood, conveniently located.

4 and 6 Large Rooms

40 minutes from 42nd Street

Reasonably priced. Real kitchens, elevators, restaurant and garage service. All the conveniences of a city apartment, in a quaint Tudor residence in the Westchester hills.

FRED T. LEY & CO., INC.
578 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK
Telephone Plaza 2300

Renting Agent on Premises, or Your Own Broker

YOUR COUNTRY HOME

The Scarswold
at Scarsdale Manor

An Outstanding Achievement!
40% of the Apartments have been sold since January 1st!

A TESTIMONIAL indeed, of what people who have investigated think of The Scarswold!

Its ideal location in beautiful Scarsdale, 5 minutes walk from the Scarsdale station, but 38 minutes from Grand Central, its easy accessibility to golf and country clubs, its ideal floor planning, its moderate cost and exceptionally low maintenance charge have all combined in making this an outstanding achievement in co-operative apartments.

CULVER ASSOCIATES INC.
37 EAST 57th STREET New York City Regent 4311
29 FIFTH AVENUE Downtown Office Surveyor 3114

May we send you full information?
100% Co-operative

200 West 86th St.
5 Rooms
3 Bedrooms
8 Large Rooms
2 Baths
Doctor or Dentist's Apartment.
Revised Rentals
Oscar D. & Herbert V. Dike
229 West 42d St. 22 East 49th St.
Wicomico 6346 Vanderbilt 5434

630 West 141st St.
S. E. Cor. Riverside Drive
A Few Choice
5 & 6 Rooms
1 & 2 BATHS
Southern Exposure, Exceptionally Large Rooms, immediate occupancy, fireproof building.
Agent on Premises, Tel. Audubon 7610 or Nile Realty Co., Inc., 25 West 43d St.

NEW CORNER APARTMENTS
333 West End Ave.
West End Corner 76th St.
7 Large Rooms
3 Baths
Slawson & Hobbs
MANAGING AGENTS
162 West 72d. Edicott 7240

THE ENDYMION
333 WEST 117th ST.
Six and seven outside rooms, close to Park and transit; exceptionally desirable; elevator service. Rents \$80 and \$100. References necessary. Supt. or Wilcox & Shotton, 312 Lenox Ave.

CHELSEA'S NEWEST HOUSE
337 West 21st St.
JUST COMPLETED
3 AND 4 ROOMS
EVERY HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCE
\$75 TO \$100
DUROSS COMPANY
47 7TH AVE. WATKINS 5000

SUMMER HOMES.
Modest and pretentious summer homes for sale or rent are conveniently listed in the classified columns of The New York Times—Advt.

COZY, NEW APTS.
4 ROOMS
\$60
with an alcove arrangement giving 5-room capacity
JUST COMPLETED, STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, CHOICE LOCATION, SUBURBAN SURROUNDINGS, YET ONLY 15 MINUTES FROM 42d STREET, 50 PARK, TAKE E. M. T. ON STATION (QUEEN), LOOK FOR OUR SIGN ON HOUSES ON PARKER STREET.
THOMPSON HILL DEV. CORP.
103 Park Ave., N. Y. ASHland 3077.

GARDEN APARTMENTS
3565 164th Street
BROADWAY, FLUSHING
SIX LARGE ROOMS—TWO BATHS—PRIVATE GARAGE
\$2400 per year. All improvements. Ready June 1st.
Janitor service, tile kitchen, tile bath, rooms, showers, seven large closets, steel casement windows, refrigerator in kitchen.
25 minutes from Penn. Station and 2 minutes from Broadway, Flushing Station. Near Golf Course.
John F. Streifer, Flushing 1884.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 12.
Real Estate, Steamship, Resort and Business Page display advertisements for the daily editions of The New York Times must be received before 3 P. M. on the day preceding publication; all other advertisements exceeding 100 words or more and 10 cents per line or by teletype or by mail. Notices before 4 P. M.
Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 3 P. M. Friday subject to omission.
Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to new subway level office in Times Building.
Telephone LACHawanna 1000

THE RISONIAN Concocted easy housekeeping apartments: 20 minutes from downtown N. Y.; via C. R. R. or N. J. to Van Nostrand Place, less than 10 cents fare, or by trolley or bus via Hudson Tubes. Travel in comfort.
Beautifully Located—Pacing East-coasting harbor and lower New York Bay from the city. A suburb in the city.
For two and \$50 to \$85 a month for three rooms, convertible into 2 and 4 rooms with bath; sunshine in every room; locker for storage in basement; you must see them to appreciate their many advantages.
ROBERT E. MORRISON
160 Pearl St., New York. Phone HANover 1231
300 Garfield Ave., Jersey City. Phone Bergen 3621.

BROOKLYN GROWTH IN BOROUGH HALL

Prediction That New Office
Buildings Will Have Few
Vacancies by May 1.

TRADE AREA INCREASING

Natural Business Expansion Will
Ultimately Refill Space in the
Older Structures.

Practically all the modern office buildings in the Borough Hall district of Brooklyn will be from 90 to 100 per cent. occupied by May 1, according to information gathered in a survey by the Leverich Bond and Mortgage Corporation.

The investigation was conducted along two lines: First, to learn the situation with regard to vacancies and rentals, and second, to examine the underlying causes and the support which may be expected for future growth.

It was found that buildings which have already been occupied for some time, but which are of the modern

type of construction, are practically without vacancies.

Minor exceptions to the general trend were apparently caused by isolated conditions, such as dissatisfaction of tenants with rents or other features not affecting the district as a whole.

It was noted that modern buildings with established clientele, were virtually unaffected by the opening of new structures for occupancy.

Most of the buildings just finished or nearing completion are rented to 75 per cent. or more of their capacity. By May 1 managers predict that the leases will represent 90 or 95 per cent. of the available space.

Effect on Older Buildings.

A less favorable situation was found with buildings of the older type. The percentage of vacancies varied widely, depending on location, state of repair, age and other factors. Some of these buildings have held their tenants, while others have suffered. Although an exact average is impossible, a fair estimate of the present degree of occupancy is believed to be about 80 per cent.

Vacancies in this class of building may be expected to increase, as other new structures of the modern type are opened to tenants. Wholly disinterested observers, however, believe that the steady growth of Brooklyn business will soon result in the older quarters being rented again.

Taking into account the construction in progress and projected at the present time, the most pessimistic estimate is that three years will be required for business to expand to the point where the full capacity of the older buildings will be required again.

Analysis of the conditions which are

causing prompt absorption of space in modern buildings as rapidly as it becomes available shows that the entry of new firms and the expansion of those already established are jointly responsible.

For a considerable time Brooklyn business has been cramped by inadequate office space. While some firms moved into less convenient neighborhoods, as older buildings, where more room could be obtained, others made the best of the limited space offered.

An agent for a centrally located twelve-story building said last week that if the building were twice as large it could be almost completely filled by the expansion of its tenants. He represents three older buildings in the Borough Hall section, which are bringing gross rentals of more than \$700,000 annually.

New Business Activities.

New firms beginning operations in Brooklyn have an important part in the office space situation. Records in the County Clerk's office indicate an average of more than fifty new concerns each week. Some of these are merely reorganizations of businesses already established, and many of these which are opening in Brooklyn for the first time are of such a nature that they do not affect the office space situation.

The increase in the ranks of professional men has a more direct bearing on the matter. The number of lawyers maintaining offices in Kings County is estimated to have increased more than 50 per cent. in the last three years. The number of physicians and surgeons in Brooklyn is estimated to have increased more than 25 per cent. in the same period, while in one year the ranks of the real estate

brokers have increased approximately 40 per cent.

Although it cannot be said that all this growth has an immediate bearing on the rental of offices, its effect is being felt. The Borough Hall district, most observers agree, must inevitably expand. The enlargement will follow several directions, principally from Clark to West Fourth Street, and south along Fulton and Willoughby Streets, where offices will be convenient both to the old Borough Hall centre and the important retail district.

BIG OSSINING SALE.

Home for Consumptives Buys 71-Acre Potter Estate.

For its new home the Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives has purchased through Aaron F. Robinson the estate of Frederick Potter, Meadow Hall, in Ossining. It is a seventy-one-acre estate which has been owned by the Potter family for thirty years. Situated about a mile north of the Ossining railroad station, the property has more than half a mile of frontage on the Hudson River, with yacht landing and riparian rights. It is bounded on the east by the Albany Post Road and on the north by the broad bay of the Croton River.

On the property is a brick house with thirty-two rooms, with conservatory.

Other buildings include a ten-room brick house, suitable for a caretaker; a frame tenant cottage of fifteen rooms; greenhouse and barns.

The House of Rest for Consumptives will move in the near future from its present location at Inwood, N. Y., to the Ossining property.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Unfurnished—Westchester County.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
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APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
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APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.
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Bronxville

BEAUTIFUL at all seasons, Spring finds Bronxville at its loveliest. And when one realizes that it is only 28 minutes' ride from town and but three minutes' walk from the station.

In Sagamore Apartments one finds a dwelling place worthy of Bronxville. Generously proportioned rooms, a dining alcove, cedar closets and a real wood-burning fireplace in each apartment, thorough cross-ventilation, with two and three exposures, and a charming garden court make it a truly delightful place to live.

From the windows many of Bronxville's beauty spots are visible. Golf and country clubs are close by.

On Sagamore Road, 900 feet north of Hotel Gramatan

Sagamore Apartments, Inc.

64 Sagamore Road Bronxville, N. Y.

See agent on premises or write for booklet to
20 West 34th Street, N. Y. C.

Telephone
Pennsylvania 1929

Unfurnished—Long Island.

HARDING COURT

Corner AUSTIN ST. and
PORTSMOUTH PLACE
4 Minutes' Walk to Station

Forest Hills

Finest Elevator Apartments of

3-4-5-Rooms

Central vacuum plant, dining room alcoves, cedar closets, wall safes, 24-hour service, 2 elevators; vacuum heating system. Near churches and schools. Moderate Rental.

AGENT ON PREMISES

KHOEF CONST. CO., INC.

John 1864,
Bonlevard 5914.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

PELHAM, N. Y.

PELDEAN COURT

PELDEAN COURT

3-4-5 Rooms, 1 Bath

Rooms, 2 Baths; Open Fireplace

Complete steel equipment in all

rooms—laundry closet in living

room. Central vacuum plant, dining room alcoves, cedar closets, wall safes, 24-hour service, 2 elevators; vacuum heating system. Near churches and schools. Moderate Rental.

Apply at office.

PELDEAN COURT, Pelham, N. Y.

LIVE AT

*FLEETWOOD HILLS



Play Golf Without Having to
Make a Pilgrimage
to Reach Your Club. . .

Here, you are in the golf country; half a dozen courses—the pride of Westchester and the envy of Scotland—are only a good drive and an iron shot away. And you're in the garden country; trees and flowers and shrubs surround your apartment to rest your eyes and soothe your nerves.

You are in the country—but you've brought the city with you. For these apartments have open fireplaces, cedar closets, dining alcoves, porches, elevators, individual garages and a dozen more conveniences never before combined in suburban apartments. Suites of 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, \$1300 to \$2600. Inspect them.

at Fleetwood Station, Harlem Division, New York Central; one mile south of Bronxville. Overlooking Bronx River Parkway.

Renting Agent on Premises

508 Park Avenue

EWING & EVES

Regent 1710

SPRING CLEANING



GIVING the house its annual spring-time refurbishing often requires additional help. Readers of The New York Times avail themselves of the Household Help Wanted columns when the call comes for housemaids, window cleaners, laundresses and other temporary or permanent assistants.

Experience has indicated that the most reliable and best trained help is obtained through The New York Times Household Help Wanted and Situations Wanted columns.

Trustworthy men and women who seek work by the day or week should consult The New York Times.

Advertisements for insertion in The New York Times are subject to censorship to prevent inclusion of misleading or otherwise objectionable statements.

Announcements for Household Help may be delivered to the new office of The New York Times—subway level Times Building.

Rate for Household Help Wanted
announcements—55 cents
an agate line.



The New York Times

Telephone LACKawanna 1000

How Authorities on the Vision Regard

The New York Times

New Type Dress

Following are the opinions of a few of the experts on the vision who were asked for an expression in regard to the new larger type used in the news pages of The New York Times:

** By enlarging the type you have done something that will be a great benefit to the suffering public, as the larger the type and the sharper the edge, the less the strain on the eye. **

** It will be the means of saving thousands of people from the discomfort which sometimes follows after using the eyes in reading type that is too small. **

** It cannot help but be appreciated by all, especially those who read their news under unfavorable light conditions. **

** A decided improvement. Far more legible, an important factor in the conservation of vision. Must prove an advantage to the reader in all vocations of life. **

** You should be highly commended for making such an improvement on your own initiative. ** I also observe the fact that your paper is very evenly printed. A serious fault with most papers is that one side of the page is printed heavier than the other. It is evident that you are as careful with your press work as you are in the selection of type. **

** A great leap forward in the conservation of vision, as newspapers are generally read under most unfavorable conditions. **

** Those people who insist upon reading in poor illumination and moving vehicles will not damage their vision as much with this new type. **

The New York Times

FOR INTELLIGENT, THINKING PEOPLE

Have you seen the News Index now appearing on the last page of The New York Times every day?

MARKED CHANGES IN BOROUGH HALL

New \$6,000,000 Municipal Building a Noteworthy Addition to the Centre.

BUSINESS NOW EXPANDING

Livingston Street Shows Revival—
Urge Removal of Elevated Road on Fulton Street.

It is not surprising, says Grant Elbert Scott, Secretary of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, that a centre which is a concentration point for three subway lines representing both systems and for two elevated railroads which furnish rapid transit service to ten different parts of Brooklyn, should suddenly attract attention throughout the greater city because of unusual real estate activity. When it is added that the Borough Hall district is also served by fifteen different trolley lines and as many banks it seems surprising that the activity now under way did not occur years ago.

"To an unusual degree Borough Hall is a true community centre for the largest mass of population in New York City," adds Mr. Scott. "At Borough Hall or close by, are to be found the chief department stores, factories, newspapers, hotels, theatres and clubs of Brooklyn. Also the courts, the Municipal and Federal offices and the Postoffice are located there."

"Add to this that the neighborhood includes two of the finest private schools, the offices of the leading professional men of Brooklyn, important charitable societies and libraries, and it is evident that the centre contains all the elements for a completely rounded community life."

"The real estate activity at Borough Hall which has become so marked is but the natural expression of the need which the millions of people in Brooklyn have for the better housing of these important and growing services. The same forces have led to an increase in the membership of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce from 2,400 to 5,600 in a few years."

The City of New York by expending \$6,000,000 for a new municipal building towering fifteen stories over the old Borough Hall, is contributing greatly to the new life of this centre. Municipal offices for twenty-two departments which have been scattered over an area covering a square mile, will now all be housed in one structure.

"The public service corporations of the borough, such as the telephone company, the Brooklyn Edison Company and the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, have all built, in recent years, splendid new homes in the district. Indirectly they have done much to spread the area of real estate activity since each of them has built a little way off of the streets which for over half a century were considered the business arteries of downtown Brooklyn. Their example has led others to follow suit. Willoughby Avenue will undoubtedly profit from the splendid buildings erected by two of the great public service corporations of the borough."

"Public improvements are often slow to make their benefits felt. But the widening, some years ago, of Livingston Street is gradually bringing about a new business artery of the first grade for downtown Brooklyn. Already Livingston Street has many high grade stores and an active business men's association. In the same way Flatbush Avenue Extension is being selected more and more as the location for buildings involving an expenditure of millions of dollars."

"Probably the primary need of the district, both from the standpoint of real estate interests and of the city as expressed by the increase of taxable values, is the removal of the Fulton Street elevated as far as inland, at least, as Flatbush Avenue. It is certainly illogical for the chief business street in a community of far more than 2,000,000 people to be encumbered in a way that would not be tolerated by either Fifth Avenue or Broadway in Manhattan."

"Brooklyn is entitled to have its chief business street clear of any overhead structure. From a street traffic standpoint alone the removal of the elevated railroad by taking out the supporting pillars would help greatly at the busiest intersections, many of which being diagonal are badly encumbered."

"Hard-headed business men do not invest millions for office buildings climbing twenty-five and thirty-five stories into the air unless there is an active and growing business that gives assurance that they will be rented. This is further evidenced by the fact that both the National City Bank of New York and the Chase National Bank have made arrangements to furnish banking facilities for the benefit of the growing business in downtown Brooklyn."

"The Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce itself is looking forward to a new building which, it is expected, will have as tenants, besides itself, such organizations as the Rotary, Kiwanis and Engineers' clubs, the Brooklyn Real Estate Board, the Bar Association of Kings County and many charitable societies."

WHAT IS A REALTOR?

Chief Justice Taft's Opinion on the Subject.

"What's the difference between a 'realtor' and a 'real estate man'?" Chief Justice William Howard Taft of the Supreme Court of the United States, who presides over the court of last resort, and makes decisions from which there is no appeal, asked that question of a village attorney recently.

James Metzgerbaum, attorney for the village of Euclid, just outside the corporate limits of Cleveland, Ohio, was arguing a case involving the constitutionality of a zoning ordinance, and had been referring to "realtors" and "real estate men" when the Chief Justice leaned forward in his high-backed black leather chair and propounded the foregoing question to the startled counsel.

"I don't know," was the response. "I have been using them interchangeably to avoid using the same word twice."

"I believe we learned here the other day," Associate Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes interposed, "that a 'realtor' charges a higher rate than a 'real estate man.'"

Mr. Taft gave way to one of those chuckles which became nationally famous when he was President of the United States, and leaned back with the observation:

"That's about the same difference there is between a statesman and a politician."



Every Version of
Spring's Fashion Story
in a New Group

Of Women's and Misses'
Crepe and Taffeta
FROCKS

at \$39.75

Featuring Navy Blue, the
Ultra-smart Color!

Navy Blue, featured by the leading Parisian designers, and in this Loeser collection of Frocks at \$39.75. Typical are the three models shown—the first with crystal pleated, white banded apron; the second of eyelet-embroidered navy Georgette over taffeta; the third, another smart alliance of taffeta and Georgette. Other Frocks in the group, of flat crepe, crepe de Chine and printed silks, come in

Black Palmetto Green Cuckoo Beige Tan Gray
Bois de Rose Leaf Green Bluet Georgette-over-Prints
Sizes 36 to 44. Sizes 14 to 20.

Loeser's—Fifth Floor.

Fashion-wise Women and
Misses Will Choose These

Tailored Suits

Exceptional Values at

\$25 and \$35

Both the Women's and Misses' Suit Shops are showing unusual collection of tailors' at these moderate prices. Of fine navy twills or mannish tan and gray tweeds—perfectly tailored. Some braid bound, others quite untrimmed. Sizes 14 to 44.

Loeser's—Second Floor.



Paris Styles!
Loeser Prices!

In These Three
Specially Priced
Groups of Smart

COATS

For Women, Misses, Girls
Some at 25% Less Than Regular!



100 Coats at
\$35

Of imported tweeds and fine twills, in navy, tan, rose, gray and green. Unusual style distinction, fine tailoring and very fine materials make them outstanding values at \$35. Sizes 14 to 44. One at right, above.

120 Coats at
\$55

Coats for street and dress wear, of satin, crepes, twills and imported tweeds, many of the latter from France and England. In black, navy, rose, tan, green, gray, many fur-trimmed. Sizes 14 to 44.

80 Coats at
\$75

The last word in fashion—these 80 Coats, of fine silk crepes, satins, exquisite twills and imported tweeds. Revealing new chic in clever lines, in unusual trimming, in beautiful details of cut and finish. Trimmed with fur, embroidery, self material. Sizes 18 to 44.

Loeser's—Second Floor.



A Clearance in the Inexpensive
Silk Dress Shop—of 200

Silk Dresses
at \$10.75

They're All Reduced From Higher
Prices—for Immediate Selling!

These Dresses have been our "best sellers" at higher prices, but because size and color ranges have become incomplete, we've reduced them to \$10.75. Of plain and figured silk crepes, in black, navy, gray, tan, rose and green. Sizes 14 to 44.

Loeser's—Second Floor.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
FULTON STREET BOND STREET
BROOKLYN
LIVINGSTON ST. ELM PLACE



Sale of Cretonnes

Makes Another Loeser Value Record

Thousands of Yards of Standard

59c to \$1.25 Cretonnes

35c Yard

Dura and Pandora Cretonnes, Essex
Fontainebleu Repts, Chintz and Others

On Special Tables in the Upholstery Store
No airm. or Telephone Orders Filled

For magnitude and extraordinary values this sale of Cretonnes claims primacy over all other sales ever held at Loeser's. It surpasses any sale we have ever known—in quality, in range of patterns, in attractive color combinations as well as in low price. One of the feature attractions of this sale is the offering of one hundred and fifty pieces of "Dura" and "Pandora" Cretonnes in marvelously rich color combinations that have never, to our knowledge, been offered for less than \$1.25 a yard. There are quantities, too, of the handsome Essex and Fontainebleu Mercerized Repts, Darvel and Kensington Prints. There are the choice Chintz effects in colorings to satisfy all. Verdure, stripe and Novelty Cretonnes in cream, rose, blue, gold, black and jade green grounds.

Homefurnishers, decorators and all interested with summer home plans will find this an opportunity of opportunities to purchase the richest Cretonne draperies at a fraction of the usual.

**\$1.19 Ruffled, Dotted and Block
Marquisette Curtains 85c. Pair**

Firm, serviceable quality Curtains in five designs. Plain dot and combinations of block and dot styles.

**\$1.45 Ruffled, Figured and Dotted
Marquisette Curtains 98c. Pair**

Five pretty styles in dots, blocks and figure effect. All of fine mesh marquisette.

Loeser's—Third Floor.

**\$2.25 and \$2.50 Fringed Filet and
Shadow Net Panel Curtains \$1.50 Each**

Ten designs with rayon bullion fringe.

**Ruffled Solid Color Rayon Curtains
\$2.50 Pair. Seconds of \$4.75 Grades**

There are ten choice colors from which to select.

Monogram Steel Dies

\$1.50

Two or Three
Letter Styles

Choice of 40
Designs

12 Illustrated.

It is not often that we can make such a price on cut steel Monogram Dies, but whenever we do there is an immediate welcome, for everybody likes to use personal stamped Stationery. In the selection of Monograms, in this special offering, we present a number of new designs, and we also offer the following combination attractions:

A Combination Offer for \$2.25

New Die with box of imported Stationery, each sheet stamped to match the color of the envelope lining. The Paper comes in white, blue, gray, buff and lavender. 24 Sheets and 24 Envelopes in each box.

A Combination Offer for \$2.49

New Die and box of fine quality Stationery holding 48 Sheets and Envelopes, each sheet stamped in gold or silver.

A Combination Offer for \$2.75

New Die and box of Stationery containing 24 Sheets of Paper, 24 Correspondence Cards and 48 Envelopes. Each sheet and Card stamped in plain color.

Loeser's—Main Floor.

An Adaptation of Agnes'

Beret with Burnt Ostrich "Tassel"

\$15

Only Agnes would think of using a burnt ostrich fancy as the "tassel" trimming of a new Beret, with velvet crown and Milan straw brim! A model which Loeser's has cleverly adapted for the smart American woman, retaining all the chic and dashing air of the original.

Meadowbrook Hats, the American Girl's Own Hat, are features in the Loeser Millinery Shops, at from

\$12.50 to \$22.00

Loeser's—Second Floor.

Washable Flat Crepe \$1.79

Flat Crepe, the most serviceable and fashionable fabric of the moment, is here presented in a washable quality, heavy and lustrous, at a seemingly incredible price. A fortunate purchase enabled us to secure 2,000 yards of this very beautiful Silk in 40 of the best shades of the season, doubly interesting because it will really wash. And in these times when light and bright colors are the vogue, a washable Silk which can be used for formal and sports clothes is most desirable to buy. At this extremely low price every keen shopper will want some. 40 inches wide.

Printed Crepe de Chine \$2.95

A new group of fine, soft, Printed Crepes de Chine in very recent patterns and colorings. Noticeable among them are the dotted designs, not mere polka dots in orderly arrangement, but grouped in most

interesting ways and combined with straight and wavy lines to use in the most modern manner. Color combinations are refined without being tame and lifeless. On the whole this is a charming assortment of prints. 40 inches wide. \$2.95.

Loeser's—Main Floor.

125 Lamp Bases

Bridge and Floor Styles

Greatly Reduced

Any of these Lamp Bases will add attractiveness to the home. We purchased them advantageously and are featuring them at very low prices tomorrow.

Made of carved wood, the shapes are the latest, finished in polychrome. All are fully piped, wired complete and fitted with an attachment plug.

20 Bridge Lamp Bases

\$4.25 Each, Formerly \$8.50

50 Floor Lamp Bases

\$5 Each, Formerly \$10

30 Junior Floor Lamp Bases

\$7.50 Each, Formerly \$15

25 Junior Floor Lamp Bases

\$9 Each, Formerly \$18

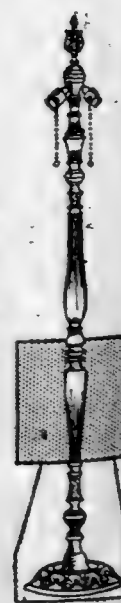
Bridge Shades to Match, \$5 and \$6

Floor Lamp Shades to Match, \$9 to \$25

Extraordinary Values

Two unusually fine and attractive groups of Shades, made of Georgette silks and brocades, beautifully trimmed and tailored; some with fringe; others without fringe.

Loeser's—Basement.



HOUSEHOLD SITUATIONS WANTED

40 centesimi per azione L. 100.

Example

HOUSEWORKER, by hour or part time; cook, competent; references. Edge 769.

HOUSEWORK - Girl, colored; part time; morning afternoon. Brad 029.

HOUSEWORKER, colored, part or whole; good cook; references. Edge 9813.

HOUSEWORKER, girl, Southern, neat, time for afternoons. Laura, Edge 9148.

HOUSEWORKER, colored girl; whole or afternoons; experienced. Edge 9271.

HOUSEWORKER or chambermaid, years without work; colored. Brad 9721.

HOUSEWORK, general, colored we sleep out; references. Marshall, 250 AT.

HOUSEWORK - RELIABLE COLORED GIRL, MORNINGS, MORNINGSIDES

HOUSEWORKER, colored, whole or part time reliable; no Edcomb

204 West 78th.
DRESSMAKER,
out-home; gowns

pernicious;
children;
2431 Times
competent;
German;
292 Times
planiat,
1950.
the fam-
graduate;
an. exper-
Dubar.
refined;
references;
2 sisters
tion. Hants.
reference.
Mile, du
negative charge
English;
HOUSEWORK—Light colored, girl w
3304 West 139th. Phone Bradhurst
HOUSEWORK—Light colored, part
day's work. Call all week, Bradhurst
HOUSEWORK—Young woman; rel
HOUSEWORK—Young woman; rel
HOUSEWORK—woman, German, day
days. Busch, 651 Washington St. Br
HOUSEWORK—girl, colored, part
evening, cooking. Mary, 219 West 14
HOUSEWORK—general, wishes pa
HOUSEWORK—girl, light colored, p
part-time mornings. Edgemoor 6855.
HOUSEWORK—light colored, girl; p
fall. Call. Edgemoor 6855.
HOUSEWORK—quick, neat; part-t
HOUSEWORK—colored, part-tim
HOUSEWORK—colored, part-tim
day work. University 4419.
HOUSEWORK—Light colored; part
HOUSEWORK—colored, girl, whole
HOUSEWORK—colored, 6 or 4 hours mor
Stokes, Ardson 4944.
HOUSEWORK—part time, colored
HOUSEWORK—by day; cleaning

KINDERGARTNER and outdoor group, takes out children to the park, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, rooms for bad weather; moderate \$300 West End Ave. corner 50th, Squeakies.

KINDERGARTNER takes children to the park, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, all day, children called for at home school, 100 West End Ave. at 91st. 1st floor, \$240.

LADY, INGLEND, speaking German, French, Russian, desires position teaching English, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, keep private family; good accomodations; \$200.

LADY COMPANION to lady, travelling, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, otherwise: refined, three languages; experience, music, Unmarried, W. 84th.

LADY desires position companion of lady, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, M., 585 Columbus Ave., 1st floor, \$200, full time. 124 East 34th St., 1st floor.

LADY, physician companion to lady, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, \$200, full time.

LADIES MAID, good seamstresses; non-American, wishes position part-time, 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor, best accomodations, city or country; phone 100 West 42d St., 2nd floor.

1221
 LADIES' MAID (Hamburg), 18, know
 French, English, German, hairdressing,
 good cook, good needlework, good
 Buchhandlung Reinhard, Hamburg 6.
 LADY'S MAID, position elderly lady or
 governess, good needlework, good
 packer, willing traveler; good references.
 1222
 LADY'S MAID, German, wishes pos-
 sible traveling companion, lady's maid to
 a lady; good references. 1, 1223
 LADY'S MAID, French, competent,
 good needlework, good cook, good
 rope; best references.—Boulogne, 1,067 1/2
 LADY'S MAID, good seamstress, pos-
 sible traveling companion, willing to
 travel; good references.—London, 1,068
 LADY'S MAID, vivacious girl; special-
 ized beauty culture; will travel. Morning
 9:18.
 LADIES' MAID visiting, morning
 9:18.—Buenos Aires, 1,069
 LAUNDRESSE, thoroughly experienced;
 clean work at reasonable rates; table
 linen, etc.; good references.—Paris, 1,070
 French pleating and tiffing; open-air
 references; call and deliver.
 Dancy, 561 West 59th St.,
 Columbus

[illegible]

N 12

[illegible]

NS lady; speaks French
English; sportswoman
Ac. Meta Kuhar.

[illegible]

STENOGRAPHER.

A man and refined young lady who
an experienced stenographer is offered
a position in a large, well established
moderate initial salary; in rising posi-
tion; state salary expected. A 19
Times.

STENOGRAPHER, AGE 35-36,
experienced in handling war mail;
good future for ambitious party;
experience; \$400.00 salary; education
P. O. Box 41, Station D.

STENOGRAPHER, refined young lady
good ability to deal with letters and
and transcribe neatly and legibly;
do other clerical work and general office
and cover all branches of postal
tunity for persons-minded girl looking
for advancement; salary \$400.00 by let-
ter; references, religion and full expec-
\$ 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER FOR LONG ISLAND
CORPORATION: ONE YEAR EX-
PERIENCE IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
AND GENERAL OFFICE WORK; RE-
CORDING AND PAYROLL WORK RE-
QUIRED; MUST BE ABLE TO TYPE 40
FAMILIAR AS TO EXPERIENCE, SALARY
\$ 2363 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, in real estate of-
fice; 424 St. district; salary \$25
per week; please state telephone num-
ber. A 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER in downtown real estate
office; also act as occasional messenger;
must be able to type 40 words per min-
ute; must be a native born; must be a
great beginner preferred; salary \$15
per week; state references. P. D. 616
Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with knowl-
edge of bookkeeping, thoroughly famil-
iar with all details of office work; in-
dependent; only written applications will
be considered; state salary. P. D. 616
The C. E. Ives Corporation, Flushing, L. I.

STENOGRAPHER, a permanent position
in old established business; to pay-
ment; must be high school graduate;
qualifying; must be acceptable with at least 1
year experience; initial salary \$25.00; state
ligion. W 618 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, ex-

STENOGRAPHER, above the average; a woman who can come well recommended; able to assimilate details and handle same in magazine firm; salary \$25. Eastern Distributors Corp., 45 West 45th.

STENOGRAPHER—Insurance company, experienced, capable; high school graduate preferred; no beginner. Replying, state age, experience, religion, salary. E 131 Time Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced: accurate, rapid, experienced in law, secretarial ability; opportunity for advancement; refinements; state religion, age, education, experience, salary expected. T 189 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—Exceptional opportunity with wholesale house for a young lady, high school graduate, with some experience preferred; salary \$18, with promotion assured. S 108 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced: accurate, rapid, experienced in law, secretarial ability; opportunity for advancement; refinements; state religion, age, education, experience, salary expected. T 189 Times.

knowledge of bookkeeping and details
import office essential; apply in own
writing, giving full particulars, stat-
ing. V 928 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, MUST BE COMPETENT
CAPABLE OF OPERATING MONI-
BOARD; REFINED ENVIRONMENT; SA-
ARY \$28; STATE FULLY. QUALIFI-
CATIONS, REFERENCES: D 439 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady who has so

STENOGRAPHER—Knowledge of bookkeeping and is willing to assist in office; Underwood machine use; state age and salary wanted. 177 N. 11th St. Times Brooklyn Branch.

STENOGRAPHER, one who has had experience in handling sales and collection letters on her own account; state age, experience and salary expected. T 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by public health association; salary \$95 per month; only educated, experienced worker need apply; please send age, sex. F 13 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER - Ye
English lady required for fine art
interview 9:30 to 11:30 A. M. Monday, V
of London. 448 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHERS - Good opportunity, in
corporation, short hours; experienced or
state age, religion, education; salary
to \$25. T 216 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, at least 3 years' expe
ence; splendid opportunity for advanc

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for Island City manufacturer; state age, experience, education, salary. Box 638, World Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, for advertising department of a daily newspaper. Apply Miss Krank, 73 Dey St., 3d floor, between 9 and 12 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER for permanent position

STENOGRAPHER — thoroughly competent for busy office, 5 years experience, responsibility and office detail; salary Burrows, 2 South St.

STENOGRAPHER—Export and domestic business concern desires experienced stenographer, responsible, to manage office; Spanish necessary. Z 2166 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER in downtown insurance office; high school graduate; capable fast dictation; write age, experience, religion and salary expected. V 912 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeepers must be quick and accurate and well

ommended. Joseph L. Herzog & Co, 45 E. St., corner Duane.

STENOGRAPHER, office downtown. Impassioned skins: high school graduate preferred; state age, references, salary. F 816 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by export firm. Several years' experience necessary; good experience and salary. W 451 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady, about 25 years of age, as typewriter and typist. Apply Cutler Hammer Mfg. Co., 14th and Southern Boulevard.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, experienced stenographer, farm management business; \$120; state age, religion, references. Times, 163 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, capable of handling considerable detail. Write, stating experience, salary desired, Box 711, 1000 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER and assistant bookkeeper must be quick, accurate and well recommended; state salary. W 631 Times Tower Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant knowledge bookkeeping, real estate, clerical office; state age, experience, salary. O 157 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, clothing experience for

STENOGRAPHER, law office; intelligent; some experience; opportunity for advancement. J 123 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for established architect's office, Bronx; neat and accurate; qualifications, salary expected. W 493 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish; must be experienced. Archt. G. B. S. Muncie Co.

STENOGRAPHER, young girl to assist
rail, general office routine. Address C
meyer, Robbins & Co., 136 West 42d St.

STENOGRAPHERS with good knowledge
office routine for desirable and perman
position. M 221 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate typist, small
counting office; \$15 start. Write g
education F 512 Times.

STENOGRAPHER for general office work must have real estate ability. S. Kaltsen, 391 East 145th St.

STENOGRAPHER—Desk room, typewriter in exchange part-time work; good opportunity public stenographer. \$ 2 times.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; small sale promotion. Apply 11 A. M. Monday, Strand Theatre Building.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, good at right

STENOGRAPHER, general office work, book concern; start \$20 week; chance advancement. Box 108, 27 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHER, publishing office, edited; state experience, age, salary, religion. F 618 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bright young lady, 23 years' experience; salary to start \$18-20. Room 207, 30 Church St.

194 STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST-Want intelligent
girl for Brooklyn real estate office; please
state salary and experience. T 221 Th

1990

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

are in a few weeks time and into the various grades preferred positions in best hotels, clubs and restaurants. Now operate their own enterprise of study is endorsed by every honest business man, drawing \$10,000 to \$50,000 a year.

These rich, uncrowded field and enormous profits are yours. No competition. No invasion and human interest: no wars and no political intrigues. No day, free registration in our business school. You can make a fortune in five days. You absolute protection. No controlled business. No "pull" fully explains all. Send for it.

HOTEL TRAINING SCHOOLS.
Washington, D. C.

PROFITS FOR WOMEN

KITCHEN AND TEA ROOM MANAGEMENT

WARE METHODS.

Myself will teach you, in our exclusive kitchen, and in the tea room cookery, buying, costs and care of the food. Students of big profits in tea room, and in the ware methods. Available.

by your own business or secure
tion," class of 1947, and
\$ April 21. Call or write for
**SPECIAL COURSE IN
CANDY MAKING.**
of Tea Room Management,
WEST 37th ST., N. Y.

**BURNHAM SCHOOL
BEAUTY CULTURE.**
rection in all branches of beauty
hairdressing, manicure and EYE-
SSESS; EASY TERMS OR CASH
For the International Beauty Diploma
guarantees your success.
The Institute of Beauty Culture
to: 5300 E. Mth and registration
Friday until 9 P. M., Monday.

BURNHAM, INC.,
Established 1871
Wisconsin 7847, Fifth Building,
at 424 St. New York City.

TRAINING ORGANIZATIONS
424 St. Longacre 4448.

**DEERFUL OPPORTUNITY
FOR TRAVEL WOMEN**

[illegible][illegible]

A dark, vertical, textured strip, possibly a book binding or a piece of fabric, with a lighter, mottled background. The strip is narrow and runs vertically down the center of the image. It has a rough, grainy texture and is surrounded by a lighter, mottled grey background. The overall appearance is that of a close-up of a physical object, possibly a book spine or a piece of old paper.

Wanted—Male.

[illegible]

SALESBOY.

Permanence.
A New York building construction company, making house calls openings for one or two high-type men desirous of entering sales department of banking and building construction; experience is not necessary, but character and willingness to work are essential; the men actually will be thoroughly trained in New York territory and given full commission; there is no ordinary business connection in that there is no salary competition in that field; average salary \$60; each order should amount to \$10,000; business is booming; accumulation of a highly profitable permanent clientele; full commissions available as soon as initial payments, etc., are received; call on me to make business known. Call a Mr. Reid, 1141 Vanderbilt Ave. Ask for Mr. Reid, 1141

SALESMAN.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
 make a sale; it is necessary to have
 a sales force. This depends upon the
 size of the business. If you are small,
 our entire staff is perfect. We want
 you that our proposition is definitely
 with a New York national bank;
 interviews, and what we want
 means an unusual savings plan, as income
 it almost sells itself; the selling
 earning possibilities are unlimited; sales
 day a day. We do not entertain
 commission basis. Ask for Mr. Martin
 #101, 185 Broadway.

SALESMAN.
WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURER
 A NEW WAY OF MERCHANDISING
 THE RETAIL MERCHANT ON
 THE LATEST CLOTHING
 WOULD SALESMEN TO TAKE THE
 A SIDE LINE ON COMMISSION.
 A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE
 WOULD BE THE MERCHANT.
 A LINE CAN BE CARRIED
 IN A BRIEF CASE.

WHITE RECTIONS YOU COVER.

T 213 TIMES.

SALESMAN.
A \$10,000 YEAR TYPE.

Annual opportunity for salesmen in industrial production project, where you can become a successful contractor or citizen-renter. The contract is for one year and permanent commission basis is established: you build a future by participating profits; technical experience in your line not essential, but real salesmanship and character are vital. Write for details. **T 2269 Times Amer.**

SALESMEN.
EXPERIENCED REFRIGERATING MAINTENANCE TECHNICIANS.
CHINESE, COMMERCIAL.

Established company organizing direct sales branch for metropolitan district to distribute high quality refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; interested only in experienced men; commission basis, draw

SALESMAN.

serably one familiar with electrical appliances, to call on our consumers; opportunity for ambitious man; you know what you make it. Liberal commission. See C. L. Lorch, Room 415, Audubon Ave., at West 166th St.

SMEN-Old-established Brooklyn roofing concern wants salesmen to solicit contracts for construction in place of old tanks in large buildings, for absorption of large diameter field pipe and machinery in city department, men; privately or in city department, men can swing business should apply; applicants must give age, experience, references.

SALESMEN.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY!!
TO HAVE FOLLOWING IN DRESS
MAUFACTURERS' TRADE: TO REPRE-
T PARISIAN HOUSE WITH
CHES: SALARY OR COMMISSION
TIME.

SALESMAN-- LEATHER GOODS.
Manufacturers of an extensive line tourist
manicure sets and leather novelties
live wire salesman with following
jobbers: unusually attractive and
priced line; liberal commission base
line arrangement may be considered
with full details, stating territory
and W 82c Time.

SALESMEN.

HALEMAN—Large mortgage corporation of an exceptional opportunity. We are seeking to connect with individuals willing to invest good commission earnings; leads from interested parties and best cooperation make it possible arrange large sales; positions permanent at Suite 3938, 350 Madison Ave., New York City.

HALEMAN.
We know how to sell ideas and close deals and you agree we have \$500,000. I suggest you answer this ad; the addition is an advertising service; terms are excellent one; the firm is the largest in its field; no salary; commission basis, drawing account; give full particulars. K. D., 416 Times.

HALEMAN with car, line of folding chair sets to department, furniture and sporting goods store; cash opening; commission basis; full credit card repeat; best call afternoons only. Haspen, Inc., 2 A.V.

HALEMAN—Large mortgage corporation of an exceptional opportunity. We are seeking to connect with individuals willing to invest good commission earnings; leads from interested parties and best cooperation make it possible arrange large sales; positions permanent at Suite 3938, 350 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED.
To sell newly invented Investors' Securities in a metropolitan territory. Stock and bonds, insurance, high grade real estate. Call 9-11 A. M. and 4-5 P. M. at 1234 Handbook Co., 18th Floor, 8 West 42nd St.

WANTED.
Men to sell Ton-Tay exclusive hosiery and clothing. Full or part time, on commission basis; to men who are now employed and who have a large circle of acquaintances. Good opportunity to increase your earnings; call on Mr. Spierdy, 259 Broadway, 25th Floor, Spierdy's Hosiery Clothing, 258 5th Av.

WANTED.
Men with experience, not necessarily college graduates, to sell our new made-to-order suits or top coats. No experience necessary. Call on Mr. Spierdy, 258 5th Av.

commission paid when order is
call or write at once. Burnside Tail-
or, 820 Broadway.

For Westchester County to sell
oil tanks for Government (taxed
with three year mechanical guaran-
tee), commission, bonus, protected territory.
Desirable for producers. See list
Monday, 223 Flatbush Av. Brooklyn
New Rochelle 322.

SALESMEN

MEN'S RETAIL CLOTHING ESSEN-
TIALLY EXPERIENCE NECESSARY
FOR CREDIT CRUNCHES SUPPORTED
BROTHERS 53TH ST. AND THE

MAN-Local and out of town, mak-
ing GAS-PEP, indispensable to every
mobile owner and gasoline user; com-
mission; no experience necessary.
See list
M. De Mattia Chemicals, Inc.,
181, Room 1101.

MAN-American manufacturer of

MAN wanted, to sell a well-known line of
clothing, ac. to the underwear and allied
goods. Write full particulars as to experi-
ence; commission basis. Standard Res-
toration Co., 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MAN, specialty, to sell steel door
and sash; unlimited territory; established
line of superior quality; straight com-
mission; 100% salary adv. N. Y. C. 1000
Broadway, New York, N. Y.

MAN wanted, imported beaded and
leather bags and leather goods; commission
basis; experience essential; apply only
if have established department store
background. Enterprise Trading Corp., 276 So. 5th
St., New Orleans, La.

MAN, calling on hospitals, hotels, homes,
etc., for office buildings; side line hardware
business; straight commission. Z. 2000

MAN for new changeable sign; quick installation; excellent commission; opportunity for right man. Write, phone number. P 654 Times.

MEN for French polish manufacturers, started with automobile accessories, furnishings, hardware; drawing experience. P 654 Times.

MEN, cleaning powder, experienced as to hotels, institutions; drawing; give qualifications in detail. P 654 Times.

SALESMAN-AUCTIONEER. Goodness talking to crowd; strong voice; state baseball games; 235 Brooklyn; 8 000 Times Downtown.

MEN to sell space on high-class restaurant in New York; phone 2-3600.

MAN, familiar manufacturer trade, artificial silk shoulder straps; when give full details; commission. D 654 Times.

MAN for New York Sun-Ray metal
has no equal; big commissions for
on all orders from restricted ter-
D 412 Times.
MAN, experienced in high class men's
things; good salary. Koppie & Koppie
56th St.

Country Road Wanted

[illegible]

114 EAST-1-2 rooms bath: also
private bath; hotel service: reasonable

[illegible]

74TH ST., 164-166 WEST,
HOTEL MARBURY HALL.

YAN ALBANY SANATORIUM, Yonkers, N. Y.—Specializing in the treatment of chronic, nervous, functional disorders and additions; also in the treatment of alcoholism and drug habit. (See page 12.) Treatment: booklet upon request. Telephone C321, Yonkers.

W. J. LODGE, 45 South 1st A., Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Furnished apartments; minimum 12 months; with or without private baths; excellent cuisine, fresh vegetables, separate bedrooms; minimum \$10.00 per month. Centrally located. Haven R. R., 28 minutes to Grand Central. Phone 10-1111, collect 2700.

HIGH-CLASS COUNTRY LIVING.—For Correspondence, 1930 people who appreciate something a little different from the usual hotel and boarding house enterprise, a residence of 12 rooms, centrally located, limited to 40 guests; express trains 15 minutes to Grand Central, open 12 months a year at moderate rates in one of the finest spots of America; high ground; good roads; 15 minutes to the Hudson; in the heart of the address the Greenlands Inn, corner Maple and Greenlands Aves., White Plains, N. Y., telephone 1314.

REAL and unusual accommodation can be had at the **Greenlands Inn**, White Plains, N. Y., on the Hudson; beautiful trees, flowers, lawns; 15 minutes to Grand Central, 15 minutes' walk to station; St. Grand Central house cooking; grounds. Phone 437.

BEAUTIFUL views, grounds, walks, trees, lawns, large porches, conveniences. Moderate rates. 63 Sunnyside Drive, Yonkers, N. Y. Ludlow Station, Yonkers.

With comfortable surroundings, for refined, elderly lady in private family; also for ladies and gentlemen; day and night; moderate rates; \$15 per week. Phone 10-1111. See advertisement.

SINGLE family will let single or double room in their exclusive home, private bath; also for ladies and gentlemen; day and night; references. Postoffice Box 43, Yonkers 145N.

WISH to cater to a few guests appreciating attractive house surroundings, excellent cuisine, and comfortable accommodations. Call Mr. L. Koch, 43, Yonkers 145N.

BEAUTIFUL board school, boy good habits; companion for boy 12 years; good home; 10-9 Times Annex.

THE LEXINGTON home for children; laughter, gradual, nurse; best reference; home Yonkers 145N.

Country Board—Other Sections.

BOARDERS wanted in quiet, restful, modern country home; fresh vegetables, eggs, etc. 1111 Maple Lane, Northboro, N. Y., Tel. 10-1111.

WANTED PERSONS desiring to rent furnished rooms in country for medical permission, apply Dr. Franders, Burlington, N. Y.

Country Board Wanted.

ATTORNEY'S FAMILY: wife and two sons, ages 14 and 7, desire rooms and board in quiet, restful, modern home; no other guests; located at seashore, near New York. Send full particulars to Room 1017, 110 West 37th St., New York.

REFINED business couple, Christians, with two children and board for Summer season weekly; also for winter season; references; care of all Summer refined private family; no other guests; located at sea shore, near New York. Send full particulars to Room 1017, 110 West 37th St., New York.

AMERICAN plan hotel with an atmosphere of home; cultured clientele seeking an exclusive atmosphere; suites of 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath.

Under new management. Endloot 33 74TH ST., 7 WEST.

3 and 4 bedrooms, fully furnished, with all modern improvements.

74TH, 34 WEST—Artistically renovated house, 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, shower, linen; telephone, 1015—1105-1165, month. Kitchenette, bath, \$125.

WITH ST., 10 WEST.
EXCEPTIONAL VALUES.
ROOM AND BATH, \$50.
BATH, \$25.
3 ROOMS, BATH, \$115.
FULLY FURNISHED.
HOTEL MANHATTAN SQUARE.

74TH, 211 WEST—Large sunny room, modern, adjoining bath; private room.

74TH, 211 WEST—Independent entrance, large room, modern, adjoining bath; private room.

903, 67ST—Studio apartment; inside corner; bedroom, kitchen; \$143. Endloot.

64TH, WEST—Wanted, congenial couple share apartment, every convenience, \$50.00.

ST., 162 WEST (Central Music Studio). Large handsomely furnished studio; panoramic view of Central Park; full exposure, private tile bath, shower; reasonable rates.

ST., 56 WEST—Attractively decorated, sunny room, modern, private entrance, also 2-room apartment, all conveniences, light rooms; suitable studies. Private.

ST., 233 WEST (Riverside)—Scholarly, large front studio, bath, kitchenette, \$180.

ST., 29 WEST—3 furnished apartments, see parlor.

THIRD ST. 73 WEST.
Two three beautiful large rooms, modern, private entrance, \$100.

3RD ST. AND MADISON AVE.—Hotel 100-2 and 3 room suites, \$21 to \$45. Also 2 room, full bathroom, full hotel service close to park; convenient to transportation. Lenox 6272.

100-2 WEST—Block overlooking suite, bath, river view, newly decorated, 2 room apartment 2 bedrooms.

100-2 WEST (Central Music Studio)—2-3 room apartments, furnished; full kitchen and kitchenette; full bath and monthly; references.

100TH ST. AND MANHATTAN AVE.—Furnished, 2 room, \$60 month up; references. REFERENCES ESSENTIAL. Apply 100 West 100th St., Room 1017. Open evenings and Sunday.

110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AVE.—High-class elevator apartment, 2 bedrooms and 3 rooms, \$50 monthly up; also 2 room, \$35 monthly up; references. Apply 410 Cathedral Parkway, Academy Building, 11th floor.

110TH, 243 WEST—Unfurnished, furnished 3 suites, business women. C. 10-1111.

154TH, 101 WEST—Refined couple will acceptively furnished apartment; references. Apply 154 West 154th St., Room 154.

GRAMERCY PARK apartments for 1 or 2 persons, \$25 to \$35. References.

1992: **April**

[illegible][illegible]

Apartments Furnished—Manhattan
Apartments of Three-Four-Five Rooms

RIVERSIDE (Subway 125th station),
Thames Place—Five light airy rooms;
bath; central heat; refrigerator; new
plano, modern; Sept. 1-15 Taylor, Mo.
67.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 276 corner 125th
avenue, roomed, living room with day
bed; bath; beautiful view; inquire at
Premises or Myrtle Realty Corp., 124 W.
10th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610, Apt. 39—Two
young men would like one or two of
men share five-room apartment with their
own furniture. Address 1910.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 300 (corner 162d) A
very nice, bright, inviting apartment
rented; \$175 monthly; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 324 (opposite Grand
Tomb)—Most beautiful, newly furnished
apartment; rent \$180; inquire at 162d
signs this; reasonable rent. Superintend
renting.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 358 (Apt. 6)—Beautiful
light sunny roomed apt. Apartment with
furn.; business plan; \$10; 1000
1710 Sunday or evenings.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 422 (opposite Moravia)
Rooms, bath, kitchen, refrigerator,
rooms. Heinyard grand, radio, sea
view. Inquire at 162d sign.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67 (19th) Apt. 1E
Beautifully furnished four-room apartme
with full bathroom, refrigerator, central
heat, gas stove, etc. Rent \$100.00
forable 5-room apartment, cheap. Address
renting.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67—3 beautiful outdoor
rooms, furnished, with kitchenette; ex
terior. Rent \$25.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 67—Three-room apt. with
private bath, kitchen, dishes, cooking ut
silts; \$25 monthly.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 116—Spacious three-
roomed apartment, fully furnished three
rooms, kitchenette, bath, refrigerator, cen
tral heat.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610—Five rooms, ex
tremely furnished; facing Hudson; new
furniture.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 620 (138th)—Five room
front; low rental. Address 1910, Talmac

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 300 (4D)—4 room ap
artment, private bath, refrigerator, central
heat, gas stove, etc. Rent \$100.00

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 41 (West 129th)
Four large sunny rooms, rich kitchen,
central heat, private bath. Morningside
Hall.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 317 West—New
furnished apartment, private bath, ref.
Washington Park; 3 rooms, kitchenette,
bath, refrigerator, central heat.

WASHINGTON SQUARE DISTRICT—P
rooms, bath; cool, convenient, thoroughl
equipped; to Sept. 30, mention 4 room, A
renting.

WASHINGTON SQ. SECTION 4—Apt. 2,
kitchen, fireplace, piano, garden; immen
sely furnished; \$170. Monthly. Call
3431, Monday.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 71—Studio apart
ment, bath and toilet.

WAXLEY PLACE, 311—Three room apart
ment, very attractive, private bath, re
frigerator, piano; vicinity Washington
Square.

WEST END AV.—Delightful 3-room
new apartment, kitchen, 1st floor; all fur
nished, unfurnished until October or long
if desired; 1 block from Broadway subway
station; \$100.00 monthly.

WEST END AVENUE—Three beautiful
furnished sunny rooms, piano, radio, side
porch, bath, refrigerator, central heat, fire
side 2480, or Superintendent.

WEST END AV., 545 (Apt. 141)—4 room
apartment, private bath, refrigerator, cen
ter apartment; sublet until Sept. 1. Co
municate with 162d sign.

WEST END AV., 235 (near 72d St.)—Fur
nish class elegant apartment house; 3 rooms
and bath; \$100.00 monthly; inquire at
1150; leave to October. See Sup.

WEST END (91st)—Attractively furnish
ed 3-room apartment, garage, while kitchen
modern; \$100 monthly. Call 162d sign.

[illegible]

Real Estate, Steamship, Resort and Business Place display advertisements for the daily editions of The New York Times must be received before 5 P. M. on the day preceding publication; all other advertisements accepting Loss or Found and Death Notices before 4 P. M.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections must be received before 5 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of the Times must be delivered to our subway level office in Times Building.

Telephone LACrawford, 1900

Apartment Unfurnished—Manhattan

[illegible]

Departments Unfurnished—Manhattan

[illegible]

apartments Unfurnished—Manhattan

[illegible]

Apartment—Bronx.

Unimproved.

CONCOURSE PLACE, 3-4-5-6 CONCOURSE.
High-class 2, 3, 4, 4 and 5 rooms.

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-102

Apartments—Dram.

[illegible]

1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269-2270-2271-2272-2273-2274-2275-2276-2277-2278-2279-2280-2281-2282-2283-2284-2285-2286-2287-2288-2289-2290-2291-2292-2293-2294-2295-2296-2297-2298-2299-2300-2301-2302-2303-2304-2305-2306-2307-2308-2309-2310-2311-2312-2313-2314-2315-2316-2317-2318-2319-2320-2321-2322-2323-2324-2325-2326-2327-2328-2329-2330-2331-2332-2333-2334-2335-2336-2337-2338-2339-2340-2341-2342-2343-2344-2345-2346-2347-2348-2349-2350-2351-2352-2353-2354-2355-2356-2357-2358-2359-2360-2361-2362-2363-2364-2365-2366-2367-2368-2369-2370-2371-2372-2373-2374-2375-2376-2377-2378-2379-2380-2381-2382-2383-2384-2385-2386-2387-2388-2389-2390-2391-2392-2393-2394-2395-2396-2397-2398-2399-2400-2401-2402-2403-2404-2405-2406-2407-2408-2409-2410-2411-2412-2413-2414-2415-2416-2417-2418-2419-2420-2421-2422-2423-2424-2425-2426-2427-2428-2429-2430-2431-2432-2433-2434-2435-2436-2437-2438-2439-2440-2441-2442-2443-2444-2445-2446-2447-2448-2449-2450-2451-2452-2453-2454-2455-2456-2457-2458-2459-2460-2461-2462-2463-2464-2465-2466-2467-2468-2469-2470-2471-2472-2473-2474-2475-2476-2477-2478-2479-2480-2481-2482-2483-2484-2485-2486-2487-2488-2489-2490-2491-2492-2493-2494-2495-2496-2497-2498-2499-2500-2501-2502-2503-2504-2505-2506-2507-2508-2509-2510-2511-2512-2513-2514-2515-2516-2517-2518-2519-2520-2521-2522-2523-2524-2525-2526-2527-2528-2529-2530-2531-2532-2533-2534-2535-2536-2537-2538-2539-2540-2541-2542-2543-2544-2545-2546-2547-2548-2549-2550-2551-2552-2553-2554-2555-2556-2557-2558-2559-2560-2561-2562-2563-2564-2565-2566-2567-2568-2569-2570-2571-2572-2573-2574-2575-2576-2577-2578-2579-2580-2581-2582-2583-2584-2585-2586-2587-2588-2589-2590-2591-2592-2593-2594-2595-2596-2597-2598-2599-2600-2601-2602-2603-2604-2605-2606-2607-2608-2609-2610-2611-2612-2613-2614-2615-2616-2617-2618-2619-2620-2621-2622-2623-2624-2625-2626-2627-2628-2629-2630-2631-2632-2633-2634-2635-2636-2637-2638-2639-2640-2641-2642-2643-2644-2645-2646-2647-2648-2649-2650-2651-2652-2653-2654-2655-2656-2657-2658-2659-2660-2661-2662-2663-2664-2665-2666-2667-2668-2669-2670-2671-2672-2673-2674-2675-2676-2677-2678-2679-2680-2681-2682-2683-2684-2685-2686-2687-2688-2689-2690-2691-2692-2693-2694-2695-2696-2697-2698-2699-2700-2701-2702-2703-2704-2705-2706-2707-2708-2709-2710-2711-2712-2713-2714-2715-2716-2717-2718-2719-2720-2721-2722-2723-2724-2725-2726-2727-2728-2729-2730-2731-2732-2733-2734-2735-2736-2737-2738-2739-2740-2741-2742-2743-2744-2745-2746-2747-2748-2749-2750-2751-2752-2753-2754-2755-2756-2757-2758-2759-2760-2761-2762-2763-2764-2765-2766-2767-2768-2769-2770-2771-2772-2773-2774-2775-2776-2777-2778-2779-2780-2781-2782

[illegible]

UNCLASSIFIED

[illegible]

Furnished.

[illegible]

Responsible Editor:

[illegible]

New house, tapestry brick, 8 ro

[illegible]

Howes: Will Exhibit
Next Year, Vastest Ever, Said

TER, VI., 30 minutes from Man-
hasset; view for 16 miles; 60 acres,
all being modern. \$4 West 49th St.
113.

COONIN.—Estate of 60 acres; 1½
m. from Grand Central station; three
homes on property; steam heat, pri-
es and water systems; a real bay
MacCreagh. 21 East 11th St.
113.

COON.—Country home to rent for
season; all conveniences; fine
age, trees, gardens, tennis court;
show property. Z 2240 Times

NEW CANAAN.
RENT: HOMES
TO RENT: HOMES
TO RENT: HOMES

b: exclusive and reasonable price,

and bathing beach; hour from
central, moderate rental; 2 or 3
bathrooms; references; available June 1.
1964 Times, or phone Darien 458.

MASS.—Attractive home overlook-
ing Pine Valley 3 rooms, 2 baths,
central heat, price \$21,000; terms, F. H.
Gerner, 157 East 44th.

MASS.—See COD houses with acreage for
sale with fireplaces and old mantels,
central bath; ideal Summer or Winter
home. A. Francis, 577 Commercial
Ave., Natick, Mass.

MASS.—Niantic River, Conn.; to set-
tle; 2-room cottage; garage; large
porch; \$3,500; also 4-room bungalow;
both all furnished; particulars,
N. Niantic, Conn.

BOOM

FURNISHED cottage on hilltop;
Summer, \$1,400 for year; sale
priced, \$7,000.
ACRES, with 7-room attractive
residence to station and village;
large with rooms above; chicken
poultry kinds of fruit nicely planted;
L. SHORE and inland properties
rent from Stamford to West-
field, Tolkeness, Wilton, Pont-
au-Blanc and New Canaan. Write to
Darien, Mrs. C. R. Wright,
opposite railroad station.

Conn.—Gentleman's country es-
tates; house surrounded by beau-
tiful trees; 13 rooms, 2 baths; tennis
court; fine stream runs through prop-
erty.

at sacrifice beau-

Most attractive Colonial home, 4 unusual planting, charming guest age; moving elsewhere? \$25,000. 2nd 40th St. Bryant 0841.

POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
E. SOLD. New Dutch Colonial home, 2 1/2 baths; 12 improvements; large plot; tennis court, etc.; \$50,000; also beautiful 10-room house - car garage; price \$20,000; easy to move. 41 East 42d St.

SOUTHFIELD POINT.
Location at Stamford; houses, sale for building, on or near the small water front estate; \$30,000; over acre; trees, shrubbery; house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; double

near trains, ar

ORWALK—Five acres, long front-
round and improved avenue; near
dormal for prompt development; large
rooms; liberal terms; submit offer
to, 143 East 39th St., New York
10020.

ORWALK—Artistic, modern, mis-
tage; all improvements; perfect
near station; \$7,500. Owner, A

**—High elevation with views over
and Sound; six acres; house eight
baths, hot water heat; fire-
safety; country view; except; ex-
cess; work room; garden; fruits;
flowers; owner must sell at re-
duction. Daniel F. Hogan,**

ents: residential

brook. House with 4 bedrooms \$15,000.

ONIAL HOUSE, fine type, with
downwork: 3 bedrooms, bath, maid's
toilet and lavatory. Studio and
\$8,000.

HOUSE, in good neighborhood: 4
rooms, 2 baths, 2 maids' rooms
team heat. 1 acre land. \$28,500.

RENTALS AT THE SHORE OR
IN THE COUNTRY.
PROWITT & PAUL,
S. Westport, Conn.

WESTPORT, CONN.
country home with reception
ful stairway, large living room
and dining room.

Great Golf Club,
and elsewhere.

WESTPORT.
House, dates back to Revolution;
two baths, three fireplaces; bar-
ter D 471 Times.
Shorefront cottage; 70 feet pri-
vate; baths, steam heat, electricity
water; two-car garage; \$18,500.
Eaton, East 42d St., New York.
—Five-room stone bungalow;
baths; 5½ acres; convenient to
and railroad station; \$4,000.
ROOM BUNGALOW. 16 acres.
Island, well stocked small game.
Owner's lodge or Summer camp;
on Agency, 81 Wall St., Norwalk.
CONN.—For sale, small type early

ge trees, tennis
beach, golf

\$16.500. W. L. Elliott.
 K. JT.-For rent, modern furk house, 7 bedrooms, 3 bath-
 ury, servants' dining room; ad-
 respond Mrs. F. Mackenzie, Wood-

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER
 AT
 STAMFORD, CONN.
 DESIRABLE HOME NEAR
 SOUND IS OFFERED AT A
 PRICE TO EFFECT QUICK
 SALE OF ATTRACTIVE HOUSE. 4
 BED ROOMS, 2 TILED
 BATHS, 2 MAIDS' ROOMS AND
 ENCLOSURE SLEEPING
 PORCH; HEATED SUN PORCH;
 ATTACHED LIVING ROOM WITH

Apply owner.

SPRUE CO. GURLEY BROS.
D. CONN. PHONE 4681.

TWO ESTATES, on an acre of
order great trees, stands a
2 1/2 rooms and 2 1/2 baths, fireplaces:
4, flowers; 1/2 mile to station.
Price \$15,000.

SHADED ROAD, near station.
A rolling land with grove of big
oak, cottage of 7 rooms and bath;
bathroom; tiny brook; flowers.
BOMBY: \$9,000.

COLLAGE, 1/2 acre of land, near on
front, on pretty street, with
3 rooms; wants some fixing, but

St. N. Y. GEO

the old house, improvements, repairs, fruit, shrubbery, near station; club: \$12,000. C. Stamford.

OUT FARMS. some real bargains property, shore, rents, within 10 miles of New York, near New Mint, Easton, R. F. D. 61, **W. Hall.**

Real Estate

House and Estate. Connecticut-New England For Sale or Rent. ...

Lots and Land.

NEW BRIDGE.
THE RIVER BRIDGE will be opened
Average around Camden greatly
Value, have a 20-acre tract at
100-acre tract at \$750
are grabbing
and in sure profits investigate
Lipsett Co., 723 Widener Bldg.
Ph.

CHICAGO. 1 lots, 1 acre, \$33,000;
2 lots, 2 acres, \$40,000; Bridge
2 lots, 2 acres, \$19,000; 1 lot, 1
acre, 2 acres, \$12,500; Orad, 1
acre, \$10,000; also other bargains.
King, R. F. D., Hackensack.

A beautiful home plot, near school,
bathrooms, will sacrifice, Pennsylvania.

D. N. J.—75 acres, ready for development, near a school, trailer, garage, 100 ft. frontage on Rte. 1 and buses on Plainfield Ave.; ship thirty years; will retail at \$100,000. Price very easy terms. GROSS & GROSS.

N. Newark, N. J. Mitchell 374 D—65 acres, semi-developed; 100 ft. frontage on Rte. 1 to transportation and Central Railroad; for immediate subdivision; price cash \$25,000. Particulars from Dawson Co., 107 Market St. Newark, N. J.

WE ARE SPECIALIZING IN Real Estate

erty: we have a desirable country with all improvements and plenty of all around it desired; 60x132 lots, close to the new composite Stockton Hotel, Hartington, National Bank Bldg., N. J. E. C. Lake, Real Estate Co., 197 Market St., New York City.

3 acres, 5 minutes from station, electrically, 45 minutes to New York; gold course; improvements on property; 1000 ft. of beach; ideal for high-class development; mortgage \$200,000 for 5 years; 1000 sq. ft. acre. Particulars from The Jones Co., 197 Market St., New York City.

Most desirable unrestricted business situated 500 ft. from Erie R. R. 125th St. trolley; all local and business buildings.

Highway Road (main highway) and
Highway Ave. (main business
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for stores, offices and
homes are in great demand; also
desirable business, dwelling plots
Eastman, N. J. Phone, Cliffside 2007.

NOTICE TO ALL
Lovers of beautiful all-year
views. For 25 miles; mountain
government statistics places them
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surrounded by refined homes; near
Atlantic Railroad, which is being
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lots \$200 to \$300 to right
cash buys 3 lots, balance \$10 per
payments; plenty local money to
pay like a mortgage; no
payments; no mortgage on property.

STATION HOUSE SITE.
 Locality of rare merit.
 Favorably located near-by sub-
 plot 200 feet square; appealing
 unusual attractiveness; view
 command is apparent and complete.
 Location: 1st brook, but
 not as intermediary for this ad-
 vantage compensation; prelimi-
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 Exchange Place, New York.

ACREAGE.
 20 high, dry and level land, lo-
 cated beautiful view of Monmouth
 station highway between Fresh-
 pond; over 5,000 feet fronting on
 highway; Asbury Park, Lake-
 and Fresh Pond, and pass-
 ing for farm, ranch, sanitarium
 etc.; brokers protected. Harry A.

PLANT BUILDING PLOTS. average
have or are very near elms,
alders, alders, curbs, streets, cut
side trees, gas near; restricted
road, corner; corner; corner;
and development all around;
and about; and about; and
ripe for immediate building;
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ZONE-BEIGEN COUNTRY.
corn, property, 35 acres,
frontage, improvement, avail-
able; five minutes station; op-
now being developed by large
scale, and by the owner, and
speculator or developer; maps
secular. H. H. Goodwin, 30

development; fine high, clear
and electricity on property;
car, buses pass door: 4 mi-
West Shore station, 35 minutes
\$1,500. Call: (416) 291-1111.
your money. Henschel, 125
Hensfield Park, Toronto Hack-
Lakes Hopatcong, N. J., not
short blocks from water front,
in immediate vicinity of
range for or family house
N. Y., or Richmond Hill, or
balance, easy terms. Walk,
Brooklyn, N. Y. Evergreen

and trunks; 457,000; Laid
New York mortgage. M. C.
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000 ft. of 500 ft. on D. L. &
ood solid ground; fine labor
rilled frontage; 100 ft. wide
000 per acre. Owners repre-
221 Times Annex.

000 ft. river frontage; 2,000 ft.
y; 21-room house; 2 minutes
to bus lines; 28 miles out of
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terms \$40,000 cash, release
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ACTORS-BUILDERS.
Dane-Bergen County.
thirty lots in strip.
OLARE & SCHMIDT.
1000 N. 2ND ST.

Attention—25 acres, all timber, 3 blocks from Lackawanna for commuters. Tel. 2333 Times

ACREAGE, CLOSE-IN.
50, 63 acres; State road.
1.385 Broadway.
Every improvement has
been made. Call HAPPT
214 Broad, Elizabeth.
Station at station will sell whole
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OWN & ASK \$49,000.
FFFEY, 96 East St., Engle-
wood or acreage in Englewood and
d: bargain.

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FLORIDA DEVELOPMENT
lands for its lots: no invest-
ment, only requirements of a
license and reasonable ability.
Suite 1205, 331 Madison Ave.
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4,000 ACRES
Dixie Highway, half hour
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tural price. Mr. SCHAFFTER, Bryant
Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

100 ACRES, 100 HOMES, 100 BATHS
100 lots, block 2, 4th addition,
Dixie Highway, for sale at a scrip-
tural price. Mr. SCHAFFTER, Bryant
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[illegible]

Will sacrifice 70 acres with
all; brokers protected. Room
with.

COUNTY—40-acre gentleman's
estate, 15 miles northwest from
the River bridge to Fort Lee,
Virginia; excellent building
material; price \$1,500 per acre.
Cash; one-third cash. **Phone**

MANUFACTURING building, east side

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NEW YORK CITY

YALE GETS \$1,000,000 FOR AN ART MUSEUM

Two Anonymous Donors Provide Money for Building With Class and Exhibition Rooms.

MORE SPACE BADLY NEEDED

Rare Works Now in Storage Can Be Exhibited in New Structure—Style Is Modified Italian Gothic.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW HAVEN, April 11.—A gift of \$1,000,000 to Yale University for an art museum has been made by two anonymous donors, according to an announcement by the university today.

The new building will stand at the corner of High and Chapel Streets, opposite the present Art School on High Street. On Chapel Street it will extend approximately half way up the block; on High Street it will run from the corner to the property of the Russell Trust Association.

Designs for the building have been prepared by Egerton Swartwout, 719 of New York City. The museum will be of stone, in a modified Italian Gothic style harmonizing with the other Yale buildings in the vicinity.

By the erection of the museum the university will complete a substantial portion of a comprehensive system of art galleries, plans for which have been maturing for some time under the leadership of the Associates in Fine Arts at Yale, an organization formed last year to stimulate interest in the Yale collections, and the School of the Fine Arts.

Professor Everett V. Meeks, Dean of the school, said today: "Both the university and the city are to be congratulated on a development which will materially improve the appearance of New Haven and the Yale properties. Mr. Swartwout has properly felt that the commanding site requires a dignified and permanent treatment. In addition, both public and students will now have access for the first time to all the great Yale collections."

Gets Valuable Collections.
For many years, the university announcement stated, the collections

The sketch above shows the projected building for which the university has received \$1,000,000 from two anonymous donors. It is proposed to connect the new building with the old one, shown on the right by means of an arch over the street.

have been unsatisfactorily housed in the old Art School Building, erected in 1864. They have grown remarkably in recent years, so that much rare material has had to be kept in storage. The university has been put to great expense to make the old galleries fire and burglar proof, but these efforts have merely relieved somewhat a situation which would otherwise have been intolerable.

Yale owns the Jarvis collection, the finest group of Italian primitives in America, and the Trumbull collection, one of the best collections of early American canvases in the world. These will now be exhibited for the first time under proper conditions.

The university has recently received from Madison W. Griggs, '96, of New York City five extraordinary examples of medieval French sculpture, and from Frederic G. Archibald, '07, of New York City the rare and valuable collection of Rembrandt and Dürer prints assembled by his father. These will be accommodated in the new museum. The building will also provide much-needed additional quarters for the work of the School of the Fine Arts. Weir Hall, devoted to the department of architecture, is already filled. The 133 students in painting and sculpture are working under great handicaps be-

cause of the restricted quarters provided in the old building.

Will Have Public Lecture Hall.

The students in sculpture work in the basement. Galleries have been converted into studios for the painters, so that exhibition of many of the best pieces is impossible.

When the new building is opened Yale will be able to make its art treasures available to the public, as it has its scientific collections in the Peabody Museum, which has been visited by 70,000 people since it opened on Jan. 1, 1925.

Since the old Art School contains no recitation rooms, the art lectures and classes have been held in buildings intended for the use of other branches of the university. In the museum will be workrooms for a large number of students and classrooms meeting all the needs of the school, as well as a hall for general and public lectures. The main floor on the Chapel Street side will contain an exhibition gallery for sculpture 113 feet long, and behind this another room which can be used for lecture and exhibition purposes. On the High Street frontage will be the school's administration offices. A classroom accommodating 150 will be on the north side toward the Russell Trust Association property. The mezzanine floor will be devoted to five

classrooms, each having from 150 to 75 seats.

Arch to Old Building Planned.

The Jarvis collection will occupy the High Street side of the second floor. The Trumbull and early American collection will be housed in a large gallery in the center of the Chapel Street wing. This will be surrounded by smaller rooms in which the Belgian collection, prints and loan collections will be exhibited. Several large studios on the third floor will provide working space for members of the Faculty and advanced students.

The university has filed a petition with the New Haven Board of Aldermen asking permission to connect the new gallery with the old Art School by an arch across High Street. There has also been begun, with the approval of the city authorities, a suit seeking a declaratory judgment defining the powers of the city and the university in this matter.

By stipulation of counsel for the city and the university this suit has been reserved for the advice of the Supreme Court of Errors. Should the city and the court act favorably and the arch be erected, it would allow a clearance at the center of the street of seven feet, and at the sidewalks fifteen feet. University officials said today that such an arch would not interfere with traffic, but would add greatly to the beauty of the city.

BANKS HERE SEND \$80,000,000 TO CUBA

Rush Currency on a Cruiser to Stem the Run on Island Banks.

PICKPOCKETS ROB CROWDS

Many Depositors Who Withdrew Savings Lose Their Money to Thieves.

HAVANA, April 11 (AP).—Currency to the amount of \$80,000,000 is being brought to Cuba by American and Canadian banks to meet the demand of their depositors for payment of deposits, which reached its crest yesterday when the Royal Bank of Canada was besieged by thousands of small depositors.

An official treasury announcement today said \$35,000,000 would arrive here tonight on board the cruiser Cuba. For the Federal Reserve Bank branch, and \$45,000,000 more by Tuesday morning, government funds deposited in the Royal Bank of Canada and the National City Bank of New York were transferred, the statement added, and with the arrival of the two shipments the banks would be in possession of actual monetary reserves available, the strongest in the world.

A special train left Havana early this morning for cities of the United States with \$12,000,000 in currency for the Royal Bank of Canada branches in the Republic. The run extended throughout the island, with the Royal Bank of Canada the chief sufferer. Cuban banks reported no unusual activity.

Government Reassures Depositors.
Reassuring statements by President Machado, Secretary of the Treasury Cavaña and other Government officials have been published. The Federation of Economic Societies, which includes chambers of commerce and other business organizations, published a manifesto to the public asserting there was no danger of a banking crisis. The Secretary of the Treasury declared there was no reason for the run and that all banks operating in the Republic were sound financially and the situation was caused by false rumors.

As soon as the banks opened their doors yesterday police began receiving reports of activities of pickpockets in the crowds besieging the doors of the institutions. Losses as high as \$10,000 were reported.

One old woman, feeble and infirm, had stood in line for several hours with her savings book clutched in her hands, with fear plainly showing on her wrinkled face, haggard from lack of sleep. She drew \$5,000, her lifetime savings, and the only bulwark against poverty. As she tremulously made her way through the crowds, her face was joyful. Two blocks from the bank she shrieked and sank to the pavement. A pickpocket had stolen her money. She told police she was penniless.

Ships Currency to Reserve Bank.
ATLANTA, Ga., April 11 (AP).—The \$7,000,000 shipped from the Sixth District Federal Reserve Bank here to the branch Federal Reserve Bank at Havana, Cuba, to stem runs on island banks, late today was at Key West awaiting transportation to Havana.

M. B. Wellborn, Governor of the Atlanta bank said: "An additional \$10,000,000 en route to Havana from the New Orleans Federal Reserve Bank. Mr. Wellborn said, providing a constitutional amendment to permit the legislature to raise the salary of Governor to not less than \$25,000 a year is scheduled for early passage in both houses.

The week will see the passage of a dozen bills designed to curb crime. The Downing-Bloch resolution providing a constitutional amendment to permit the legislature to raise the salary of Governor to not less than \$25,000 a year is scheduled for early passage in both houses.

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AETNA TO REORGANIZE SUBSIDIARY CONCERN

Gets Approval to Increase Stock of Auto Insurance Company to \$5,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.
HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—Formal approval was given today by State Insurance Commissioner H. P. Dunham of the Aetna Life Insurance Company plan for reorganizing and rehabilitating its subsidiary, the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford. The Automobile company's stock recently dropped from 300 to 20, and its manager, Charles H. Remington, who was Vice President of the Affiliated Aetna Companies, resigned after a session with President Morgan B. Brainerd.

Following Commissioner's Dunham approval, the Aetna Life tonight is mailing notices to stockholders of the Automobile Insurance Company recommending an increase in capital stock from \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 by issuing 10,000 shares at \$1,250 a share at a special meeting next Friday. The Aetna Life, which owns three-fourths of the automobile stock, will pay its part by means of a recent issue of 50,000 shares of Aetna Life at \$200 a share.

It is understood that 50 per cent. of the subscription price, amounting to \$6,000,000, will be paid in to the Automobile Insurance Company on April 20, and the balance in equal installments on July 15, Sept. 15, Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. This new financing will give the company a capital of \$5,000,000 and a present surplus of about \$4,000,000.

The insurance Commissioner said: "The financial structure of the Automobile Insurance Company has proved to be inadequate to carry the business placed on its books. The management, elected through eagerness to get new business, and failed to provide adequate financial safeguards. To protect the interests of its policy holders the insurance Commissioner demanded that additional funds should be made available immediately. The question of personal honesty never entered into the situation. Everything now centers around a reformed business management."

"The principal stockholder of the Automobile Insurance Company is the Aetna Life Insurance Company, and this company agreed to furnish the financial help necessary and at once took steps to put itself in a position to do this. Naturally, the situation has been one of great public interest. The money to reconstruct the finances of the Automobile Insurance Company was made available."

"Connecticut men skilled in insurance underwriting and with long careers of successful management behind them have given their counsel, and the insurance Department feels that the situation has been handled in a way to protect the interests of the policy holders. The insurance Department has endeavored in its supervisory capacity to be of assistance in these restructive plans and believes an honest and conscientious effort has been made properly to rehabilitate the company."

"Connecticut is unique in being the home of such large insurance interests, and they have never failed to make every endeavor to meet the obligation of their contracts. The Aetna Life Insurance Company and its stockholders have stood back of the automobile insurance company just as every one expected they would."

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IN interpreting the spirit of the mode we often forego translating a fashion to its last letter of detail. And thus avoid creating something as obvious as the alphabet.

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Managing Director
JOHN F. SANDERSON
Telephone: Yon. 6300

HOT FIGHT AHEAD ON REAPPORTIONING

Introduction of Bill at Albany Tomorrow Will Be Signal for Hostilities.

TAMMANY VITALLY AFFECTED

Proposed New District Lines in Greater New York Would Weaken Its Power.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 11.—For the closing weeks of the legislative session, which will probably end on April 23, has been reserved its most spectacular fight. The introduction of the Reapportionment bill, which probably will occur on Tuesday, will be the signal for hostilities to begin.

For many weeks Committees on Reapportionment of the Senate and Assembly have been at work carving out new Senate districts, based on last year's census, and apportioning the number of Assembly districts to be allotted to each county, also with the 1925 census as a basis. It is expected that the measure will be in final form when the law-makers return here tomorrow evening to resume their labors, so that it can be submitted to the two committees for final approval. This formally over with, the measure will be presented in the two houses. It is expected, some time on Tuesday.

While the fight may be expected to rage bitterly on party lines, it probably will have no real party significance. The dominant Republican majority in the Legislature is concerned. It is regarded as certain that the bill is foredoomed to defeat at the hands of Governor Smith in the exercise of his veto power. Should this prediction prove true, Senators and Assemblymen will continue to be elected this Fall from districts which have been in existence since the last reapportionment, which was made in 1916.

Would Out Tammany Power.

Between the lines of the Reapportionment bill, which will go in the week, can be read the death sentence of Tammany Hall as the dominant Democratic Party organization within the City of New York, according to political observers here. The measure would pass to the Democratic organization in Kings, which, under its present leadership, is not an ally of Tammany, but a friendly footing with Tammany since the recent city election. It is declared that Tammany would be compelled to make alliances outside Manhattan, with the organizations in the Bronx and Richmond, presumably, to maintain a semblance of the Democratic status quo within the Greater City.

No one here believes that Governor Smith would sanction a measure as revolutionary as that.

Representation on the State committee and in State conventions, entirely aside from representation in the Legislature, would be seriously affected by the proposed new reapportionment. In the State committee it would mean a loss of four seats and in State conventions a loss of strength in proportion.

The representation in the State committee is based on the Assembly District as a unit, and Manhattan is due to lose four Assembly Districts owing to a shrinkage in population as revealed by the census of last year, chiefly in the Tammany strongholds below Fourteenth Street. The First Assembly District, in which Governor Smith grew up politically, and which until very recently he voted, probably would go by the board despite anything the Manhattan Alliance, Democratic almost to a man,

could do in carving out the new district lines, which will be their function. The Republican Legislature will fix the number of Assembly Districts within each borough.

Republicans Also Would Lose.
Samuel S. Koenig's Republican organization in Manhattan will suffer a similar loss in representation on the Republican State Committee and in potential representation in the Assembly and the Senate. But the loss will not mean as much to the Republicans where the Legislature is concerned. In fact, it may prove helpful to some extent. The Republican constituencies are, for the most part, in the upper residential sections of Manhattan, where the loss of population has not been pronounced, and, in a general way, with the Borough of Manhattan as heavily Democratic as it is, the Republicans have less to lose than have the Democrats through the proposed change in the number of districts.

Manhattan stands to lose two seats in the Senate, of which one will go to Brooklyn and one to Queens through the new reapportionment. Brooklyn probably will gain one Assembly seat, Queens three and the Bronx two, so that the City of New York will profit to the extent of two additional seats in the lower house.

Of counties outside of New York City only one—Nassau—stands to gain additional representation in the Assembly. Nassau now has two Assembly districts, but will have three if the reapportionment committees accept the report of the sub-committee. To make up for the gains in New York City and Nassau three counties up-State—Saratoga, Rensselaer and Lawrence in the north, Steuben in the southern tier and Dutchess on the eastern margin of the Hudson—each stands to lose one of its two Assembly districts. Under the Constitution the number of Assemblymen is limited to 150.

The final plan of the two sub-committees calls for a Senate composed of fifty-two instead of fifty-one members. The additional seat would be allotted to Suffolk County, which would be known as the First Senate District. Nassau would be a separate Senate District also the Second. The Third, Fourth and Fifth Senate Districts would be in Queens.

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Nassau and Suffolk at present constitute one Senate district, represented by Senator George J. Thompson, who, if he does not continue in the Senate, being a resident of Suffolk, undoubtedly could be elected from the first, should the reapportionment go through. Nassau in county population is above 123,000, the quota for a Senator. Under the circumstances Nassau could not be denied a Senator of its own.

When Suffolk was reached the men carving out the districts found themselves in serious difficulties. Suffolk is some 60,000 below the quota figure. But, located as it is, at the eastern tip of Long Island, there was no contiguous territory except Nassau, with which it could be hooked up. A county cannot be divided and a part combined with a part or the whole of another county in making a Senate district under the terms of the State Constitution. So there was nothing to do but to give Suffolk a Senator of its own, especially as it was a growth county and had the largest population of any county not having a full quota. There will be virtually no changes in Senate district lines north and west of Oneida to upset the political status quo. In the immediate vicinity some changes were found necessary, and these will affect, among others, Montgomery County, the home of George K. Morris, Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The representation in the State committee is based on the Assembly District as a unit, and Manhattan is due to lose four Assembly Districts owing to a shrinkage in population as revealed by the census of last year, chiefly in the Tammany strongholds below Fourteenth Street. The First Assembly District, in which Governor Smith grew up politically, and which until very recently he voted, probably would go by the board despite anything the Manhattan Alliance, Democratic almost to a man,

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BROWNING AND BRIDE PLAN TRIP TO EUROPE

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

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With the probability that the outstanding third Liberties will be reduced to slightly less than \$2,000,000,000 by the Spring of 1928, the Treasury Department believes there is no cause for concern.

Several factors contribute to this conviction, among them that the nation is enjoying a high level of prosperity, with revenues far exceeding expenditures, and that the other items in the public debt are so arranged as to

which will be given out currently as part of the weekly statement of



HOOKED RUGS

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OBREGON OPPOSES ANY SECOND TERMS

Proposes Change in Constitution Making President Permanently Ineligible for Re-election.

MOVE SAID TO BE FORCED

General is Reported to Have Learned His Return Would Start Big Revolution.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wire to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—General Obregon has surprised the politicians again by a statement that he does not wish to be a candidate for the Presidency and by suggesting reforms of Article 82 of the Constitution in the sense that a President never shall be permitted to be re-elected. He suggests that Article 82 state that a candidate must never have occupied the Presidency and that Article 83 be made to read that the President-elect will assume office on December 1 and that when his term has expired never can he return to occupy the same post.

This move is one of the most curious incidents in the political history of Mexico. On his arrival in Mexico City General Obregon stated that nothing in the Constitution could prevent his being President again; that he would be a soldier whenever he was needed and that the Conservative party was attacking him through paid agents.

These declarations caused the first surprise. His followers immediately started work on a campaign for Obregon to succeed General Calles as President. The Governors of the States of Tabasco and Michoacan immediately announced that they would back him. Members of Congress rushed into print to declare that Obregon was their next candidate. Everything looked lovely for the return of the ex-President, although the followers of President Calles showed anger. These charges that Obregon was not showing courtesy due to the present President when he made declarations which caused agitation in political circles and thus had a bad effect on business.

General Obregon's new attitude strongly supports a rumor that he and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Luis Morones, have agreed through a signed compact to nominate General Pancho Serrano as candidate. Morones to throw the labor vote to Serrano in exchange for four Cabinet positions, namely the Departments of Industry and Commerce, Foreign Relations, Agriculture and Communications, and Obregon reserving the right to name the Ministers of the Treasury, Interior, Education and War. The move for the Presidency will be between two members of the Federal army unless a new figure appears. General Amelio Gomez, commander of the troops in the State of Vera Cruz, will be the candidate of one part of the army and will count upon the sympathy of Mexicans who are opposed to radicalism. General Serrano will have in addition to the support of a part of the Federal army that of the full power of the State of Labor, which, in reality, has been formed for political purposes, the idea being to have a really disciplined political faction composed of soldiers and not merely a body of unions seeking to better labor conditions. Obregon's suggestions made in a long article have aroused the anger of politicians who argue that proposals for amending the Constitution should emanate from members of Congress and not from an outsider such as Obregon, who when he finished his term as President retired from the field. General Obregon's change from his

EMIGRES' CONGRESS ENDS IN FAILURE

Russians Who Met in Paris Are Unable to Agree on Anti-Bolshevik Campaign.

MONIED GROUPS SPOIL PLAN

Proposal to Form Directing Body Fails to Win Support of Two-thirds Majority.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wire to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 11 (P).—Bolshevism is secure from the power of the old regime of Russia, the leaders of which assembled in Paris in the most momentous congress of emigres ever staged. This has ended in failure to agree even on a formula for an offensive against the Reds.

The reluctance of Grand Duke Nicholas to attend any of the meetings, internal haggling in the congress itself over the decision to be reached, and the fact that the monarchists devoted more time to disputing among themselves than to presenting a solid front against a common enemy appear to have spoiled the dream of any organized or efficient attempt to overthrow the Russian Soviets from this quarter.

Figuratively the emigre congress blew up this afternoon as completely as if the Bolsheviks had thrown a bomb into it. The wreckage of the Right parties before midnight last night, unjoined except for hurls in the air, was the result of the failure of the congress to elect a permanent committee to carry on an active struggle to drive the Bolshevik out of Russia.

The Right leaders, former Premier Trepoff, former Marshal Kroupensky, Count Michael Grabbe, former Headmaster of the Don Cossacks, and former Deputy Minister of War, all agreed that the bitter disappointment over the failure of the congress by a margin of a few votes to ratify their proposal, which would have been a step toward the establishment of a directing body, has been strengthened by the stand made for speedy action.

Unability to form a committee means that the emigres still lack a single directing force to coordinate their resources and energies, as well as to organize a campaign to carry out the struggle with the Soviets, despite their success in agreeing upon Nicholas as titular leader and upon a manifesto of political beliefs.

It was the Centre and Left groups, comprising the merchants, financiers and industrialists who spoiled the congress. To form the committee that was intended to be the crowning achievement of the congress. The industrialists, however, were not willing to wait. The other parties are poor, and are eager to make the attempt, in which they have everything to lose and nothing to gain. Out of 457 delegates, 237 voted for the committee, but the opposition mustered 146, and this, with 14 abstentions, prevented the necessary two-thirds majority.

The Radical Party, headed by Professor Millukoff, former Foreign Minister, and the Socialists, headed by Kerensky and Tchernoff, and the adherents of Grand Duke Cyril, were among other emigres who boycotted the congress from the beginning.

Manifesto to Russian People.

The Right leaders are consoled by the fact that the Congress at least agreed on a definite program, which will be submitted to the Russian people in the form of a message to the nation. The manifesto affirms that "the emigres of the Russian State are exiles of the Russian State and are exiled from the Russian State and are exiled from the Russian State." It adds: "The enemy is trying to make you believe that the abolition of the Communist yoke will bring re-establishment of the regime now ended forever. Do not

PARIS ASKS MOORS TO PEACE PARLEY

French and Spanish Envoys Will Await Rifians at Oudjda Next Friday.

WAR PREPARATIONS GO ON

For is Warned Offensive Will Not Be Delayed—Abd-el-Krim May Be Eliminated.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 11.—Official notice was forwarded to the Rifian chiefs today that the French and Spanish Peace Commission will be at Oudjda on April 15 to communicate to them the terms France and Spain are prepared to offer. At the same time the Rifians were warned that the general offensive of the French and Spanish armies, which has been in preparation since the winter, will be launched at the appointed time if the negotiations fail, and that meanwhile nothing will interfere with the task of putting the final touches to this preparedness.

In order to avoid any possible trickery by the Rifians, the French commander, General Bochar, was today ordered to continue until further notice detail operations connected with the occupation of points from which the offensive will be launched.

Franco-Spanish agreement is practically complete and only a few small points remain to be settled between now and the 15th. General Lopez Olivan, one of the Spanish peace delegates, who has been in Paris since yesterday, leaves for Madrid tomorrow with General Simon, chief of the Moroccan Intelligence Service, and M. Tardieu, director of African Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their work will be completed in Madrid, whence the party will proceed to Morocco. Commandant Duclos, the third French delegate, will leave for Morocco direct. The two remaining Spanish delegates are now at Melilla and will also go direct to Oudjda.

The peace condition reported here appear to be quite as favorable as those offered last July, despite the tremendous expense and heavy toll of life, necessitated by Abd-el-Krim's refusal to make terms then. The first condition is recognition of the Sultan, which is the basis of the whole peace plan. It prohibits the Rifians from having special consular and diplomatic relations with any foreign power, and external matters going through Spanish or French hands, as provided in the international treaties.

In exchange, administrative autonomy within a zone to be determined in course of the negotiations is offered to the Rifians.

Such autonomous area, however, will fall entirely within the Spanish protectorate and it follows that no part of the French zone will be affected by the arrangement. There may be, however, a few slight changes in the frontier line, which will not concern the Rifians at all but are matters for the French and Spanish to settle between themselves.

The administrative autonomy will comprise a certain degree of self-government. The French and Spanish will have a share in concessions granted and possibly some degree of control. Rebels will be amnestied for past activities and all prisoners will be exchanged without conditions. The Rif territory will be allowed to have a militia which the French and Spanish will control as to numbers and equipment. All war materials will be taken away from the Rifians—a matter which appears to be most difficult to settle.

The French and Spanish will reserve the right of sovereignty in ratifying appointments to office made by the autonomous Rif, but their policy will not be to interfere with the Rifians. It appears certain that a sum of money will be offered to Abd-el-Krim to leave the Rif never to return.

FALLS UNDER TRAIN, LIVES.

Man Only Slightly Hurt After Seven Cars Pass Over Him in Subway.

Isadore Lipschitz, 30, of 426 West 145th Street, was picked up from the north-bound track in the Fourteenth Street station before midnight last night, uninjured except for hurts incurred when he fell or jumped to the track before the incoming train. These necessitated his being taken in an ambulance to New York Hospital.

Persons on the platform told the police that Lipschitz, who had been standing alone at the extreme south end of the station, dived before the express. Evidently the motorman failed to see him, for the entire train passed over him. It was not until the train had stopped at the station that the passengers, who were crowded into the platform, noticed his absence. The man was found by the police on the tracks, and was taken to New York Hospital suffering from lacerations of the head. His skull may be fractured also.

COMMEND COL. GUINZBURG.

Jewish Campaign Heads Honor Him on His 70th Birthday.

Officers of the \$6,000 United Jewish Campaign of New York presented resolutions yesterday to Colonel H. A. Guinzburg commending his work as Treasurer of the Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. Yesterday was Colonel Guinzburg's seventieth birthday. Among those who signed the resolutions were Louis Marshall and Felix M. Warburg, honorary chairman of the United Jewish Campaign; David A. Brown, chairman of the national 315-320,000 drive; Frederick B. Jacobson, philanthropic society operator; Colonel Herbert H. Lehman, Jacobson-Bilkooff, Samuel C. Lamport and Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, who made the presentation speech.

For a \$125,000 Amusement Resort

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., April 11.—Harry C. Moore, owner of the Monoran Hotel, Chicago, will come South in a few days to let contracts for the building of an amusement palace in Holmbeach, between Gulfport and Biloxi. It will include a club, a large dancing floor, a summer and winter swimming plunge, a formal garden and a promenade balcony. The cost will be \$1,250,000.

PARIS ASKS MOORS TO PEACE PARLEY

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SNARL WITH MEXICO CLEARED BY NOTES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

within fixed distances of the borders or the seacoast. Many Americans own ranches and mines within the first prohibited area. The bulk of Mexico's great oil fields are in the second prohibited area.

In addition, the Government was to take over ownership of all subsoil properties elsewhere and lease them to operators. The laws provided also that five years after the death of an alien holding Mexican land properties, these properties should revert to the Mexican Government and the proceeds given to the deceased owner's heirs. In other words, the deceased alien's heirs could not retain the property.

Another provision was that a landholding alien must pledge himself not to appeal to his Government for recognition in any matters involving his Mexican holdings.

The United States Government contended that on their face most of these provisions were confiscatory, and that they violated the rights of vested rights of American citizens in Mexican lands. It protested that the pledge demanded would deprive the alien of his right to an American citizen or a surrender of his American sovereignty, and it refused to recognize Mexico's right to enforce such a requirement.

What the United States Contended.

These points were details of the outstanding principle for which the United States contended: That the objectionable provisions, construed as confiscatory, should not be made retroactive. Put in another way, the United States held that while Mexico was privileged to adopt any constitutional or legal measures it pleased for the administration of its own affairs, the rights acquired by American citizens under Mexican law must be held inviolate and could not be rescinded.

In accordance with this principle the United States said to Mexico in effect: "Apply your Constitution and laws to matters arising after their adoption, but do not make these provisions extend backward to cover the property rights which you yourself have conferred on American citizens."

The Government of President Calles was heartily in sympathy with this view. He declined at first to concede the contention of the United States that, as a condition precedent to the removal of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Mexico, in connection with the negotiations in 1923, in which Charles D. Warren and John Barton Payne represented the United States, did not make any formal promise not to apply retroactively the constitutional provisions in which this Government saw danger of confiscation of American properties. At times the correspondence showed evidence of irritation, but when Secretary Kellogg was firm in pressing his contentions, his notes and other

documents were couched in language extremely conciliatory.

Assured Against Retroactive Law.

After assurances that the laws will not be applied retroactively, the last Mexican note stated that should any dispute arise "it would be for the purpose of deciding the point in accordance with the provision of Article 14 of the Constitution."

That article provides that no law shall be given retroactive effect to the prejudice of any person whatever. The Mexican Supreme Court in five decisions has upheld Article 14 by ruling that Article 3 of the Constitution, which the disputed laws make effective, shall not be applied retroactively.

One argument advanced to justify the acceptance of the Mexican assurances as satisfactory is that although that government might in the future amend the laws with a view to expiration of the confirmatory concessions, this would leave the American owner in the same but in no worse position than he has been in the period between the enactment of the 1917 constitution and the passage of the land and petroleum laws last December.

In the March 27 note Mexico, also in effect, removed a second major American objection to provision of the law requiring alien owners or concessionaires to renounce protection of their own Governments in respect to such specially acquired Mexican rights. Regarding the declaration of the Mexican commissioners who were party to the Payne-Warren agreement of 1923, upon which the Government extended recognition to Mexico, Foreign Minister Baens said, in the March 27 note: "I have therefore no objection to acknowledging the declaration of the Mexican commissioners who affirmed in the name of my Government that 'they would recognize the right of the Government of the United States to make any reservation of the rights of its citizens or in their name,' which was made for the event of a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries."

Documents Cover Wide Range.

"As admitted by your Excellency, your note of Jan. 28 referred to that reservation and said that 'during the negotiations of 1923 the American commissioners reserved in behalf of their Government all the rights of its citizens in respect of lands acquired by them in Mexico before May 1, 1917.' In another place the Mexican note stated 'that even though an individual should renounce applying for the diplomatic protection of his Government (as required by the law) the Government does not feel at liberty to exact from him such a renunciation in the case of a denial of justice.' The ten documents published, beginning with the 'personnel' appeal of Secretary Kellogg to Foreign Minister Baens under date of Nov. 17, cover a wide range of argument. The American argument centered around the alleged confiscatory and retroactive features of the laws in violation of international law, the Payne-Warren agreement, Article 14 of the Mexican Constitution and Mexican Supreme Court decisions. The Mexican replied that the

laws were retroactive and promised that the executive decrees making them effective would so state.

Summary of the Notes.

A summary of the notes and aides memoirs follows: Secretary Kellogg's communication of Nov. 17, which he termed "aide memoir of personal message," appealed to Mexico to remove "the clouds which I perceive on the horizon of friendship between the two countries" and suggested a new treaty of amity and commerce in line with the Payne-Warren agreement in 1923. He pointed out the "economic aspects and consequences" of the proposed objectionable laws.

The Mexican Government replied, on Nov. 27, that there were no clouds on the horizon, that it was ready to negotiate a new treaty and that the pending alien land law "has respected Americans in their acquired rights." It denied, however, that the Payne-Warren agreement resulted "in any formal agreement other than of the claims convention." It said that the United States answered, expressing its "genuine apprehension" and repeating that the bill would "operate retroactively" and be "plainly confiscatory" in effect. Objection was also raised "to the provision requiring foreigners to waive their nationality and to agree not to invoke the protection of their respective Governments so far as their property rights in Mexico are concerned under penalty of forfeiture."

Points to Allen Laws of America.

On Dec. 7 the Mexican Government replied, objecting to representations regarding pending laws still in a formative state, which it could not be fairly judged until put into effect. The note added that similar and more severe laws existed in the United States regulating property acquisition by foreigners and cited Illinois laws as an example. The Arizona law, also cited, provides that only American citizens may acquire property and limits alien holdings in corporations to 30 per cent.

In a memorandum of Dec. 22, 1925, the United States cited decisions of the Illinois courts holding that the Illinois law of 1887 could not be applied retroactively or given confiscatory effect. It then referred to a section of the Arizona law expressly limiting the alien's restrictions to "future acquisitions."

Following passage of the Mexican laws, the United States, on January 8, affirmed its objection to such laws. The laws were under discussion by the Congress.

Mexico on Jan. 20, 1926, insisted that the executive decree to be issued would prove that the laws were non-retroactive. Considerable space was given in defense of so-called "positive acts," by which aliens were required to prove that they had actually acquired old titles.

Referring to the Payne-Warren agreement, Mexico declared that its commissioners and President could not legally limit the constitutional powers of its Congress.

It cited as a similar case the "gentlemen's agreement" between the American and Japanese executives regarding immigration, which the American Congress later modified. On Jan. 28 the United States acknowledged the Mexican promise that the laws would not be applied retroactively. It said that the American Government had, however, "that the exchange of a present title for a concession having a limited duration does not confirm the title."

Dry Law Cited as Property Confiscation.

On Feb. 12 Mexico used the American prohibition law to prove that this Government itself had destroyed property rights. The Mexican note said in this connection: "When the prohibition law was enacted in the United States it paralyzed established businesses falling under its provisions (the amendment meant to stop the whole business. Hamilton, Kentucky Distilleries, 251 U. S. 146, 151, No. 1), and completely to paralyze business would seem to be the same thing as destroying lawfully acquired rights therein, but nevertheless the American Government was not deterred by that consideration."

Secretary Kellogg replied on March 1 that "the liquor business in the United States has not been a property right but a mere occupation which was subject to the fullest extent at all times to the police powers of the States, to license by the United States, to the war powers of the Federal Government and now subject under the Constitutional Amendment to the police powers of the United States."

Final Note Satisfies on Land Law.

The final Mexican note of March 27, after answering in an apparently satisfactory manner Secretary Kellogg's request for assurances that Articles 1, 2 and 3 of the land law will not be applied retroactively, gave the following interpretation of the much disputed Articles 4 and 5:

"It is true that an alien who, prior to the going into effect of the law, represented 50 per cent. or more of the capital of a 'kind of association holding rural property for agricultural purposes,' may retain the said interest without any need of complying with Article 2, and that the right of his heirs to such interest in excess of 49 per cent. is provided for in Article 6."

As to its effect, however, upon foreign companies holding stock in Mexican companies under the aforesaid conditions, they must dispose of the said corporate interest in excess of 49 per cent. within the term of ten years; which does not mean that the law is given retroactive effect in its application, since it has to do with an act in the future and not with an act in the past; but if any dispute should arise on that point, that is to say, as to whether or not the application of the law under the terms last mentioned is retroactive, it would be for the courts to determine it in accordance with the provision of Article 14 of the Constitution (which prohibits retroactive application).

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FIGHT FOR CONTROL PENNSYLVANIA ISSUE

Republican Leadership Is the
Real Question in the Coming
State Primary.

MACHINE IS BACKING VARE

Mellon Stands Behind Pepper
and Pinchot Counts on Church
and Conservative Vote.

BOTH SEEKING DRY SUPPORT

But Prohibition Is Regarded as
Secondary to the Choice of a
New Republican "Boss."

Special to The New York Times.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 11.—
Pennsylvania is entering upon what
appears to be the hardest and most
uncompromising battle in the Republi-
can party in years. The lines have
been sharply drawn for the primary
on May 18, at which a candidate for
United States Senator to succeed Sen-
ator Pepper and Governor and State
officers are to be nominated.

On the surface the issue in this
State is the wet and dry question.
The real issue is for control—the selection
of a leader to succeed the late
Boies Penrose. Representative Wil-
liam B. Vare, leader of the machine
hosts in Philadelphia, is a candidate
for the Senate on a wet platform.
His opponents, Senator Pepper and
Governor Pinchot, are dry. This has
made prohibition and modification
the outstanding popular issue and be-
hind the real question of who shall
be the actual boss of Republican poli-
tics in Pennsylvania.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is
leading the fight to re-elect Senator
Pepper, who is an advocate of prohi-
bition enforcement, and to re-elect the
State from the Capitol Hill combina-
tion and others who have figured in
unhappy episodes. The old machine
leaders, led by Representative Vare,
hope to ride to victory on the modifi-
cation plan, while the Church vote and
the conservatives in politics are ex-
pected to take the opposite side, re-
gardless of the other matters at
stake.

The wets, well organized, now are
apparently strongly in the lead, but
their strength is expected to be weak-
ened when the Mellon forces begin
their attacks the last of this week.

Republicans Seek a Boss.
Pennsylvania Republicans are in
search of a political boss. For four
years they have struggled along with-
out one. To the people this has been

a novel experience. The party had
been accustomed to a political dicta-
tor for more than 100 years and the
new situation seemed unnatural. The
voters were going to the polls and
casting their ballots to elect them-
selves, a system lacking in the direct
action considered necessary for the
management of public affairs by
Pennsylvania Republicans.

In discussing politics, the average
citizen of Pennsylvania does not al-
lude to the master political mind as a
"boss." He speaks of "the leader" or
the "Republican organization of Pen-
sylvania." The new leader will be
named at the coming primary and the
party approach is not yet clear. The
task lightly. A row has started in
every county, and indications are that
the State will be in an uproar.
The question the Republican voters
must decide is whether they will fol-
low the leadership of Secretary Mel-
lon or Representative Vare.
Although a State ticket will be
elected, the battle is over the Senator-
ship. For this office there are three
candidates—Senator Pepper, whose
term is expiring, Governor Pinchot
and Representative Vare. Mr. Pepper
is the Mellon candidate and his de-
fect will be taken as a repudiation of
the Mellon leadership. Secretary Mel-
lon has made a personal appeal to the
voters for Pepper's re-election in the
name of good government.

Left Without a Leader.
Through a generation Boies Penrose
named the candidates of the Republi-
can Party in Pennsylvania. He dic-
tated its policies and he was a Sen-
ator for nearly thirty years. His death
at midnight, Dec. 31, 1921, brought
political chaos to the party in this
State. His lieutenants quarreled and
demoralization followed. Mr. Pen-
rose's death was a repudiation of the
machine as a rule and Gifford Pinchot,
political reformer and friend of
Theodore Roosevelt, became gov-
ernor. Prominent Republicans in Pen-
sylvania assert that Pinchot's elec-
tion was due entirely to the abnormal
conditions and they point out that
two years later the Governor was
beaten for delegate-at-large to the
Cleveland convention by more than
250,000.

To the vacancy in the Senate caused
by the death of Mr. Penrose, Governor
Sproul appointed George Wharton Pepp-
er of Philadelphia, who never had
been a candidate for public office. Mr.
Pepper has made no effort to succeed
Penrose as party leader.
At the Cleveland convention Secre-
tary Mellon was made Chairman of
the Pennsylvania delegation and in
the campaign he was recognized by
National Chairman Butler as head of
the Republican party in the State.
Since then, so far as Washington is
concerned, Secretary Mellon has been
the Pennsylvania leader, and he passes
upon all Federal appointments for the
State. President Coolidge has said,
however, that the National Adminis-
tration would take no part in the Pen-
sylvania fight.

Vare as Wet Champion.
In entering the Senatorial contest
Mr. Vare cast a bomb into the camps
of Messrs. Pepper and Pinchot. He
came out as a champion of modifica-
tion of the Volstead act to permit the
sale of wine and beer.
There is no doubt here that Penn-
sylvania is wet. The State never has
accepted prohibition in some sections,
especially in the mining districts and
the large cities, breweries operate and
saloons never have been closed.
Charged with failure to enforce the
law, the responsible officials point to
the action of juries, which refuse to
convict. For a given period in Phila-
delphia there were about 7,000 arrests

for violation of the dry laws and con-
victions in fewer than 200 cases.
In the mining counties, thousands of
cases have been brought before Grand
Juries which have refused to indict,
and one Grand Jury, in an address to
the Court, declaring that prohibition
could not be enforced, demanded that
the law be repealed. In Philadelphia
Grand Jurors of Butler for two years
fought the bootleggers, made little
headway, and resigned. Conditions in
Pittsburgh are as bad if not worse.
The candidacy of Mr. Vare, there-
fore, has made the wet and dry issue
of great importance. The State never
has had a referendum on prohibition
and when the issue has been passed
upon in local political fights, the wet
as a rule, have won. When Mr. Pin-
chot ran for Governor four years ago
prohibition was kept out of the cam-
paign by both sides.

Senator Pepper is classed as an ad-
vocate of law enforcement, but Gov-
ernor Pinchot makes the direct charge
that the Senator "has played with both
wets and dries."

Vare Men Count on Division.
The Vares campaign is based on the
theory that, because of the division in
the ranks of the two opposing candi-
dates, Mr. Vare will win at the pri-
mary. This is the custom of cap-
ing live birds and live animals and
keeping them caged or chained up as
a show. I am not speaking of soap.
There is much to be said against ap-
peal to the sense of the caging of
animals as a private enterprise.

Unjudicious observers assert that
Mr. Pinchot as Governor has made
a record neither very good nor very
bad. They say he has devoted most
of his time to fighting the liquor in-
dustry and denouncing Federal
enforcement.
Mr. Vare is a product of machine
politics in every sense of the term. He
is 39 years old, of medium height,
clean shaven and square jawed. He
dresses modestly and his appearance
is that of an alert business man. He
has a reputation of being a "hard
boss," but of his personal conduct no
criticism is heard here. He has a re-
sidence in Philadelphia, a country home
and a place in Florida.

Mr. Vare started in life without a
dollar, and as a led sold vegetables on
the streets of South Philadelphia. Be-
fore he was old enough to vote he was
a political worker. He "rang the door-
bells" at the saying in Philadelphia,
and took to the polling place in dif-
ferent citizens who would vote
"right." He had little schooling, but
in later years employed a tutor.

With his two brothers, both poli-
ticians, Mr. Vare formed a contractors'
firm. With their advancement in poli-
tics came city contracts for street
cleaning, sewage disposal and the
like. Their profits from this source
are said to have run into millions.
Years ago the Vares turned against
Mr. Penrose and the latter retaliated.
His best "buddy" for Mayor of Phila-
delphia and then described him as "an
asphalt statesman." Although assem-
bled Mr. Vare, the verbal thrust
penetrated deeper. He has held offices
in Philadelphia and has been a member
of the Pennsylvania Senate and for
fourteen years has represented a Phila-
delphia district in the House at
Washington.

Denounced by Reformers.
By political reformers Mr. Vare is
roundly denounced and considered a
type of the old political system. One
of these has asserted:
"Making him Senator would make
him 'boss' of Pennsylvania. He would

Galworthy Praises Us as Humane Nation, But Deplores Thoughtless Caging of Animals

John Galworthy, the English novel-
ist and playwright, praised Americans
in a speech from WPAF yesterday
afternoon as in general the most hu-
mane of nations in the treatment of
animals, but he deplored the practice,
which he said was prevalent in the
West, of caging birds and animals for
exhibition purposes.

"On the whole," he said, "I should
say that America stands first in the
treatment of animals. I cannot even
make an exception in favor of my
own country, though of course I know
my own country very well and Ameri-
ca perhaps not well enough. Now, this
is a fine feather in the American
cap, for the treatment of animals is
the sure gauge of national character."
It is easy for a foreigner speaking
of the customs of another country to
give offense. It is especially easy for
Englishmen to give offense to Ameri-
cans. With extreme diffidence, there-
fore, I draw attention to the only fly
that I personally have seen in the
continent. This is the custom of cag-
ing live birds and live animals and
keeping them caged or chained up as
a show. I am not speaking of soap.

There is much to be said against ap-
peal to the sense of the caging of
animals as a private enterprise.

be a crude, heavy-handed and ar-
rogant boss." As United States Senator
he would be a standing reproach to the
State.

Mr. Vare is the unchallenged head
of the Philadelphia machine, and is
accused by Governor Pinchot of con-
doning ballot box stuffing. For years
it has been the boast of Philadelphia
that it has the largest Republican ma-
jority of any city in the country. It
is at least forty of the forty-eight wards
the machine operates with the pre-
cision of the semaphore. Adherents
of "the boss" say his majority in Phila-
delphia in the primary may reach
125,000. If it does, election statis-
ticians say, his fight will be won.

A few days ago, Hampton Moore,
who resigned from Congress to be-
come Mayor of Philadelphia, and who
opposed the machine, predicted Mr.
Vare's nomination. He referred to the
strength of the organization and
added:

"Sentiment is for Senator Pepper,
but sentiment does not vote."
Another factor in the campaign
which is expected to count for Mr.
Vare suggests a curious phase of
Pennsylvania politics. In many rural
counties party workers have been
compelled to declare for Pepper or
Pinchot on account of strong opposition
to Vare. Many of these men were
Lieutenants of Boies Penrose and
they are looking forward to a return
of boss rule.

Neither Mr. Pepper nor Mr. Pinchot
speaks the language of organized poli-
tics. Senator Pepper is looked upon
by the rural party chiefs as a states-
man and Governor Pinchot as a cru-
el and bold demagogue and politi-
cians. Vare supporters assert that
many of the politicians throughout the
State who have declared themselves
against him secretly will throw him
votes. Besides, most of them are wet.

Vare Ticket Not Leading.
At this writing the wet ticket—Vare
for Senator and Biddleman for Gov-
ernor—appears to be riding on the crest
of the wave. The wets have been most

active thus far, while the Pepper-
Mellon forces have been engaged in
stirring up the independents to regis-
ter next Wednesday, the only day
appeal to the primary election
on May 18.

After the necessary practical work
the Mellon forces will become active
and will not only undertake detail
work, but will direct their attention to
the attitude of W. Harry Baker, Rep-
ublican State Chairman, who has de-
serted the Mellon reaction and gone
over to Vare and Biddleman. W. L.
Mellon, nephew of Secretary Mellon, is
due to confer with the leaders here
Tuesday, when plans to conduct an
aggressive campaign for Mr. Pepper
and overcome the neutrality of Chair-
man Baker will be formed.
There are four candidates for the
Republican nomination for Governor—
John S. Fisher, of Indiana, and for-
mer State Banking Commissioner; Ed-
ward H. Biddleman, of Harrisburg,
former Lieutenant Governor; John E.
Tener, of Washington County, former
Governor, and Thomas W. Phillips, of
Butler, member of Congress.

The fight for Governor is between
Fisher and Biddleman. Mr. Fisher is
on the Mellon ticket, and Mr. Biddle-
man is Mr. Vare's running-mate.
Mr. Tener was a professional baseball
player years ago. Neither he nor Mr.
Phillips is credited with substantial
support.

As Pennsylvania has a Republican
majority of nearly a million, the Dem-
ocratic vote usually is of no special
importance. It may be different this
year because Governor Pinchot, in case
Mr. Vare wins the nomination for
Senator, will head an independent
fusion ticket with himself as the can-
didate for Senator and a Democrat for
Governor. At a political meeting in
Philadelphia a few days ago, Governor
Pinchot was asked if he would support
the Republican ticket to be nominated
at the primaries, and he made no reply.

The Democratic candidate for the
Senatorial nomination, who will be op-
posed in the primary, is William B.
Vare, Secretary of the State in the Cab-
inet of Woodrow Wilson.

DR. ENLOW PREDICTS UNITY OF RELIGIONS

Rabbi Calls on Christians and
Jews to Join to Propagate
Doctrine of Fellowship.

IN PRESBYTERIAN PULPIT

Says Religious Disclosures Touches
Only External—Work of Good-
Will Union Reviewed.

Speaking from the pulpit of the West
End Presbyterian Church, 100th Street
and Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr.
H. C. Enlow, rabbi of Temple Emanu-
el, last night called upon Jews and
Christians to join together "in the
redemption of the world" and tried to spread
throughout the world the religion of
fellowship with God and fellowship
with man.

"This is the kind of religion we must
have," said Dr. Enlow, "if we are to
be true disciples of the greatest proph-
ets and masters of the past and true
disciples of Jesus. We hear endless
discussion about religion, but we keep
on discussing not the heart of religion
but the externals."

"The externals of religion meant lit-
tle to Jesus," said Dr. Enlow. "To
Him the all in all of religion, the great
fundamentals, were the love of God
and the love of fellow man. And that
is the heart of religion the world needs
today. If religion is to make any con-
tribution to human progress and hu-
man happiness."

Saying that it would once have been
thought "a miracle" for a Jewish
rabbi to speak from a Presbyterian
pulpit, Dr. Enlow predicted that the
name of Jesus would ultimately draw
Jews and Christians more closely to-
gether.

"For many centuries the name of
Jesus has been a wall of separation be-
tween us," he said. "But it is wholly
illogical, unreasonable and unbelieve-
able that such a condition should exist
permanently. We must all recognize
sooner or later that Jesus was a Jew—
because we cannot possibly read the
Gospel stories about Jesus intelligently
and understandingly without perceiv-
ing that fundamental fact. We can-
not help but realize that Jesus came
of Jewish ancestry, and that through-
out his life he was devoted to his peo-
ple and to the faith of his people."

"It is most unfortunate that the im-
pression has recently got abroad in
this community that the Jews in gen-
eral have not believed the historical
existence of Jesus. You do not find
in any records that any movement
emanated from the Jewish people
which aimed at a denial of the exis-
tence of Jesus. The Jew has never
been responsible for propagating that
idea of for its diffusion. On the con-
trary, that idea has come almost whol-
ly from writers and scholars with a
Christian background."

"It is unthinkable that people who
have come to love the teachings of
Jesus, to love His character and to
worship Him should not conceive a
certain feeling of affection, sympathy

and good-will for the people which
gave Jesus to the world. No matter
how much estrangement and discor-
diancy there has been in the past, the time
will come when Jesus must be the tie
that binds between Jews and Chris-
tians."

Last night's service was devoted to
the work of America's Good-Will
Union, which is striving to promote
good-will between Jews and Gentiles.
The pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. Morris
Kelvin, asked his "colleagues," Rabbi
Edward Lissman of the Riverside
Synagogue, to lead in prayer. The
Rev. Samuel Lawrence Hunt, director
of the Good-Will Union, spoke briefly
on the work of the union.

HOPEFUL FOR BELGIAN LOAN

Finance Minister Tells of Accord
Reached in London.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, April 11.—Finance Min-
ister Janssen, who is now in the Bel-
gian capital conferring with his col-
leagues in reference to private con-
versations with Anglo-American bank-
ers in London, this week, told a
newspaper man tonight that although
direct negotiations for a loan had not
begun, preparatory conversations had
been very hopeful and the trend of the
discussions encouraging.

"I spoke at length of the necessity
of obtaining a long term loan instead
of the three-year loan, which caused
great depreciation and a heavy fall of
the franc in Belgium," the Minister
said. "British financiers said they in-
tended to study with the fullest sym-
pathy a twenty-year loan, with an an-
nual sinking fund arrangement, and
I do not doubt its chances of suc-
cess will be great when negotiations
are resumed."

"The financiers have unanimously
told me, however, that if a long term
loan is to succeed it is necessary for
the Belgian Government and Belgian
bankers to reach a full understanding,
so that our country may give the im-
pression that we are all hitched to
the same wagon. This understanding
has been reached."

DIES IN DROP OFF PALISADES

Retired Business Man Falls 100
Feet—Boy Hurt Climbing.

John Brenner, 72 years old, was re-
ported missing from his home at 145
Twenty-eighth Street, North Bergen,
N. J., yesterday morning by his family.
Two hours later his body with virtu-
ally every bone broken was found at
the foot of the Palisades below Boul-
vard East at Thirty-third Street, about
five blocks from his home. There was
nothing to indicate whether he had
jumped or fallen. His family said he
had been in poor health.

The drop in about 100 feet at this
point. The body fell on a pile of
jagged rocks.

Brenner, a retired business man, is
survived by five children.
Climbing the Palisades opposite
Dyckman Street yesterday afternoon,
Frank Acersbuhl, 35 years old, of 100
Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, missed
his footing and fell fifteen feet to the
rocks at the bottom, fracturing his
skull. A motorist saw the accident,
picked the boy up and brought him to
Manhattan. At the Jewish Memorial
Hospital it was said last night that his
condition was serious.

THEATRE IS DESTROYED IN ASBURY PARK FIRE

Blaze Threatens Business Houses
and Lumber Yard—Damage
Is \$200,000.

Special to The New York Times.
ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 12.—
The Main Street Theatre, a vaudeville
and motion picture theatre, the largest
amusement house here, was destroyed
by fire shortly before midnight. Early
this morning flames were still billow-
ing from the burning building, threat-
ening adjoining business houses and
the Lewis Lumber Company's large
plant half a block away.

The whole of Asbury Park's fire-
fighting force, reinforced by men and
apparatus from half a dozen neigh-
boring communities, were concentrat-
ing their efforts in preventing the
flames from spreading.

The loss in the theatre fire is esti-
mated at \$200,000. Traffic on the Jer-
sey Central Railroad and also street
traffic in Main Street, was com-
pletely suspended. No loss of life has
been reported.

The fire was discovered by a passer-
by some time between 11 o'clock last
night and midnight. He turned in an
alarm and on the arrival of the Fire
Chief a request for help was sent to
other municipalities. The fire started
on the balcony floor and by the time
it was discovered and the flames ar-
rived the flames had gained such head-
way that it was seen the place was
doomed.

No performances or motion pictures
are allowed in Asbury Park on Sun-
days. The last performance was given
on Saturday evening when the film
"Desert Gold" was shown. After the
theatre was locked up for the night
no one is known to have been in the
place and it is believed that the fire
must have been smouldering through-
out Saturday night and Sunday so that
when the flames were seen late last
night the balcony was well ablaze.

The theatre is owned by Walter
Reade, who operates a chain of vaude-
ville and motion picture theatres in
New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio.
Directly opposite is the property of the
Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Associa-
tion. The building is a three-story
brick structure of modern type.

SURPLUS FREIGHT CARS UP.

Class I Railroads Report 246,549

In Good Repair on March 31.

Class I railroads on March 31 had
246,549 surplus freight cars in good
repair and immediately available for
service, the American Railway Associa-
tion reports. This was an increase
of 32,760 over the number on March 2.

Surplus coal cars in good repair
totalled 104,280, an increase of 24,720
within approximately a week, while
surplus box cars totalled 95,473, an in-
crease of 7,298 during the same period.
Reports also showed 23,940 surplus
stock cars, a decrease of 50 under the
number reported on March 22, while
surplus refrigerator cars totalled 12,514,
an increase of 315 compared with the
previous period. No car shortage is
reported in any section of the country.

WALLACH BROTHERS

489 FIFTH AVENUE at 42nd
Opposite the Public Library



Double-breasted tailored
coat of mannish lines in
striking shaded cloth, \$47

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PARIS SPONSOR
THE
TAILORED COAT

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WITH their smart lines
and their unusual, col-
orful fabrics, Hart Schaffner
& Marx tailored coats are a
delight to the fashionable
women who have never
worn them—and to those who
have. Value that's alluring.

[No charge for alterations]

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REMODELING FUR STORAGE 2% REPAIRING

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57th Street West

An Important Offering of
Spring Dresses

We have assembled a variety
of smart Spring types, for both
daytime and evening wear, to
offer at these very special prices:

Daytime Dresses

Frocks which cover a diversity
of immediate needs, from lunch-
con in town to the formal af-
ternoon reception, in chiffon,
crepe de chine or georgette, in-
cluding many imported French
dresses.

69.50

Evening Gowns

An unusual selection is offered
in models of individual and
distinguished design, represent-
ing the most fashionable eve-
ning types in the favored fab-
rics, for dancing or formal
evening occasions.

95.00

McCutcheon's

5th Avenue Telephone 49th Street
VANderbilt 5430

REGENT PRINTS

BIZARRE geometric figures, dots and
circles, stars, crescents, multi-color
stripes, block effects—there's almost no
end to the striking designs in Regent
Prints! And their grounds are either
light or dark.

The charming little miss, loves the
bright quaintness of Regent Prints for
her Spring play or school frocks. Her
older sister and mother find that these
prints make smart morning frocks for
informal wear in town and in the
country.

Made in England, Regent Prints are
staunchly durable and their gay colors
never run or fade. 36 inches wide.

75¢

a yard



Vogue Pattern
No. 2332

This model of youthful
chic shows a Regent
Print in a smart two-
piece frock. Vogue Pat-
terns and Notions are
on the Third Floor

KING ENDANGERS RUMANIAN CROWN

His Refusal to Dissuade Carol
From Abdication Is Declared
a Blow to the Dynasty.

UNIFYING FORCE IMPAIRED

Monarchy Is Shown as the Key
to Stability of the Nation,
Doubled in Size Since War.

ABUSES OF ROYAL POWER

Political Interference From the
Throne Is Factor in Situation of
Balkan Trouble Centre.

The political situation in Rumania, arising out of the abdication of Crown Prince Carol, is so important to the future stability of Southeastern Europe and has been the subject of so many contradictory reports that the New York Times recently sent a staff correspondent to Bucharest to study conditions there. The first of a series of articles from this correspondent is printed below. Other articles, continuing his observations, will follow in succeeding issues of the Times.

Special Correspondence of The New York Times.

BUCHAREST, March 30.—Facile explanations have been given for the abdication of Carol as Crown Prince of Rumania. To accept them is not to realize the full significance of his abdication. To realize what it means to Rumania is to ask not so much why Carol resigned, but why his resignation was accepted.

That is the all-important question. It has not been answered—it has not been clearly posed. It cannot be answered with certainty even now. To this day it remains an absorbing mystery.

The gravest reasons of State were urged against the acceptance of the Crown Prince's abdication. They were disregarded. There is good reason to believe that the Crown Prince might have been dissuaded. An offer, a guarantee to dissuade him, was made to the King. It was not accepted.

Decisive power was in the hands of the King. He used that power neither as a prudent King nor as a normal father. He used it not only to brush aside every effort to save the situation, but even to expose his country to a dynasty to dangers which, at worst, could have been avoided.

Facts Not Difficult to Prove.

These are the basic facts. They seem incredible. They require elucidation. They are not hard to prove, and in proving them Carol's abdication may be placed in its true perspective, as part of a situation making Rumania one of the worst trouble centres in the Balkans. But once proved, the solution of the mystery—why the King acted as he did—must be left to the reader's judgment.

Monarchy was established in Rumania and to it were accorded wider powers than usual in modern times in order that a country, overwhelmingly illiterate and with little political experience, might be assured one permanent stabilizing element above immature party politics. Those reasons still obtain today.

The great majority of the population remains illiterate. Rumania has made remarkable progress in the fifty years of her existence as an independent kingdom, but the experience of so short a period cannot be expected to wipe out the evil traditions of centuries of misrule by the Turks and the Phanariot Greeks to whom the Sultans, for a consideration, farmed out the country.

One of the few things upon which all Rumanians and foreign observers agree is that the country is not ripe for republican institutions.

Need to Consolidate Kingdom.

To these original reasons for monarchy, the war has added others of as great if not greater weight. The old kingdom has been more than doubled in size and population. The acquisition of these new territories has been recognized under duress, or not even recognized at all, by the powers formerly controlling the Balkans, respectively Hungary and Russia.

The primary problem of Rumania is to consolidate this new kingdom, threatened not only from without but subject from within to powerful disintegrating forces, arising from the different historical development of the Rumanians of the old kingdom and the new territories. History has repeatedly shown how strongly the institution of hereditary monarchy can

MUSSOLINI GREETED WITH ROYAL HONORS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

ab, rah, mah," accompanied the rumbling of desert drums and the monotonous rhythm of tomtoms. The procession itself depicted all the traditions of desert warfare of today and yesterday. Plus tanks, the most modern instruments of death.

There were "Meharisti," camel cavalry, whose mounts swept swiftly by, Arab high, Spahis, lancers astride their horses, and a desert salute of submission, as they passed Mussolini.

The final phase of the review featured native cavalrymen mounted on charge down the Via Zia, for the benefit of the French, who had been placed on a second floor balcony, waving their rifles and lances and giving the desert yell, they raced down the main street, which had been converted into an impromptu race course.

Meanwhile Arab performers, drawn up in a square in front of the Presidential music and dancing, recalling the streets of Cairo at American world's fairs.

Mussolini's Words to the Natives.
TRIESTE, April 11 (AP).—Benito Mus-

contribute to the unification of a country.

Moreover, the war, by leading to such reforms as the establishment of universal direct suffrage and the division of big estates among the peasants, has introduced forces which are bound inevitably to shift the centre both of political and economic gravity in Rumania.

It is essential that the years of the country be not stripped in making this hand to be controlled by a chaotically independent class and party. It is the only stable element in a situation whose very essence is its instability.

Ambiguity as to Royal Powers

Not only these factors, but also the extraordinary powers vested in the monarchy by custom and Constitution in Rumania, make it the key institution of the country. The Constitution itself is extremely ambiguous on the highly important point as to whether all power springs from the King or the people.

In the preamble the King approves of it with such phrases as "I confirm it with my royal and constitutional sanction," and "We approve and sanction what follows," as if it derives of his grace. On the other hand, Article 33 states that all the powers of the State emanate from the nation.

In practice, the Cabinet must have the confidence of the King rather than that of Parliament. No Government in Rumania has ever been overthrown by an adverse vote in Parliament. In 1919 the King overthrew the Cabinet of Alexander Vaida-Vasov despite the parliamentary majority which elections three months previous had given to it. He made General Averescu, who had only a handful of deputies in his party, Premier and dissolved Parliament. General Averescu then held elections and won an overwhelming majority. In 1922 this Parliament was dissolved and elections were held. Two leading minority parties, the Nationalists and the Peasants, and entrusted power to Ion Bratianu, leader of the Liberal Party, which then had eight deputies. Mr. Bratianu held elections and won a two-thirds majority in Parliament.

This is to say, then, that the decisive vote in a Rumanian election is the one cast by the King in choosing the man who holds the elections.

Monarchy Shaken by King's Act.

Obviously, under such conditions the monarchy is the strength of the weakness of Rumania, depending upon how the King exercises his prerogatives. Obviously, too, this situation makes control of, or at least ascendancy over, this institution of the monarchy an essential aim for every party.

On the other hand, the prestige of the monarchy depends upon the King remaining aloof and independent, playing no favorites, identifying the Crown with no party, no class and no section. Its stability, and its value as a permanent stabilizing influence, depends upon the smooth transmission of the Crown from King to adult Crown Prince. Regencies have the most frequently led to internal trouble in all kingdoms.

Not to do so, an adult Crown Prince is dangerous enough. To have one, and to make no effort to keep him, is worse. But for a King, past 60 and of weak health, who had already been accused of identifying himself with one section, one class and one party, to force, in a way bound to strengthen those charges, the acceptance of his son to abrogate his country, the substitution of a regency for a 4-year-old boy—thus to undermine in an immature and unconsolidated country, threatened both from within and without, at one stroke the two chief pillars of its key institution, the monarchy—that would seem madness indeed. That is precisely what has happened in Rumania.

NEW JERSEY EXPECTS BANNER FRUIT YEAR

Blossoms Slow in Appearing Seem
Safe From Frosts—Hard
Winter a Good Sign.

GLASSBORO, N. J., April 11.—Jersey's fruit crops are believed to be safe for this season, so far as late frosts and freezes are concerned. Not for many years have the blossoms been so late in appearing as this Spring.

Plum blossoms, the very first of all of the fruit trees to put on their Spring regalia, are scarcely yet showing color. At the present slow rate of development it will be close on to May before all of the other fruit trees are in full bloom. In some recent seasons peach orchards have been pink with blossoms at this time in April. This year the peaches and cherries will hardly be in bloom before another fortnight.

Fruit growers are sleeping much easier at night than when late frosts and freezing temperatures a year ago blighted their orchards. Smudge fires were kindled in many orchards last Spring in an effort to save part of the crop.

Large growers of peaches and apples in the lower counties say that the prospects are excellent for bumper crops of these fruits this year. They point out that there is usually lots of fruit after a long, hard winter, especially when there is a lot of snow. The orchard owners also believe that the winter has been severe enough this year to kill off many of the pests that have proved bothersome in recent years when the winters have been open. Pruning operations are now in full swing.

Mussolini, the Italian Premier, landed on the soil of Africa today with a message to the black and brown peoples of the most important colony belonging to the Kingdom of Italy. The message was:

"My voyage must not be interpreted as a mere administrative act, but as it is—an affirmation of the power of the Italian people, a manifestation of the force which originates in Rome and which extends from Rome to a glorious and triumphant littoral.

"Fascist Italian Tripoli! You represent here Italy, which is daily more prosperous and powerful. Rome carries the beacon lamp of strength to the shores of the African sea. No one can stop our inexorable will.

"You understand me more for what I have not said than for what I have said. Only this language is possible in Fascist style."

From the moment Mussolini, dressed in the uniform of an honorary corporal of the Fascist militia, stepped ashore under the eyes of scores of thousands of natives crowding the sea wall until having passed the Italian and native troops in review he delivered his message from the balcony of the Municipal Palace, the ceremony was indicative of Italy's power.

After the crowds of Arabians had been invited to step forward Mussolini spoke, each phrase being translated into Arabic. He said:

"Our great and august sovereign, whom God protects and the people love, has charged me to bring his salute to this land, which is forever Italian. I know you are obedient to the laws, and, being so, you will be protected today, tomorrow, always, by the King's just decrees.

"The King and the Government, of which I have the honor to be the representative, desire that this beloved land, which contains so many vestiges of Imperial Rome, shall be rich, prosperous and happy."

EDITOR SAYS DEAN CAUSED HIS OUSTING

Heller, City College Senior,
Blames F. B. Robinson for
Loss of Campus Post.

ACCUSATION IS DENIED

Head of Publication Board Asserts
Student Was Removed by Directors
After Editorial on Faculty.

Harry Heller, a senior at City College, who was removed from the editorship of The Campus, an undergraduate newspaper, following the publication of an editorial deciding the Faculty, blamed Frederick B. Robinson, Dean of the School of Business and Civic Administration, yesterday for his dismissal. Dean Robinson denied the charge, and Edward W. Stitt Jr., a lawyer, of 40 West Fortieth Street, President of the Campus Association, a body of graduates which owns the periodical, said the Campus Association dismissed the editor on its own initiative.

Heller was dismissed on March 27, one day after The Campus printed an editorial headed "Oracular Mysticism," in which an unnamed professor was quoted as saying that students should not, as they had requested, be allowed to attend Faculty meetings, because the "Faculty was entitled to privacy at its meetings. Its announcements should have an oracular mysticism." The editorial added that the Faculty "dressed" to permit students to attend the meetings for fear of appearing awkward and losing their professional dignity, "a quality," it added, "very useful to an inferior man," and concluded as follows:

"Oracular mysticism, then, is the only guard against appearing ridiculous that some professors possess. It is the only resource of those that cannot explain their conduct in terms of reason."

Heller said he had quoted Lewis Sayre Burchard, a professor of commercial law, who "saw nothing in the editorial that offered grounds for disciplinary action." He also said Dean Robinson had said he would not take action on the editorial, but on the same day, when Heller refused to remain silent about the Faculty denying permission to a member of the Social Problems Club to speak in a class room, Dean Robinson telephoned the Campus Association, complaining that the editor of The Campus was generally "undesirable."

"I never removed Mr. Heller from his position nor asked anybody else to remove him," said Dean Robinson. "Furthermore, the Faculty took no official notice of his insolent and impudent editorial."

Mr. Stitt said the Campus Association removed the editor on its own initiative after Heller had failed to observe an assurance made a week previously that he would be governed by "ordinary rules of decency." "We lost all confidence in the good judgment of Mr. Heller," which any college editor should have when the breach occurred, a few days after his reassurance," said Mr. Stitt. "The association felt it had made a mistake

in electing Mr. Heller in the first place and feared that his responsibility for the publication would be hampered should Mr. Heller continue to be its editor."

Professor Burchard said he had spoken to a Campus reporter, "under an express pledge of confidence," and denied he had said he saw no grounds for disciplinary action against the editor. He also said he considered the editorial "very insolent" and "very unfair to use my statement in the way Mr. Heller did."

Radio and Movies for Buses.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 11.—Radio programs in the daytime, and motion pictures at night, will entertain passengers on buses of the Philadelphia-Asbury Park Coach Company. It was announced today by Rudolph Reimann, President of the company. The motion pictures will be shown on a screen behind the driver's seat. All buses of the line will carry this equipment after June 1, it was said.

TUNNEL BRONX PARKWAY.

\$200,000 Project at Mount Vernon Will Divert Traffic From Its Streets.

One of the most important improvements now being carried out along the new Bronx River Parkway is the construction of an underground tunnel beneath Mount Vernon and Yonkers Avenue, at West Mount Vernon, so that parkway traffic will not have to cross those busy thoroughfares.

The construction work, which is being done under the direction of the Westchester County Park Commission, has stopped all traffic over Mount Vernon Avenue from the Harlem Station at West Mount Vernon to Webster Avenue, Yonkers, and all automobiles bound for Yonkers and Mount Vernon have to detour by the way of Railroad Avenue.

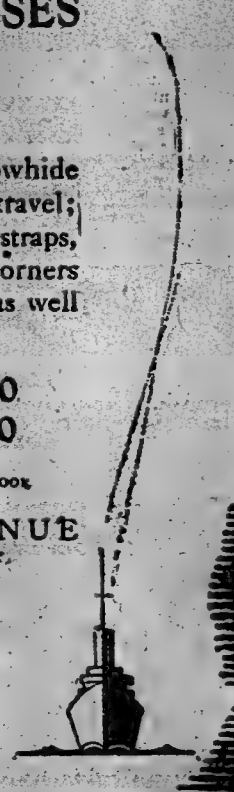
LUGGAGE COWHIDE CASES

Fourteen Inches
When Expanded

These extra large russet cowhide cases are ideal for foreign travel; made with two all around straps, two locks, well protected corners and handles on both ends as well as in front.

30 inch size . 56.00
32 inch size . 60.00

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SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE

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The Last Word in Complete Fur Storage SERVICE

Modern vaults on the premises—workrooms for remodeling on the premises—compressed air cleaning apparatus on the premises—willing attendants to take you through the vaults at any time and at a moment's notice!

FINE FURS deserve the best of care, and nowhere can they receive better care and attention than at Saks-Fifth Avenue. Once your furs are in our possession they are in absolute security—never leaving our building, whether they be left for storage only or for thorough remodeling.

Estimates Are Now Being Given
For Redesigning of Furs

This work will be done by expert furriers—men who have spent a lifetime specializing in this work. Telephone Plaza 4000—extension 342 or 343, for the most complete fur storage service in the City.

Presenting EIGHT KURZMAN VERSIONS OF THE FASHIONS THE SMART WORLD WEARS

The TAFFETA BANDED COAT—straight and slender in line, and wearing a colorful flower on the lapel. Navy and black. **\$95**

The TAILLEUR FROCK of NAVY CLOTH shows the new V-surplice closing, and a flattering white edge from neck to hem. This model also in black. **\$115**

The BELTED COAT of wool diagonal is in green or beige, with striped dyed lapin collar. **\$115**

CHIFFONS for EVENING flutter and swirl in a rosy cloud. The cape-back is cut in an unusual and effective manner. **\$65**

The CLASSIC TAILORED SUIT may be single or double-breasted. This one is of navy or black cloth. **\$75**

The FLAT CREPE FROCK has an unusual front drapery with cross-bar ruckings. Blue, green or beige. **\$85**

The DIAGONAL TUCKED COAT of beige or black cloth has a squirrel collar and a graceful pleated insert for fullness. **\$145**

The DRAPED EVENING GOWN is particularly smart for mature elegance. This chiffon model is in rose or blue. **\$145**



Women's and Misses'
Coat Salons
Second Floor

Women's and Misses'
Dress Salons
Third Floor

Kurzman

IMPORTER
FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

AVEDON

TODAY!

WOMEN'S COATS

At Two Specialized Prices

\$49.75 **\$79.75**

At \$79.75—dress and town coats of cashmere, charmeen, satin or moire, smartly trimmed with ermine, squirrel or leopardine.

At \$49.75—simply tailored coats—pleated, straight-line and cape models with full squirrel collars. In charmeen, twill or faille silk.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET



URGES THE DEFEAT OF LAUSANNE TREATY

Senator King Tells Bishop Manning in Letter Turks Are Not to Be Trusted.

SAYS ARMENIA IS IGNORED

He Suspects in Movement to Ratify a Scheme to Borrow Money Here.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 11.—Defeat of the Lausanne treaty between Turkey and the United States, now pending before the Senate for ratification, is vigorously urged by Senator William H. King of Utah, in a letter to Bishop William T. Manning of New York, made public tonight by the senator, who contends America has nothing to gain and much to lose from the treaty.

"I think the treaty we are asked to ratify," said Senator King, "a most ignominious one. I do not forget the bitter criticism of the treaty signed in England and made by Lloyd George and Earl Asquith in my presence when I was in London last July."

Senator King declared in his letter that Turkey had violated the separate Lausanne treaty which she made with Great Britain, Italy, France and other powers and instead of according the immunities promised Christians in that treaty was following a course that would compel them to leave Turkey.

"Turkey," he said, "is violating the treaty she made with the other powers who are at her very door. Why should there be an expectation of her observing the terms of a treaty negotiated with the United States—a nation thousands of miles away?"

The senator's letter reads:

April 7, 1926.
Bishop William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York City, N. Y.

My dear Bishop Manning:

I am in receipt of a protest signed by you and 110 Bishops in which are set forth various reasons against the ratification by the Senate of the Lausanne treaty.

I am very glad to receive the protest and to know that you and so many eminent prelates have voiced opposition to a treaty which takes no cognizance of solemn promises made, and in deed to the cries of a race which has suffered a thousand wrongs.

I was in Turkey last summer and also traveled through the Near East. I found unanswerable arguments against the treaty, and returned to the United States more determined than ever to do what I could to defeat it. Turkey is still Oriental. Kemal Pasha is making gestures toward the West, but he is still under the influence of the East. He is regarded by millions of Moslems as the leader of a great pan-Islamic movement.

This movement, of course, contemplates the recrudescence of a militant Mohammedanism for the purpose of crushing Christianity in the Near East and in Moslem countries. There are reasons being urged by a few persons engaged in trade and by a few teachers and missionaries in Constantinople—the former so that it will aid them in their commercial relations with Turkey—for ratification of the treaty. In my opinion this claim is unfounded. I found that the Americans were obtaining more than their share of the limited trade being carried on between Turkey and other nations and their nationals.

Says Teachers Want to Remain.
American business men were having less difficulty in their commercial transactions with the Turks than were the nationals of some countries who were signatories to the European Lausanne treaty. I shall make but little comment as to the attitude of some American teachers whom I encountered in Turkey. Some had been there for many years and felt somewhat out of touch with America and wanted to remain. That is entirely natural.

The Turkish authorities constantly impressed them with the advantage which would result if the pending treaty were ratified, and intimations were not lacking that the new foreign schools might not be permitted to continue unless the treaty were ratified.

In my opinion the schools will either be closed or they will be Turkified. Christianity will not be taught and Turkish teachers will take the place of other teachers. Little by little the schools will be converted into Turkish schools and supported as far as possible by American contributions. In my opinion the Christian nations in the Balkans, particularly Greece and Bulgaria, would be better fields for American schools than in Turkey; and Syria and Palestine offer

better opportunities for fine work by Christian schools than Turkey. The treaty which will ask us to ratify ignores the Armenian security. It ratifies the partitioning of Armenia, repudiates the treaty of Sevres and in making war upon the Armenian State in conjunction with the Bolsheviks; a State which had been recognized by the United States, as well as by the United States as well as by the United States.

Points to Armenia.
Armenia was a Christian State hundreds of years ago. It was a Christian outpost and maintained itself as a Christian State against Mongolian invasion until after the fall of Constantinople. During the dark and tragic years, when the Armenians were under the cruel rule of the Turks, they did not deny the faith, and though hundreds of thousands of them were ruthlessly murdered the race was not destroyed.

One of the objectives of the World War was the restoration of Armenia and by the United States, was a free and independent Armenian State which was to be preserved and protected by the Christian nations until its stability was assured. The Treaty of Sevres sought to redeem the Armenian dream. President Wilson was called upon by the allied nations to delimit the western boundaries of the Armenian State. This he did and the allied nations approved by Turkey and the allied nations got their promises, the sufferings of the Armenians and their heroic conduct during the World War.

The Turks dictated the Lausanne Treaty, and the Allies, including the United States, signed a humiliating treaty.

The Lausanne Treaty, which was signed by France, Italy and other European nations, affords no protection to the Christian minorities in Turkey. The same is true of the treaty which we are asked to ratify. It is true that most of the Christians have been driven from Turkey or have been killed.

300,000 Christians in Constantinople.
There are in Constantinople approximately 300,000 Christians, principally of Hellenic and of Armenian descent. Under the Lausanne Treaty Turkey and Great Britain, Italy, France and other powers, these Christians in Constantinople were to have all the immunities and rights that Turkish subjects enjoyed. But Turkey has violated this treaty and is pursuing a course which will compel the Christians to abandon that country.

Nor do the Lausanne treaties give any protection to the thousands of Christian women and children scattered through Asia Minor in the homes of Turks.

Turkey is violating the treaty which she made with the other powers who are at her very door. Why should there be an expectation of her observing the terms of a treaty negotiated with the United States—a nation thousands of miles away. A few business men and the Turkish Government are carrying on an extensive propaganda in the United States to secure recognition of Turkey as a nation. Turkey wants to borrow money and she hopes that the ratification of the Lausanne treaty will enable her to negotiate a loan in the United States. I think the treaty we are asked to ratify a most ignominious one. I do not forget the bitter criticisms of the treaty signed by England made by Lloyd George and Earl Asquith in my presence when I was in London last July.

I hope the treaty will be defeated. America has nothing to gain from the treaty and, in my opinion, she has much to lose.

With assurances of high regard, I am,

Faithfully yours,

WILLIAM H. KING.

HAITI ELECTS TODAY.

Borno Expected to Be Retained as President.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 11 (AP).—The Republic of Haiti, which has been under the wing of the United States since 1915, when American marines took control of the situation after President Sam had been assassinated, will hold its twenty-seventh Presidential election tomorrow. It will be the third election since the American intervention. Local opinion is agreed that President Louis Borno is virtually certain of re-election. The President will not be elected by popular vote, but by a Council of State, consisting of twenty-one members appointed by the present senate and subject to removal by him. This circumstance has led to many criticisms by opposition parties, who contend it is a method of perpetuating the control of the Executive in office.

In the 108 years previous to American intervention, Haiti had twenty-four Presidents. Seventeen of them were deposed by revolutions, and two were murdered. The other five died in office, one, it is said, by poison, one in an explosion in the national palace, and one on the eve of his overthrow by revolutionists. Only two of the twenty-four were allowed to retire peacefully from office.

The three chief candidates in tomorrow's election are President Borno, Constantin Mayard, who retired as Councillor of State on the election of President Borno in 1922, and Louis Roy, a former Minister of Public Works.

INCREASE ACCIDENT INSURANCE RATES

Underwriters Raise Average Level in Industrial Field 10% for the Country.

NEW YORK SCALE UP 84%

Advance in the Number of Claims Cited by National Bureau—New Schedule in Effect Today.

The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters announced yesterday an increase in rates, effective today, for manufacturers and contractors' public liability insurance, covering legal liability from accidental personal injuries suffered by members of the public. Manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying operations, contracting and erecting work, operation of railroad and vessels, stevedoring and freight handling, and operating of public utilities are the chief rates involved.

The average level of rates for the country as a whole is increased 10 per cent. That in territory A (Greater New York and Missouri) is increased 84 per cent; territory B (New York State outside of Greater New York, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Tennessee) 28 per cent; territory C (Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Minnesota, North and South Carolina) 2 per cent; and territory D (the rest of the country) 13 per cent.

History Teachers to Hear Baldwin.
Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 11.—The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, has accepted an invitation to speak at the opening here of the Anglo-American Conference of History Teachers and Teachers of History on July 15 at the invitation of the University of London.

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926



The Season's Best Fabrics in Women's Coats

\$97.50

Satin, faille, rep and charmeen—favorite fabrics of spring—in a collection of women's coats that includes all the best silhouettes of the season. Collars of mink, fox and squirrel add a soft touch. The Vionnet copy sketched is only one of an unusual group at this price. Greens, tans, navy blue and black.

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

An Unusual Collection of Women's Gowns

\$45

Gowns for dinner, for dancing, and for all evening wear. That sketched, a chiffon gown in cornflower blue, rose or green, with smart cape back, is one of a large assortment at the same price. An assortment that includes both French and American gowns for all occasions.

MODERATE PRICE DRESS SHOP
THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
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Silk Lingerie

Specially Priced

\$4.95 and \$9.75

Crepe de Chine—an excellent heavy quality—fashions these attractive styles in lingerie, embroidered in a flower design, with a net center and trimmed with Val lace.

Unusual Values—

Night gowns \$9.75 Envelope step-ins \$4.95
Vest and Drawers, each \$4.95

SECOND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

FOKKER NOT TO FLY YET.

Has No Present Plans for Transatlantic Air Trip, Investor Says.

Current 1926 of The New York Times.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, April 11.—Quintessen today concerning a report that he was building an airplane which he intended to fly to New York, the noted Dutch aviator, Fokker, said today that for the present he had no plan to try crossing the Atlantic by airplane since the machine which he had built for that purpose had been sold to the Wilkins polar expedition.

He made this statement during a demonstration at the Amsterdam aerodrome with his new three-engine passenger plane F.V. This new machine has aroused widespread interest and the British government has ordered one like it. It has three 500 H. P. motors which, while flying, are to be used only at two-thirds their capacity. The plane, it is said, is constructed in such a way that it will never have to make a forced landing. It is also said that the fire danger is practically eliminated since the petrol tanks are placed under the wings.

SUNDAY WORK BARRED.

Contract for Salem County (N. J.) Road Contains This Stipulation.

HANCOCK'S BRIDGE, N. J., April 11.—No Sunday work is to be permitted in the construction of new highways in Salem County, under the pretext of "emergency work" by contractors. A novel provision has been made in the first road contract for the current year, which will be in force on the Salem-Hancock's Bridge Road. Work will start soon on the construction of this road. A little more than three miles will be paved at a cost of \$44,000.

The contract provides that the work must be completed within a specified number of days, but the freeholders have emphasized that there is to be no Sunday work on the road under any circumstances.

BEST & CO.

Fifth Avenue at 35th St.—N. Y.
165 Regent Street, London

Today—Complete Showing of

THE NEW SPRING SUITS FOR SPORT AND COUNTRY WEAR

for men and young men

FOUR PIECES
WITH LONG TROUSERS
AND PLUS-SIX KNICKERS

50.00
Exceptional



THESE versatile suits are in great demand at this season, and Best's features an unusual collection of them in the rough woolen tweeds now considered smartest, and in the English-type colors, lightish tans and grays.

The sack coat is a conservative three button model—the knickers are full cut and roomy, an exclusive Best feature.

SIZES 34 TO 44

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

New Morning Dresses

of Silk Broadcloth

\$15

Simple, becoming styles like that sketched on the left—easy to slip into and easy to launder, in striped and plain silk broadcloth.

Crepe de Chine

Morning Frocks

\$19.75

An excellent quality crepe de Chine made in delightful, youthful styles. Striped: tan, green, rose or black on white. Plain colors: coral, copenhagen blue, peach and navy blue. Sketched right.

SECOND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

WHEN CHILDREN GIVE A PARTY

Serve Runkomats. You will gain unbounded popularity as a hostess, for children love the "Runkomats" taste. Just add a tablespoonful of Runkomats to each glass of cold milk and mix in a shaker. It is instantly dissolved and ready to use. A delicious refreshment, nourishing and easily digested. Ask your grocer for Runkomats and see what a satisfying drink you can make at home.

AUCTION SALES

GRAND MORTGAGE SALE
15-ROOM HOUSE
BY ORDER OF
Mrs. Ida Eiken, Mortgagee
Mar. 8, 1926, Auctioneer
WILLI. KELLY
Today at 11 A. M. at
52 West 95th St.
PRIVATE RESIDENCE
Entire contents of house and
FURNITURE & FURNISHINGS
Also Many Old Plates
A rare opportunity for those seeking to
acquire apartments, furniture, house
Decorations—Do not fail to attend this sale.

TO CLOSE ESTATE
A
"NO LIMIT"
AUCTION
OF
MACHINERY
AND
TOOLS
April 14th, at Newark, N. J.
Good for
FREE CIRCULAR
HERBERT "ACTION" SEGAL
Auctioneer
200 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

**Opens in
New York
TODAY**

Wanamaker WEEK

Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts.

Formerly A. T. Stewart

Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

8 News Pages

handed to you as you enter
the store give full details of the
280 Golden Specials

Golden Specials all Over the Store Commemorating 65 Years of Service

From the Founder's Writings

Merchandise Guaranteed
"The quality of the goods will be guaranteed."

JUNE 1, 1861

Money Back

"Any article that does not fit well, is not the proper color or quality, does not please the folks at home, or for any reason is not perfectly satisfactory, should be brought back at once, and if it is returned as purchased within ten days, we will refund the money. It is our intention always to give value for value in every sale we make, and those who are not pleased with what they buy do us a positive favor to return the goods and get the money back."

JANUARY 27, 1866

Fullest Satisfaction

"We guarantee fullest satisfaction or money refunded."

OCTOBER 11, 1869

Straightforward Advertising

"1. We advertise what we have for sale.
"2. We have for sale what we advertise.
"3. The people come to see that it is so.
"4. The people buy because they are pleased with the guarantee we make.
"5. The people are satisfied that they get full value for the money they leave with us and they come again and send their friends."

SEPTEMBER, 1873

(Signed)
John Wanamaker

SILK CREPES

\$1.90 yard for \$2.95 to \$3.85 silk crepes. Surplus yardage, some slightly imperfect. Smart new colorings and black.

\$2.90 yard for \$4.50 flat crepe. Black and the important new shades.

Street Floor, Old Building

DRESS FABRICS

\$1 yard for \$1.85 to \$2.75 cotton and rayon fabrics—French voiles, rayon, silk and cotton.

\$4.90 yard for \$6.50 to \$8.50 imported tweed, homespuns, Kashmirs.

Street Floor, Old Building

MISSSES' SILK FROCKS

\$25 and \$35 for \$32.50 to \$59.50 silk frocks. 17 models, one and two-piece styles, in Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, crepe Roma, printed chiffon and crepes.

Second Floor, Old Building

SPORTS FROCKS

\$29.50 for \$39.50 to \$75 sports frocks from France. In ten models. Knitted sport coats are \$29.50.

Sports Shop, First Floor, Old Building

WOMEN'S SILK FROCKS

\$37 for \$45 to \$69.50 frocks of silk crepe, silk prints, Georgette crepe with tulle. From sizes 33½ to 62½. For daytime, dinner and dance.

Second Floor, Old Building

MISSSES' COATS

\$39 and \$59 for \$49 to \$98 grades. Satin lined with cashmere. Black satin with a little cape. Kashmir cloth. Fine twill. Many, many styles in all sizes, from 14 to 20 years. The new street colors. Some with squirrel collars.

Second Floor, Old Building

WOMEN'S COATS

\$48 and \$68 for the \$58 to \$95 grades. 14 distinctive fashions, many with fur. Reproduced in woollens and silks.

Second Floor, Old Building

WOMEN'S SUITS

\$29.50 for the \$45 grade. In tweed only. Tailored in our own workrooms. Grays, blues, tans and oxfords. Sizes 36 to 44.

PARIS ENSEMBLES

\$55 for the \$110 grade. Frock with a reversible coat. Soft Kashmir woollens combined with crepe de chine.

Second Floor, Old Building

MILLINERY

\$9.85 for \$12.50 to \$16.50 crocheted straw hats—the furore of Paris and New York. Close fitting as well as larger hats. Pleats at the side or back. Rounded crowns, draped crowns. Fine Italian straw. In blue, black, gray, green, beige, bois de rose, red and brown.

Second Floor, Old Building

FOX SCARFS

\$42 for the \$50 to \$60 grades. Pointed fox. From 36 to 48 inches long; soft and deeply furled.

Second Floor, Old Building

ANATOMIK SHOES

One-fifth Less During Wanamaker Week

For Women: Oxfords, \$10 for the \$12.50 grade; \$11.20 for the \$14 grade; \$12.50 for the \$16 grade. One-strap pumps, \$12.50 for the \$16 grade. Two-strap pumps, \$12.80 for the \$16 grade; \$14.50 for the \$18 grade. High shoes, \$11.20 and \$12.50 for the \$14 and \$16 grades.

For Children: Oxfords, \$5.50 to \$8.20 for the \$7.50 to \$10.25 grade (according to size). High shoes, \$4.40 to \$8.50 for the \$5.50 to \$10.75 grades (according to size). First Floor, Old Building

For Men: Oxfords, \$10 for the \$12.50 grade. High shoes, \$11.20 for the \$14 grade. High shoes, \$8.40 for the \$10.50 grade. First Floor, New Building

WOMEN'S SHOES

\$8.45 for the \$11 to \$14 grades. Strap pumps in patent leather, tan calfskin, black calfskin or simulated ostrich. All combined with other leathers. Sandals in patent leather.

First Floor, Old Building

SLIPPER BUCKLES

\$4.85 for the \$6 to \$10 grades. \$12 for the \$14 to \$20 grades. Cut steel. Overstock of an importer who brought them from Paris.

First Floor, Old Building

LINGERIE

Envelope and step-in drawers at \$1.45 and nightgowns and pajamas at \$1.90 for the \$1.95 and \$2.95 grades. Voile in pastel shades with lace trimmings. Two-tone ribbons.

Third Floor, Old Building

COSTUME SLIPS

\$5.50 for \$7.50 grades. Silk, either tailored or lace trimmed. Navy blue, black and many colors.

Petticoat Shop, Third Floor, Old Building

STAMPED FROCKS

\$1.65 and \$1.95 for \$2.65 and \$2.85 grades. Semi-made frocks of English voile stamped in charming patterns. For girls 12 to 16 at \$1.65. For sizes 36 to 42 at \$1.95.

First Floor, Old Building

CRETONNE PILLOWS

48c for the 60c grade.

First Floor, Old Building

PARIS TUNICS

\$9.25 to \$37.50 for the \$18.75 to \$75 grades. Sheer Georgette crepe beaded in self or contrasting tones. Evening colors and black.

Street Floor, Old Building

SILK OVERBLOUSES

\$7.85 for the \$10.75 to \$14.75 grades. Sample blouses of a leading maker. Perfectly tailored with many smart details. Sizes 34 to 42.

First Floor, Old Building

HANDKERCHIEFS

For Women: \$1.25 dozen for the \$1.50 dozen grade. Fine white Irish linen. Sold only in dozen lots.

25c each for the 40c grade. White or colored linen.

For Men: \$2 dozen for the \$3 grade. Soft white linen.

25c each for the 50c grade. White Irish linen with woven borders.

50c each for the 75c grade. White linen from Paris.

Street Floor, Old Building

WOMEN'S GLOVES

\$1.95 for the \$3.50 grade. Kidskin with cuffs, in many variations.

\$2.45 for the \$3.50 grade. Kidskin or suede slip-ons.

60c for \$1 grade. Fabric slip-ons. Washable.

Street Floor, Old Building

SILK ROBES

\$3.95 for \$4.95 mannish silk robes. Ideal for negligee or beach robe.

\$9.75 for \$11.75 changeable satin breakfast coats in pastel shades.

Negligee Shop, Third Floor, Old Building

CORSETS

\$7.75 for \$10 to \$15 Gossard corsets in 5 wrap-around models. 28 to 40 inch waists.

\$9.75 for \$15 to \$30 Gossard one-piece models. 29 to 40 inch waists.

Third Floor, Old Building

SMOCKS

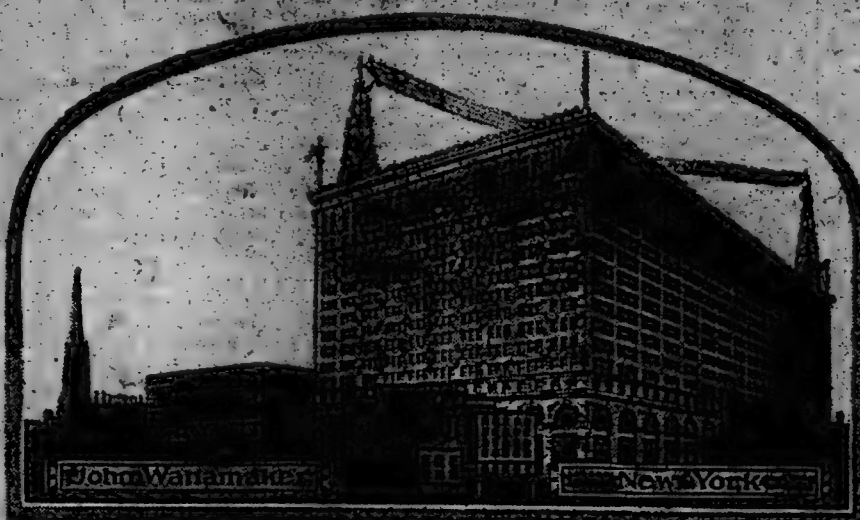
\$1.55 for \$1.85 linens cover-all smocks, in sizes 32 to 42.

First Floor, Old Building

HOME FROCKS

\$5.50 for \$7.50 rayon frocks in 6 models. Sizes 36 to 46.

Third Floor, Old Building



John Wanamaker, founded in 1861; A. T. Stewart, founded in 1823; united as John Wanamaker New York 1896, enlarged with the new Wanamaker buildings in 1908 and 1925—a hundred and three years of dynamic growth.

RENEWAL TIME for Everybody and Everything

Blossoms • buds • leaves • flowers
grass—everything and everybody that's alive thrills with the touch of the new—as Nature awakes.

Particularly after the hard winter just closed.

Something new to wear.
Something new for the home.
Something new to give a friend.
Something new for the kiddies.

You may have all these in Wanamaker Week at a much lower price.

We went into the market—AFTER the Easter season, in many instances, when prices are lower—procured concessions by large buying—but took only Wanamaker grade merchandise.

For this is Wanamaker Week—celebrating Wanamaker service and good-will—and offering new merchandise at far below Wanamaker prices.

Practically every section of the store contributes its best offering—Golden Specials that MUST be the best buy of the season.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Beginning Today, Closing Saturday April 17

CHILDREN'S COATS

\$7.75 for the \$10 to \$12 grades. Many kinds, from the double-breasted to one with tiny circular cape. Tweeds, twill, flannel and chevrons. Sizes 1 to 6.

\$1.95 for the \$2.95 to \$4.95 hats of lightweight straw.

Third Floor, Old Building

GIRLS' COATS

\$12 for the \$19.75 to \$29.75 grades. Navy blue and many colors in various woolen fabrics for miss 6 to 16.

Second Floor, Old Building

CHILDREN'S FROCKS

\$1.75 for \$2.75 grades. For miss 2 to 6. Sheer voiles, beautifully hand finished.

\$1.75 for \$3.95 creepers. Reproductions of a recent French importation. Sizes 1 to 3; in chambray, chinzo or prints.

\$1.95 for \$3.95 straw hats in many colors, including navy blue.

Third Floor, Old Building

BOYS' SUITS

\$12.50 for \$17.50 4-piece suits in all-wool casimères, single and double breasted models. Coat, vest, 2 pairs Sizes 8 to 17 years.

\$23.50 for \$30 grade. Youth's blue cheviot suit with two pairs long trousers. Sizes 32 to 38.

Third Floor, Old Building

BOYS' SHOES

\$2.95 and \$3.65 for \$5 and \$5.50 shoes with ad-wear process soles. High lace shoes of tan calfskin with soles of oak tanned leather. Reinforced by this patented process. Sizes 10 to 13½. \$2.95; sizes 1 to 6, \$3.65. C and D widths.

First Floor, Old Building

TOILET GOODS

\$4.95 for \$6.50 toilet sets of simulated pearl on amber celluloid—hair brush, mirror and comb.

\$1 for \$5 hand mirrors in simulated pearl, shell or ivory on amber celluloid.

\$1.50 for \$2.50 imported china dolls. One filled with a pound of bath-crystals; one with dusting powder and a puff.

\$1 for \$1.50 powder bowls with puffs. Pressed glass with velours puff.

25c for 50c toilet bottles of optic glass.

Street Floor, Old Building

NOTIONS

"Sonja" hair nets, single mesh, 25c dozen for the 50c grade.

"Penela" hair nets, double mesh, 50c dozen for the \$1 grade.

NOTE—Either of these nets may be had in cap or fringe styles and in blonde, three shades of brown, auburn or black.

Cretonne garment protectors, 85c for the \$1.25 grade.

Cretonne shoe pockets—with eight pockets, 75c for the \$1 grade; with twelve pockets, 85c for the \$1.25 grade.

Imported solid steel scissors and shears—4½ to 7½ inches long—58c for the 75c to \$1.25 grades.

Wanamaker dress shields, 5 pairs for \$1, for the 27c to 33c grades.

Street Floor, Old Building

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

For Women:—\$1.25 for \$1.65 to \$1.85 fine-top silk stockings.

\$1.55 for \$1.95 to \$2.95 all-over silk stockings.

75c for \$1 silk-and-rayon stockings.

\$1.95 for \$2.50 to \$3 glove silk vests and step-ins.

\$2.95 for \$3.50 to \$5 glove silk bloomers, union suits and step-ins.

65c for \$1 and \$1.25 knitted and athletic underwear.

Third Floor, Old Building

For Children:—55c for \$1 to \$1.50 cotton-and-lisle underwear.

55c for 85c to \$1.95 silk stockings and socks.

For Men:—\$1.45 for \$1.95 fancy cotton golf hose.

55c for 85c to \$1 rayon-and-lisle socks.

85c for \$1.15 to \$1.25 athletic union suits.

Street Floor, New Building

WOMEN'S WATCHES

\$19.50 for the \$30 grade. 14-karat white gold wrist watches with 15 jewel movements.

MEN'S WATCHES

\$100 for the \$150 grade. 14-karat green gold. Waltham, Colonial or Riverside movements.

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ORIENTAL RUGS

\$5.50 for \$9.50 Anatolian mats.

\$18 for \$25 and \$29 Beloochistan rugs.

\$29 for \$38 to \$48 Persian Mosoul and Beloochistan rugs.

\$46 for \$75 Persian and Caucasian hall strips.

\$38 for \$56 Persian Mosoul rugs.

\$245 for \$325 to \$425 Persian Serapi and Asia Minor rugs.

\$179 for \$275 and \$325 Chinese rugs.

\$95 to \$550 for \$150 to \$850 room-size Chinese rugs.

\$75 to \$125 for \$125 to \$2,000 room-size Oriental rugs.

MODERN RUGS

\$98.50 for \$145 grade 9x12 worsted wilton rugs.

\$95 for \$185 grade 8.

WANTS ELASTICITY IN LETTING IN ALIENS

Commissioner Hull Says Laws
Should Be Altered for Humane
Interpretation.

PANKEN ASKS LIBERALISM

Says Inflow of Adult Workers Has
Made America and Declines
Export of Capital.

Amendment of the immigration laws to permit of a more humane elasticity was urged yesterday afternoon by Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, who addressed the seventeenth annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at Public School 62, Hester and Essex Streets.

"Our present immigration laws," said Mr. Hull, "are a medley of afterthoughts, for, since the Chinese Exclusion act of 1882, many have been passed and not one has been repealed." Mr. Hull called the laws a conflicting mass, and a trouble to courts that were forced to interpret their exact and collective meaning.

Advocating the admission of fathers and mothers of American citizens without regard to quotas, Mr. Hull said it would be an act of mercy to permit entry of such parents "before they are dead."

"Artists and skilled artisans should be of use to American industry and be brought in outside the quota," Mr. Hull continued. "Ten to twenty thousand of such people a year would benefit the United States. We could assimilate them with ease and with no danger to our civilization."

While making his suggestions, Mr. Hull repeated two or three times that he favored the present immigration laws "in the main," but could not see the advantageous difference between 150,000 immigrants a year and 175,000. The figure, he said, should be elastic to care for the special cases that literally cried for recognition.

John L. Bernstein, President of the Aid Society, which is known here more briefly as HIAS, delivered the annual message. He asked for the passage of bills introduced into Congress by Senator James W. Wadsworth and Representative Nathan D. Peltus that provided for the granting of non-quota visas to close relatives of citizens and declarants.

President Bernstein spoke of the "malignant" condition of Jewish immigrants in Cuba and South America and described the help extended by HIAS to the Jewry of Europe.

While Mr. Hull was making his plea for a humanitarian lightening of the immigration laws, Judge Jacob Panken, speaking at the Naturalization Aid League just across Chatham Square at 175 East Broadway, was expressing similar opinions. Judge Panken called for "a more liberal immigration policy."

"Immigrants are mostly adults," said Judge Panken, "and America is what she is because of the 31,000,000 adults who have entered this country fully equipped to make use of their strength in the development of our economic power. The nations of the world have contributed to the wealth of America."

Restraint of immigration, in the opinion of Judge Panken, meant a de-

plorable outflow of American capital to foreign lands. "In twelve years," he said, "American capital invested in other countries has increased six-fold. The emigration of capital progresses permanent unemployment," he concluded.

WOMAN CAPTURES INTRUDER

Clings to Him in Spite of Blows
Until Policemen Arrive.

Captured by a determined young woman, who clung to him in spite of blows, Joseph Cohen, 33 years old, of 147 Essex Street, Manhattan, was held in \$25,000 bail by Magistrate Short in Bridge Plaza Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on charges of assault and robbery. He will be further examined in court April 13.

The complainant was Miss Augusta Miletz, 23 years old, who told the police that she answered the doorbell at her home at 376 Kasp Street, Brooklyn, Saturday night to find four men who said they represented the Furriers' Union and wanted to consult her father, Jacob Miletz. But upon being admitted, she said, the men began to ransack the house, taking \$50 in cash and two diamond rings valued at \$500 each. The young woman said they knocked the instrument from her hands when she tried to telephone to a police station.

When they started out of the house, however, she grabbed one of them and held on to him desperately in spite of the fact that he punched her in the face, she said. Her screams brought Patrolman Louis Merkle of the Cuyler Street Station, and the man was arrested.

RAIN HALTS CADET PARADE.

Annual West Point Event Is Put Off
Until Next Sunday.

Special to The New York Times.
WEST POINT, April 11.—Soggy earth on the parade grounds of the Military Academy, due to the recent rains, prevented the first annual parade of cadets today, which had been arranged by order of Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart and the gala event went over for one week.

There are now 1,011 cadets on the rolls.

Hundreds of automobile tourists from New York City and elsewhere are planning to motor to West Point for the parade over the new scenic highway along the east side of the Hudson above Peekskill and across the new Peekskill-Bear Mountain bridge.

Major C. B. Hodges, new cadet commandant, who will succeed General Stewart in that detail, is due here on Thursday. Major W. E. Dods of the Academy is acting cadet commandant. The cadet enrolment is 150 short of the full complement allowed by Congress, but it will be raised to the maximum within three months.

CITY BREVITIES.

Major Gen. John P. O'Bryan of the Transatlantic Commission will be the principal speaker at the Community Parade, arranged for the Memorial Day celebration at Mount Kisco.

Lawson Purdy, General Director of the Charity Organization Society, which is endeavoring to raise \$100,000 for its work on behalf of 2,500 indigent families, announced yesterday that \$119,000 had been obtained. The remainder was urgently needed, he said.

Forty members of the Torrey Botanical Club inspected the William Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research at Yonkers yesterday, led by Dr. William Crocker, director of the institute. A demonstration of "ultra-photography" was given by Dr. William J. Youde.

The League for Political Education announced yesterday that Mayor Walter would address its annual luncheon meeting Friday, April 23, at the Astor. Others scheduled to speak include William Lyons Phelps, Clarence Pollock, Fannie Hurst, Mrs. John T. Pratt and the Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.

The Ladies of Charity of St. John the Evangelist Roman Catholic Church and the St. Vincent de Paul Society of the same church will hold their joint entertainment and reception tonight at Terrace Garden in East Fifty-eighth Street.

VICTIM OF RAIL CRASH IN BROOKLYN DIES

Another Death Probable From
Long Island Wreck—Two Held
on Homicide Charges.

Anthony Baul, 50 years old, of 300 Hale Avenue, Jamaica, died yesterday in St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn, from injuries received late Saturday night when a Long Island Railroad work train crashed into a six-car passenger train at the Nostrand Avenue station in Brooklyn.

At Baul's home last night his two youngest children, Florence, 10 years old, and Nicholas, 3, were wondering when their father would come with the piece of cake he had promised them when he left for his work Sat-

urday morning. They did not know he was dead. The widow, 52, has an oldest daughter, Florence, 17 years old, now.

Mrs. Baul said she and her husband had experienced a great deal of misfortune lately. Only recently he had been forced to allow a \$1,000 life insurance policy to lapse because of lack of funds. Baul will be buried on Wednesday. Funeral services will be held at St. Rita's Roman Catholic Church, Atlantic Avenue and Essex Street. Interment will be in St. John's Cemetery.

In St. Mary's Hospital Edward Novak, 25 years old, of 3,623 114th Street, Richmond Hill, is in a critical condition with a fractured spine. It was feared last night that he, too, would die.

Walter Thompson, conductor of the work train, and Bernard Krump, foreman of a gang of laborers employed on it, who were arrested a few hours after the crash on the order of District Attorney Dodd, were arraigned before Magistrate Howard Dale in the Gates Avenue Court and held in \$3,000 bail each on technical charges of homicide.

More than fifty persons were injured in the crash, but all except Baul and Novak were able to leave for their homes after receiving treatment from ambulance doctors. Baul was pinned in the wreckage when the first and second cars of the passenger train were telescoped, and it took firemen and policemen working with acetylene torches, hooks and axes almost two hours to extricate him. He received the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church from Father William McLaughlin of St. Gregory's Church while the rescuers worked.

The Brooklyn Children's A & S Society has helped nearly 750,000 children in the three score years of its existence, Arthur E. Weisman, Director of the society, says in the sixtieth annual report, made public yesterday. The society was originally founded to take care of Civil War veterans. During the past year it aided 9,919 persons, chiefly children.

IN DRIVE FOR NEW PHONES.

Woodstons (N. J.) Githum Tire of
"Mr. Bell's Original Invention."
Special to The New York Times.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., April 11.—Telephone men here have adopted a novel method to call attention to their need for improved service. Repeated suggestions that more modern telephones be installed have fallen upon deaf ears of officials, citizens declare.

Now stickers are being pasted upon the boxes of the old-fashioned phones. They read: "This is the original telephone equipment invented by Dr. Bell."

The stickers were suggested by John H. Watson, a member of the Woodstown Chamber of Commerce. Every one who cranks a phone to call the operator can read the stickers.

SHOT IN OLD QUARREL.

Two Men Meet Again Two Years
After Dispute—One Goes to Hospital

Two years ago Frank Sullivan of 337 Hancock Street, Long Island City, and a man whose identity the police will not reveal, quarreled. They did not meet again until Saturday night, when both were at a dance in a hall on Prospect Street, Long Island City. The quarrel was renewed and Sullivan suggested they adjourn to the street to conclude it.

Sullivan and several friends went into the street and within a few minutes a shot was heard and Sullivan was wounded in the right breast. He was removed to St. John's Hospital. He will recover. He at first refused to tell the police the name of the man who shot him. Finally he gave in and the police are now searching for the man.

Only one thing

could ever make me
stick to one tobacco for
more than twenty years.
Edgeworth has it—un-
changing quality.



On your radio—tune in on WJVA, Richmond, Va.—the Edgeworth station. Wave length 256 meters.

Figures Speak Louder than Words!

THE BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES

now, and for over a year, the

Largest Circulation of Any Brooklyn Paper

Over 85,000 Sold Daily

71,000 delivered directly INTO the homes

—potentially over 200,000 Readers

Value of Circulation

The Times has Sixty-four (64) Branches in Brooklyn and Long Island which are used as distributing centers —1,400 carriers deliver the paper DIRECTLY INTO the homes every afternoon between 3:30 and 5 o'clock.

To an advertiser a newspaper in the home is worth three in the subway. Almost 84% of The Brooklyn Times circulation is delivered daily by carriers. Only 16% is sold at news stands.

TO REACH BROOKLYN
AND LONG ISLAND HOMES
USE THE BROOKLYN TIMES

The Brooklyn Daily Times

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation

Foreign Representatives—Lorenzen & Thompson, Inc.

MOVING



tell us NOW

THOUSANDS of telephones must be relocated this spring. Advance notice of your plans will help us to provide service at your new location as quickly as possible.

Please Notify
Our Nearest Business Office

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



FACTS worth knowing about Brooklyn Newspapers

CIRCULATION

(Official figures—Government report)

	Brooklyn Times	Second Paper	Third Paper
April 1, 1924....	37,637	67,553	71,187
April 1, 1925....	65,471	72,493	64,839
April 1, 1926....	81,573	75,395	68,010

The amazing growth of the Brooklyn Times is due to its clean reader interest and home appeal—not to meretricious contests.

For a successful advertising
campaign in Brooklyn, you
must use the Brooklyn Times

ADVERTISING

In gains of paid advertising, the Brooklyn Times is far in the lead over all other Brooklyn papers.

YEAR 1925

	GAIN	LOSS
Brooklyn Times.....	559,146	
Second Paper.....	58,520	
Third Paper.....		909,786

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, 1926

	GAIN	LOSS
Brooklyn Times.....	648,168	
Second Paper.....	166,976	
Third Paper.....		284,402

The Brooklyn Times forges ahead because it produces results for advertisers

ALL ADVERTISING FIGURES COMPILED BY STATISTICAL
DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

NORWAY IS THRILLED BY NORGE'S SUCCESS

Accomplishments of the Airship Are Hailed There as a National Triumph.

ALL PREPARATIONS READY

Elaborate Program Is Carried Out Over Six Months to Assure Victory for Amundsen.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES. OSLO, Norway, April 11.—All Norway is thrilled tonight over the news that the dirigible Norge has arrived safely in Pulham, England, on her long journey to the Arctic. This is the first dirigible Norway has ever owned, which adds to the pride all naturally have in the coming achievement.

Crowds at Oslo were waiting before the newspaper bulletins waiting for the latest word, for after the midday message nothing was heard for seven hours and some anxiety was felt.

Preparations are being made to welcome her royally when she arrives in Oslo, with thirty airplanes and fast boats.

The last work has been done to the mooring mast, and the Aero Club has borrowed a company of the King's Guard to help moor and protect the ship.

All the arrangements have been so perfectly timed, after six months' effort, that everything is in readiness at Oslo and all along the route to Spitzbergen, despite the tremendous difficulties to be overcome. This preparation was one of the most arduous tasks ever accomplished in connection with a polar expedition. At King's Bay the largest wooden hangar in the world, 350 feet long and 100 feet high and the same in width, has been built during the long Arctic nights with the aid of batteries of huge electric lights.

Thirty men and provisions for six months were sent there late last November, and after laboring through the long darkness and the Arctic storms the last of the construction has just been finished and the shed is now being covered with canvas. All this was done by Norwegians.

Mooring Mast Being Erected.

The mooring mast, made in Italy, and 110 feet high, has just arrived at Spitzbergen and is now being erected as if the wind prevents housing the dirigible when it first arrives. A similar mast has been erected at Vadsø on the northern coast for use should storms make the crossing of the sea impracticable when the coast is reached from Leningrad. These masts are made to withstand the heaviest pull exerted on the dirigible and are set in three forty-ton blocks of concrete.

All this work was done under the direction of Alf Bryn, a member of the Aero Club and an engineer. While this was going on communication was made with forty radio stations in the United States and Alaska. Most of this was done through the Norwegian legations. Lieutenant Riser-Larsen and Colonel Noble, the Norge's pilots, made a trip to Russia to obtain the cooperation of the chief of the Aeronautical Bureau, and a hangar was offered to them at Gatchina, near Leningrad. Bryn also went to France and England to obtain permission to land, and the use of a hangar at Seddin, Germany, was obtained if the ship were forced by the wind off her course between England and Oslo. Permission to fly over Germany, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, France, England, Finland, Canada, and the United States also had to be obtained.

The shipping of supplies alone was a huge and responsible task, for there could be no chance of overlooking something which might delay the expedition. Hydrogen, gasoline, oil and spare parts were sent to Russia and

Vadsø and spare parts were sent by other possible stopping places en route.

New Device to Be Used.

At Oslo an ingenious device, never before tried, will be used to keep the ship at the desired height when moored. A tank of methylated spirits and water at the foot of the mast is put under pressure of carbon dioxide. From the tank a hose runs to the top of the mast, with two lines to the water ballast tanks. A man stands at a valve on top of the mast and at a signal from the dirigible lets in water to compensate for the expansion of the gas under the sun's rays.

This system was devised by Bryn and may be sent to Vadsø when the ship leaves here.

More supplies for Spitzbergen will leave in a few days, the most important of which will be 5,000 bottles of hydrogen, enough to fill the bag twice over, or more than 800 tons of hydrogen bottles. Twenty tons of gasoline of two kinds will also be sent. Experiments on the voyage north will determine which will be used. This material will accompany Captain Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth with the Norwegian mechanics, who leave Tuesday to ship aboard the Kaut Skasliuren at Trondheim for Spitzbergen.

Only now is it possible to reach there, as the first ship, the Hobb, was stuck in the ice for several days. These two ships are supplemented by the small gunboats Michael, Hara and Heimdal, carrying crews to help land the ship and some Italian mechanics.

This makes a small fleet and army, which with the others accompanying the expedition are supplemented by photographers and newspaper men, suggests the liveliest Summer Spitzbergen ever knew.

Mr. Ellsworth today expressed gratification that President Coolidge had ordered an American flag presented to the expedition, as well as recognizing the fact that the expedition was partly American conceived and largely financed by America.

FRENCH SEE NORGE IN FLIGHT.

Air Posts Kept Ready to Give Any Assistance Needed.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 11.—The passage of the Norge over France was without incident. Leaving Marseilles in its wake shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday evening, it steered toward Rochefort to be able to come down should weather conditions make it necessary, but, learning at 11 o'clock that local conditions at Rochefort were not good, it winged its way to Cherbourg, where it landed in good form. Two hours later it was above Caen, which received a message saying all was well on board and that the dirigible would go on to Pulham, where it should arrive in the middle of the afternoon.

At 9 o'clock the Norge hovered in sight of Cherbourg, where the naval air station had been in readiness all night to lend any needed assistance. At 9:30, flying east of the city, the big balloon passed Cape Hogue and despite a strong northwest wind stuck its nose seaward for the south English coast.

In an interview today Dr. Jean Charcot, the French explorer, wishes Captain Amundsen the best of luck in his efforts to reach the North Pole by dirigible.

"I have great admiration for Captain Amundsen," he said. "The Norwegian explorer is one of the best equipped men to try to repeat the exploit of Admiral Peary, who was first to get to the North Pole. He has often proved his physical and moral qualifications for such an effort."

"The dirigible should greatly conserve the strength of the explorers and I am sure that Captain Amundsen will make good use of this factor. However, credit should be given to Captain Amundsen and his associates for their nerve. Any grave accident, which obviously could not be repaired on the spot, would wreck the expedition. He has other chances against him. There is the cold and then there is the fog. The hardest luck of all would be to make a successful flight over the Pole and find the surface covered with mists which would prevent observations."

Dr. Charcot said it would be a pleasant surprise if the expedition added anything to human knowledge. "Peary discovered the Pole, but did not teach us much," he added. "How, ever, Amundsen has my best wishes."

NORGE IS BERTHED SAFELY AT PULHAM

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

favorable wind, her speed began to fall. It was not until 11:30 o'clock that she signaled the coast, crossing the English coast near Brighton, which meant she had about another 120 miles to cover.

At first there was the suggestion to take the airship over London, where thousands of people were on the look-out for her, but a straight course was taken and the Norge crossed the Thames near Medway and went due northward.

Such was the interest taken in her journey in Pulham and the neighborhood that by motor, horse, bicycle and afoot the whole immediate countryside seemed to be at the aerodrome.

"I like the ship very much," Major Scott said on his arrival. "Her performance is extraordinarily good for her size and I consider she is well suited for this particular expedition."

Has Flown More Than Hap to Pole. The Norge has already flown more than the distance required for her to fly over the North Pole from Spitzbergen and there seems every likelihood that she will reach the Pole, unless she strikes bad weather in the Arctic. She will probably be in communication with land throughout the trip to the Pole, for she has a specially constructed wireless outfit, with a radius of 1,000 miles. She also has a radio direction finder which will enable her to find direction, even at the Pole itself, where all directions by the compass are due south.

Professor Filippo Eredia, the meteorological expert of the Italian Government, who was on board, told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had been able to keep constantly in touch with the Italian Air Ministry and with those of France and Britain during the entire flight.

Also on board was a representative of a newspaper who carried the only books on board. They were Jack London's "Daughter of the Snows" and Kipling's "From Sea to Sea." There was no photograph on board.

There were only four seats, all used by the pilots and navigators, and the rest had the rather tedious journey standing up or sitting on the floor. As three of the Italians are of portly build they found this method of traveling trying.

No member of the crew stood the long journey from Rome to Pulham, where better than Lidy, Colonel Noble's white and brown fox terrier. The crew found the change in the weather from their own lovely land to England's chill and mist trying.

Major Scott praises the Norge. On board the Norge in an advisory capacity was Major George H. Scott, chief of the British air pilots. He declared the Norge was extraordinarily good for her size. She had clear flying from Rome over the Mediterranean and Southern France.

Colonel Noble had intended to pause

at Rochefort, France, where he encountered a stiff easterly wind, but when he got there decided to keep on up the coast of France. Last night at 11 o'clock he wireless that he would halt there at midnight if a storm threatened, but changed his mind.

The Norge fought her way up the coast, sometimes traveling as slow as twenty miles an hour.

During the first half of the trip, according to Major Scott, the Norge went as fast as seventy miles an hour when going before the wind.

She struck the English coast at Brighton at about 11 o'clock this morning. In the trip over land to Pulham the Norge did not go over London, but passed near Chatham. Major Scott said that the Norge was in communication with the British Air Ministry from the time they were north of the Pyrenees.

He said the airship traveled at an average height of 1,000 feet. Those on board had practically no sleep and little food.

Lieutenant Riser-Larsen said that the Norge would now go to Oslo, where she would tie to the mooring mast and then proceed to Leningrad, before proceeding to Spitzbergen.

On the landing field to meet the Norge heroes of the mist and wind were Crown Prince Olaf of Norway, the Norwegian Ambassador to Great Britain, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for the Air, and Commander K. Prestrud, the Norwegian Naval Attaché at London.

Shortly before the Norge reached Pulham her commander and crew received a wireless message of congratulation from King George V, which they answered with a message expressing their gratitude.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS LAUD DARING VENTURE

They Lament That Britain Has No Part in the Coming Polar Expedition.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The greatest interest in the Amundsen-Ellsworth venture was caused by the London newspapers, all of which have special correspondents at Pulham and publish this morning accounts of the Norge's long trip across Europe and her arrival in England. The best wishes are expressed for the final success of the enterprise and if he achieves his object there will be congratulations with out stint.

At the same time regret is expressed that the enterprise, which is likely to have valuable results, should not have been undertaken by Great Britain. It is pointed out that the British airship

which has a greater range than the Norge, has not been used since 1922, and, owing to the abandonment of the proposed voyage to Egypt, will probably never again take the air. A polar expedition by the R-38 was suggested to the Government last year, but nothing was done.

The successful flight of the Norge from Rome to Pulham is regarded as a creditable performance and a good augury for the more perilous journey to come.

"It is a gallant enterprise, the issue of which will be watched with sympathetic interest by the whole civilized world," says THE MORNING POST.

This year three arctic air expeditions are to set out—the Amundsen, Wilkins and Byrd expeditions—and it is odds that one of them will be successful. But the conditions are so difficult and incalculable that attempt by airplane must be particularly precarious.

"For such an enterprise the airship which Amundsen has now adopted seems more feasible. The whole world will wish Amundsen success. Whether he achieves it or not he has deserved it. It is already secure of its immortality."

Dwelling on the dangers which confront Captain Amundsen, THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE says: "It is impossible to consider the expedition he is undertaking without grave anxiety. His chances of success have increased enormously since the idea of drifting across the Pole in a balloon was first conceived. But even with the best of modern airships, disaster has been frequent."

"Where they have failed, the lighter semi-rigid Norge might find it difficult to live and she is going into Arctic gales stronger, probably, than they have had to face."

The bold explorers will carry with them every possible good wish for success, but there will be world-wide feeling of relief when their voyage is at an end.

The fact that it took two and one-half hours to land the Norge at Pulham was commented upon, among others, by Major C. C. Turner, aeronauti-

cal expert of THE DAILY TELEGRAPH who writes: "The airship, having at last got into position to land and her two guy ropes having been actually asked by four or five men, a quantity of water ballast was discharged. Evidently the allowance was excessive, for the ship immediately rose up, the ground crew fortunately sitting on the ground to avoid being carried away."

"These more times the airship rose, a landing, but to the chagrin of the crew as it the lack of complete maneuvering power is a vertical direction. It was not until two more failures occurred that she was finally secured."

"When one remembered the numerous occasions that one has seen a much larger airship as well as many smaller airships perform the operation in a few minutes, this afternoon's performance was the more disappointing."

WILKINS AIRPLANE RETURNS TO FAIRBANKS

Completes the Second Flight to Point Barrow With Supplies for Air Expedition.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, April 11 (AP).—The Alaskan airplane of the Arctic air expedition of Captain George H. Wilkins returned here at 7 P. M. today after completing her second flight to Point Barrow, base of the undertaking, with supplies.

Captain Wilkins, who left Fairbanks in the Alaskan at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, intended to aid Alexander Macolm Smith, who was reported to be in distress on the tundra sloping from the Brooks Range to the Arctic.

He was carrying food for Smith and Earl Hosman, photographer, and 300 pounds of dried tallow and salmon for their dogs. He was not sure of finding Smith's camp.

\$25.00 for a Name

The New Jersey Central is now running two trains daily, with an additional Saturday Special between

NEW YORK and ATLANTIC CITY

Beginning May 1st, the Saturday train will leave Liberty Street, New York 1 P. M., arriving Atlantic City 4 P. M. Pullman Parlor Cars, Dining Car and Coaches. No extra fare—no change of cars.

A short, snappy, distinctive name is desired for this train. A check for \$25.00 will be mailed to the person submitting the best name and 50 word essay giving reasons for the suggestion. The Passenger Traffic Manager will be the judge. The contest closes April 15th.

THE CENTRAL R. R. OF NEW JERSEY

Room 803
143 Liberty Street New York

LUCERNE-IN-MAINE
VACATION HOME that will increase your health, comfort and happiness for life: that will grow rapidly in value with the years, and will provide a rich legacy for your heirs.

Early purchasers of home-sites at Lucerne-in-Maine receive, in addition to their building-sites, other values which should far exceed the price paid for their building lots. Under the present limited offering at 6 1/4 cents per square foot, every purchaser receives for each lot comprising his home-site one proprietary share in the Lucerne-in-Maine Country Club, which will own or control miles of water front on Phillips Lake, the thousand acres of virgin forest forming the watershed of Clear Lake, the water works, the air-plane landing field, all the park reservations, the grounds bordering on both banks of all the principal mountain streams, the golf course, tennis courts, archery ranges, shooting traps, club house, bathing pavilion, boat houses, et cetera. One-fourth of the purchase price of all lots sold by Lucerne-in-Maine Community Association is being deposited in trust in the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, Maine (until a total of \$750,000.00 is reached), subject only to the call of the Board of Governors of the Country Club, for improvements, and for the Club's working capital.

Furthermore, each original purchaser of a home-site, under the present limited offering receives a perpetual membership in the Lucerne-in-Maine Country Club, without initiation fee or annual dues, which membership may be transferred or bequeathed only to a nominee approved by the Board of Governors.

We shall be pleased to mail you our illustrated booklet, containing a fine collection of duotone views (6 x 6 inches) of Lucerne-in-Maine and the mountains, lakes and rugged coast scenery in the vicinity.

In addition to the booklet, we will send you particulars of our present limited offering of wooded home-sites at 6 1/4 cents per square foot—convenient terms, if desired.

Tune in on the Lucerne-in-Maine Radio Concert, WEEL, Boston, every Saturday evening, and WNAC, Boston, or WEAN, Providence, every Wednesday evening.

OLD CHIEF NICOLAR who looks on with approval while his little brood transfers its abode from private building grounds into the nation's most inviting playground.

THIS COUPON will bring you a booklet by return mail. E. A. N. PUBLICITY BUREAU, 56 Postoffice Square, Bangor, Me. I shall be pleased to receive the Lucerne-in-Maine booklet with full information.

Name _____ Address _____

Notre Dame de Montreal

LARGEST cathedral on this continent, built a hundred years ago in the Gothic style of the 13th century, with seven chapels and nine aisles. Can accommodate comfortably ten thousand people. The bell in the west tower weighs over 12 tons, the largest in America.

Eastern Canada, especially Montreal, is rich in historic associations of a kind found nowhere else. A trip through this region is a charming education. The easy and direct way to reach it is by

The MONTREALER

de Luxe Through Train from Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street and 7th Avenue, New York via the famous Hell Gate Bridge Route to

MONTREAL — OTTAWA — QUEBEC

Lv. New York — 8:00 p. m. (Pennsylvania Station) Quebec 1:20 p. m. due in New York 8:40 a. m.

Due St. Albans — 6:05 a. m. Montreal — 8:05 a. m. Ottawa — 11:55 a. m. Quebec — 2:30 p. m.

New All-Steel Equipment

Club-compartment sleeping car to Montreal. Drawing-room, compartment sleeping cars to Montreal and Ottawa. Drawing-room sleeping cars to St. Albans and Quebec. Dining car. Coaches.

Returning.

"The Washingtonian" leaves Montreal 8:15 p. m. daily, (through sleeping car leaves

Tickets, reservations and complete information at Pennsylvania Station, or at any Consolidated Ticket Office.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R. Co.
via The Connecticut River—Green Mountain Line

At 6:40 every evening

Just one business day to New Orleans

This new and comfortable train to the South leaves Pennsylvania Terminal every evening at 6:40. Especially built all-Pullman equipment used exclusively—club car with shower bath and valet service, and observation car with ladies' maid service, lounge and shower bath.

Crescent Limited

New York	New Orleans
Lv. N.Y. Penn. Station 6:40 P.M.	The northbound Crescent Limited leaves New Orleans 10:00 P.M. arriving New York (Hudson Terminal) 11:51 A.M. Pennsylvania Station 11:50 A.M.
N.Y. Hudson Terminal 8:10 P.M.	
N. Philadelphia 8:37 P.M.	
W. Philadelphia 8:50 P.M.	
Washington 9:13 P.M.	
Baltimore 11:06 P.M.	
Washington 12:20 P.M.	
At. Adams CP 10:45 P.M.	
New Orleans 8:00 A.M.	

For reservations and tickets apply to R. H. De BUTTE, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 152 West 42nd Street, New York.

Crescent Limited
"There is no finer train than this"

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

LEIGHTY & MYERS TOBACCO CO.



FIXED AS THE STARS

Its ever constant quality, its never changing good taste, continue to win more and more smokers to Chesterfield

Chesterfield

CIGARETTES

They Satisfy

Will you allow great retailers to show you the way to marketing success in Boston?

How they have analyzed the market—how they concentrate their advertising upon a 12-mile area.

TRULY Boston seems to be a fruitful field for national advertising.

And it is. The existence in Boston of some of the greatest retail stores in the United States proves this. Their business volume, their lists of charge accounts, are additional proof.

Because so many national campaigns felt disappointment with results in Boston, whereas Boston retailers experienced no such difficulty, the Globe decided to investigate the Boston market.

A seeming 30-mile trading radius—really 12-miles

And the Globe found that the chief difference in principle between most national campaigns coming into Boston, and Boston retail advertising—lay in the conception of the Boston market.

The secret lies in separating the real Boston buying population from the population that merely lives near Boston.

The Globe first investigated parcel deliveries of great Boston stores. And contrary to what was expected it learned that 74% of these parcels go to homes *within 12 miles*.

The Globe obtained from a leading department store an analysis of the locations of its charge accounts. It learned that 64% of these, too, are within 12 miles.

Then the Globe analyzed retail outlets in all leading fields. Numerically



In the area A and B, Boston's 12-Mile Trading Area, are

64% of department store charge accounts	60% of all hardware stores
74% of all department store package deliveries	57% of all dry goods stores
61% of all grocery stores	55% of all furniture stores
57% of all drug stores	46% of all automobile dealers and garages

Here the Sunday Globe delivers 34,367 more copies than the next Boston Sunday newspaper.
The Globe concentrates—199,392 daily—176,479 Sunday.

The Boston Globe

The Globe sells Boston.

these outlets show a majority within the 12-mile area. In actual business volume this strength is greater than it seems because these stores within the 12-mile area are the bell-wether stores—biggest in volume—real leaders.

How the Globe parallels this new trading area

Within this newly-defined trading area the Sunday Globe offers the largest circulation in Boston, and the sale of the daily Globe exceeds that of the Sunday.

That is why the department stores place their chief reliance in the Globe. They use as much space in the Sunday Globe as in all the other three Boston Sunday newspapers combined. In 1925 they placed the daily Globe first on their lists.

The Globe sells Boston. Not just Boston city but the market represented by Boston city plus the population within the key trading area of 12 miles—1,700,000 people, the richest homes in Boston. Their per capita wealth is nearly \$2000.

The Globe commands the liking of this population solely because of editorial and news merit. It offers no premiums—makes no inducements for circulation except the fundamentally right inducement of publishing a newspaper people want to read.

The Globe interests women through its woman's page—the oldest in America.

It interests men through its sport pages which deal with local events almost as fully as with national and international sports.

It commands the respect of all creeds, political beliefs, races, because it is strictly non-partisan. Every side of every question of public interest is faithfully dealt with in an unbiased spirit.

Sell the key trading area through the Globe

The Globe covers the 12-mile trading area of Boston more intensely than any other Boston newspaper. That 12-mile trading area is Boston's key market. Retail sales prove it; location of distribution outlets prove it; density of population and per capita buying power prove it.

Study the map herewith. See how the Globe leads in the key market. Note the figures on distributing outlets.

Then buy the Globe first in Boston.

TOTAL NET PAID CIRCULATION IS
279,461 Daily 326,532 Sunday

It is pretty generally true in all cities with large suburban population that, in the metropolitan area, when the Sunday circulation is practically the same or greater than the daily circulation, there is proof of a real seven-day reader interest with a minimum of casual readers of the commuting type.

TESTS PROMISE END OF FLYING FIELD FOG

Navy Experts Are Confident That Electrified Air Curtains Will Precipitate It.

Projected Up From Earth

Other Experiments Afoot in Which Planes Drop Charged Sand to Disperse Mist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—One of the greatest menaces to safe aerial navigation, the haze of flying field fog, may be greatly lessened with the successful completion of experiments being conducted by the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics in the precipitation of fog over airplane landing fields.

Although the experiments, which have been in progress for several years, have not been completed, they have reached the point, according to official announcement tonight, where confidence is expressed that fog-precipitation apparatus can be used in disposing of fog-banks over landing fields, thereby clearing paths in which planes may land in safety.

By means of a specially mounted airplane propeller, electrically charged air has been projected in such fashion as to constitute an electrically charged curtain of air which precipitates the fog and thus opens a clear path for landings.

These experiments have been carried on at the naval aircraft factory in Philadelphia and elsewhere.

The experts concerned with the experiments estimate that 277,000 cubic feet of fog drifts at the rate of two miles an hour over a landing field through a vertical curtain of charged air having a radius of 1,000 feet with the centre on the ground.

World Clear 2,000-Foot Path.

One type of apparatus with which the navy is experimenting is capable of passing through it 700,000 cubic feet of air a minute, which it charges electrically and throws into charged curtains.

It is estimated that these curtains can cause the precipitation of about 65 per cent. of the fog moving over the landing field, thus making a clear path 1,000 feet high and 2,000 feet wide over the full length of the field.

This apparatus consists of a simple type of corona charging screen, a transformer with rectifying apparatus and an airplane propeller and motor, all mounted on a truck.

It has been determined that an airplane propeller driven by a 400-horsepower engine mounted on a swivel has sufficient power to project electrically charged air over a vertical plane having a radius of 1,000 feet, thus forming an electrically charged curtain through which all fog coming over the landing field must pass.

Important principles in fog precipitation have been determined by the tests on this subject. It is declared. It has been found that fog must be electrically charged and that a projected electrostatic field, to drive the fog particles together, is essential for electrical precipitation over an open field.

Other Tests Being Conducted.

Further experiments will be carried on to determine such points as the distance to which the electrostatic field can be projected, whether the charged corona should be set up by direct or alternating current and the proper voltage to use.

The experiments have reached a stage where precipitation by this method appears practical and feasible, the Navy Department declared tonight.

Other fog precipitation experiments, the department said, "are being carried on jointly by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and the Air Service on the principle of electrically charging dust or sand particles which are released into the fog from airplanes, thus causing condensation and ultimate dispersal of the fog."

The successful completion of these important experiments will remove one of the greatest menaces to safe aerial navigation. The field for the use of fog precipitation apparatus is wide and it is being ultimately will be used in great cities to lessen traffic congestion and dangers on foggy days, and also in harbors and channels where shipping becomes congested and delayed by reason of fog.

CHALLENGES FIDDLEWINNER.

Maine Contestant Wants Another Match With Boston Player.

LEWISTON, Me., April 11 (AP).—Uncle John McKenny, 80-year-old fiddler of Farmington, tonight challenged the leading world in general and James F. Caffrey, of Boston, in particular. As a fiddle player in the world-wide fiddle contest, which closed here last night, Uncle John announced he was not satisfied with the decision which gave Caffrey first prize of \$1,000 and a silver cup.

Uncle John charged that the winner lived at the home of the accompanist during the week of the contest and played an unfair advantage. "The judges turned Uncle John's attitude to 'fortunate'."

Caffrey, 67-year-old member of the Boston Musicians' Union, is a violinist as well as fiddler. It was his reels and jigs that made him the victor in this contest, but he has played the violin with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

John Wiseman, the aged player who journeyed his bow against Uncle John, French Canadian and Yankee, sent his congratulations from his hospital room. "I am glad that an Irishman won, even though he lived in Boston."

COLUMBIA

Time 8:30, 47 St. BULEDORE

Daily Mat. 2:15, Eve. 8:15, Showings.

MODELS AND THRILLS

MARGIE DALL—JOLLY JOEY GUG

—HAYWARD'S KING OF THE WORLD—Greatest Action Film in the World.

Roseland

Dancing

At 2:30 Every Afternoon

MATINEE TEA DANCES

100 CHARMING HOSTESSES

Dancing Every Afternoon and Evening at America's Finest Ballroom

CENTURY

THEATRE

4th Street and Central Park West

Evenings 8:15, Matinees 2:15 and 7:15, and SATURDAY

ALEXANDER WOOLLCOTT

Sounds high praise for all star revival of Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. PINAFORE."

In a telegram to LEE SHUBERT he said:

"Your 'PINAFORE' is magnificent. This town owes you a thousand thanks."

CAST OF 200 SINGING CHORUS OF 100

Probably the handsomest thing of the kind the stage of any country has ever seen. —BURNS MANTLE, NEWS.

PRICES: EVEN. (Except Saturday) BEST SEATS \$1.25; SAT. NIGHT \$1.40; WEDNESDAY MATINEE \$1.25; SATURDAY MATINEE \$1.35

CASINO de PARIS

4th St. and Central Park West

Mat. Thurs. & Sat.

A NIGHT in PARIS

REVEALING AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

COSMOPOLITAN

THEATRE

Columbus Circle

Evenings 8:15, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday

"It is well worth reviving to show what real dramatic construction is and that strong living plays can be made to last with no sex problem and no triangle." —CHARLES PIERRE SAWYER, Evening Post.

ALL STAR REVIVAL OF

THE TWO ORPHANS

Fay Bainter, Mary Nash, Robert Loraine, Robert Warwick, May Robson, Henrietta Croxman, Jose Ruben, Henry E. Dixey, Florence Nash, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Wilton Lackaye, William Seymour

ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

For the PLAYERS, INC.

(Under Direction of Sanford E. Stanton)

RITZ THEATRE

4th Street, W. of Broadway, Even. 8:15, Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2:15.

The Gem of the Season

LIONEL ATWILL

In "BEAU GALLANT" by Stuart Ogilvie.

"No more completely perfect work of characterization has been presented on New York stage." —The World, & Sat. 1:20.

KLAW THEATRE

4th Street, W. of Broadway, Even. 8:15, Matinees Thursday & Saturday at 2:15.

The Whimsical Crook Comedy

"NOT HERBERT"

With CLARENCE SILVERMAIL, by HOWARD IRVING YOUNG.

"RAFFLES touched with fantasy—A RAFFLES afraid of the dark." —New Sun.

SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS IN ADVANCE FOR BOTH HITS

LUCILE WATSON & JOSE RUBEN

GHOSTS

MATINEES

TOMORROW, THURS. & FRIDAY, 1:25.

COMEDY THEATRE 41 St. E. of W.

GUILD THEATRE EVENINGS 8:15, 1:25, 7:15, 1:25, 7:15, 1:25.

THEATRE GUILD PRESENTS

THE CHIEF THING

Grant Mitchell

In the Unconquered Comedy

ONE OF THE FAMILY

ELTINGE W. 4th St. Eve. 8:15, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

Choice Seats All Theatres 50 CENTS SERVICE Charge

EQUITY THEATRE SERVICE

FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE OPEN UNTIL MIDNIGHT

MOTION PICTURES.

LILLIAN GISH

JOHN GILBERT

plus Renee Adoree, Karl Dane, Roy D'Arcy

LA BOHEME

KING VIDOR'S

production

2:45-8:45 DAILY

Mat. Sat. Sun. 1:15-7:15 at 40 St.

You Must Come Over!

Dear Harold Lloyd:

Old top, I'll certainly take my hat off to you. I haven't laughed so much in all my life as I did when seeing you in "For Heaven's Sake." You're a riot! But Harold, honest, you haven't a monopoly on the laughs of New York and if you'll honor me with your presence at the RIVOLI this week you'll not only find the audience in gales of merriment, but I guarantee to give you laughs for laughs. Pardon me for wishing it's the best I've ever done! Like yours, it's a Paramount and the title is on everybody's lips, for yes, sir, THAT'S MY BABY!

Fraternally yours,

DOUGLAS MACLEAN

RIVOLI

BROADWAY at 49th STREET

LOEW'S STATE at 45 St.

"THE BAT"

Comedy-Mystery Drama Based on the Stage Hit.

QUINCY & MARQUETTE, Other Acts.

RIVOLI

in "That's My Baby."

Andrew's Superb Revue.

1915-16

1915-16

WINTER GARDEN

4th St. and Central Park West

Evenings 8:15, Matinees 2:15 and 7:15, and SATURDAY

JOLSON

Artists and Models

Central 4th St. and W. 4th St.

BY THE WAY

JOLSON'S

4th St. and W. 4th St.

STUDENT PRINCE

4th St. and W. 4th St.

HAMPDEN-CYRANO

Hampden's

4th St. and W. 4th St.

SONG OF FLAME

A Romantic Opera with Tessa Kosta

Company of 200 & Russian Art Singers

ALL SEATS \$1 TO \$2

New Spring Edition

GREENWICH VILLAGE

THE GREAT GATSBY

Ambassador Mats. WED. (and) with DENNIS KING

"GLORY HALLELUJAH"

BROADHURST 4th St. W. of W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

SQUARE CROOKS

with RUSSELL MACK & DOROTHY APPELBY

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S

4th St. W. of W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

OPENING TOMORROW NIGHT

HUGO RIESENFELD

Presenting

CECIL B. DE MILLE'S

"The VOLGA BOATMAN"

Released by Producers Distributing Corp.

A Special Feature: The New Broadway Musical Comedy

Times 8:15, 1:25, 7:15, 1:25, 7:15, 1:25.

SHUBERT-RIVIERA

4th St. W. of W. 4th St.

Mat. Thurs. & Sat. 1:25.

VIRGIN

The "EQUITY" Award for the Service 1:25.

MOTION PICTURES.

CAPITOL

BROADWAY at 51 ST.

The Public Demands a Second Week of

NORMA TALMADGE

in **KIKI**

with RONALD COLMAN

From the famous David Belasco production. Screen play by Ham Krav.

A CLARENCE BROWN Production

Presented by JOSEPH M. SCHENCK

A First National Picture

RIN-TIN-TIN

"HIMSELF"

Wonder Dog of the Screen Will Appear at Every De Luxe Performance

THE NIGHT CRY

His latest and best picture Continuous at popular prices

WARNER THEATRE

B'way at 52nd St.

COLONY

4th St. and W. 4th St.

THE FLAMING FRONTIER

A Universal Production

Not Children's Weekday Mat. 11:40 A.M., 2:15 & 4:45

STRAN

4th St. and W. 4th St.

THE SEA BEAST

LOEW'S LEXINGTON

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Gloria Swanson, Unmistakable Lady

OUR GANG COMEDY

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Dance, April 12, 1916

Flame Musical by MURCHA

Levitzki

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Tickets Now

Institute Box Office Tel. Morning 6700

OPENING TONIGHT at 8:45

ALEXANDRE GAVRILOV'S

Ballet Revue

Princess

What Every Woman Knows

Op. 2 TOMMY NIGHT, 8:40

BELLS

BAYES

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

"12 MILES OUT"

IMPERIAL

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

SWEETHEART TIME

LYNCH

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

THE GIRL FRIEND

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

BUTTER & EGG

4th St. and W. 4th St.

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DENNIS KING

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

VAGABOND KING

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

NATIONAL

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

HALF-CASTE

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EARL CARROLL

4th St. and W. 4th St.

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JOE COOK

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WALLACK'S A CLEAN LAUGH

Every 20 Seconds

EARL CARROLL'S Production of DON MULLALLY'S SUCCESS

LAFF THAT OFF

NOW AN ESTABLISHED HIT!

MEN KEN

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

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MAYFAIR

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JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

ALIAS

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Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

DEACON

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

HUDSON

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

DEAREST ENEMY

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

BRIDE OF THE LAMB

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

BROWN

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

RAINBOW ROSE

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

WISDOM TOOTH

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

IS ZAT SO?

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

HUSH MONEY

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

NEW MADISON Sq. Garden

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

CIRCUS

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

HIPPODROME

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

BERNARD-MANN

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

HERMAN TIMMER

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

ROBERT TUCKER

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

JOHN S. KATH

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

EMPIRE THEATRE

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

GALA PERFORMANCE

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

RAQUEL MELLER

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

WANTED.

Two good seats for first performance of RAQUEL MELLER at the Empire Theatre, next Wednesday Eve. Will pay any price within reason. Mrs. R. R. Rust, 260 West 78th St., New York.

OPERA TICKETS

PHONE WISCONSIN 1300-1301

Sale and Service for the Circus

NEW AMSTERDAM

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

MARILYN MILLER

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

INA CLAIRE

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

NO, NO, NANETTE!

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

BEN COHAN

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

HUR

4th St. and W. 4th St.

Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

THE ENEMY

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EARL CARROLL

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JOE COOK

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Mat. Wed. & Sat. 1:25.

FRANK FRANK

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WALLACK'S A CLEAN LAUGH

Every 20 Seconds

EARL CARROLL'S Production of DON MULLALLY'S SUCCESS

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DEACON

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FRED STONE *on* McCall Street

This famous actor stands for *known merit*—the hallmark of the McCall Street market

FRED STONE famous comedian . . . gentleman . . . head of a fine family. A man of deep religious convictions. A man of *known merit*.

The "Reminiscences" of Fred Stone are now running in McCall's Magazine. And because he has *known merit*, McCall Street will read with absorbing interest this fascinating narrative of hard-won success.

You can stop the traffic on McCall Street if you flash "*known merit*" on the semaphore. That is why the fiction in McCall's, the fashions in McCall's, and the special articles in McCall's are written by men and women of *known merit*. At the right is a partial list of writers of special articles for McCall's for 1926. Note their names. The label of *known merit* stands out on each.

McCall Street is quick to recognize things of *merit* and

TO have *merit* and not be *known* may mean something in the future, but it means nothing at present. To be *known* but to be without *merit* is to be sliding from the present into the past.

But *known merit* is a thing of the immediate present. McCall's is a magazine of the immediate present. Its contributors are writers of *known merit*. Its advertisers offer goods of *known merit*, and its readers buy and consume *known merit*.

help them to become better *known*. The people on McCall Street know what's what—in food, books, theatres, fashions, music, automobiles or the dozen and one things which form a part of their lives.

McCall Street is sophisticated. "Show me!" they say on McCall Street. And "show them" you must. McCall

Street has neither the time nor the inclination for things that are not worth while.

Glance over the advertising pages of McCall's. A roster of the goods advertised in McCall's is a catalog of goods of *known merit*. These goods would not be advertised in McCall's if McCall's were not their kind of market. If you make an article of *known merit*, or an article of *merit* that deserves to be *known*, you can count on McCall Street to accept and endorse it quickly.

The McCall Company, 236-250 West 37th Street, New York City.
Chicago, San Francisco, Boston, Atlanta, Toronto.

THE hundreds of thousands of Americans who have been thrilled and delighted by Fred Stone's inimitable antics in "The Wizard of Oz," "The Red Mill," "Chin Chin," "Tip Top," "Stepping Stones," have probably wagered that he is a wonderful person to know. He is. No actor today is more beloved by theatre folk and friends in private life. His road from travelling circus to stardom has been a hard one. But it has left no trace of bitterness or suspicion in this sympathetic, devout man. His recent public declaration of religious principles has made Fred Stone, the man, admired by thousands who have known him only as Fred Stone, the actor. He has just completed twenty years under the continuous management of Charles Dillingham, and will appear next season with his wife, Allene Crater, and his daughter, Dorothy, in Mr. Dillingham's new production, "Crisis Cross."

Known Merit

Why McCall Street demands it

WHO are the people who live on McCall Street?

They are people on the sunny side of life, mostly married. People with children—with all the needs that families have. Yet people who own motor cars and belong to clubs. They own their own homes or plan to own homes soon.

They entertain frequently—at bridge, at dinner, at tea. They dance. They go out. In their homes and in their dress they reflect a spirit of up-to-dateness. They have money in the bank.

Youth . . . Enterprise . . . Ambition . . . Growing incomes . . . Good taste!

These are the outstanding characteristics of the people who live on McCall Street—only through *known merit* can you interest such a market as this.

Known Merit

A partial list of writers of special articles for McCall's in 1926

Herbert H. Asquith	Foreign Politics
Marie, Queen of Roumania	Experiences
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman	Religion
Colonel Edward M. House	World Events
Gene Stratton-Porter	Inspirational Articles
W. L. George	Historical Romances
Major Frank E. Verney, M.C.	Prince of Wales
Laurence Stallings	Books
Deems Taylor	Music
Emily Post	Etiquette, Beauty and Charm
Robert E. Sherwood	Motion Pictures
Ida M. Tarbell	Florida

Read in the May McCall's Out Today

"Work," a story of America's Bohemia, by Robert W. Chambers. Ethel M. Dell's masterly novelette, "The Good Turn," complete in this issue. "Bellarion," by Rafael Sabatini. "Desert Bound," by Zane Grey, and other delightful fiction by Margaret Pedlar, Edgar J. Tyler and Valma Clark. Read also in this issue the authoritative and complete analysis of the Florida boom by Ida M. Tarbell; "Reminiscences," by Fred Stone; "Mary Stuart," by W. L. George; and special articles by Dr. Kerley, Sarah Field Splint, Dr. E. V. McCollum, Marcia Mead, Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D., Emily Post and Anne Rittenhouse—famous authorities on Child Health, Domestic Science, Dietetics, Architecture, Religion, Etiquette and Fashions.

McCALL'S MAGAZINE

Well Over 2,100,000 Copies a Month

Print Order for March—2,485,000



McCall Street is McCall's Magazine

If the 2,112,377 families to which McCall's Magazine is sent all send on single orders, it takes every 25 days—25 issues would have both sides of a roadway from Boston to San Diego. Seventy per cent of the McCall Street families are concentrated in the ten big cities of the 247 cities of 25,000 population and over. Average Net Field Circulation for entire year 1925.

The New McCall Printed Pattern

Millions of women are joining the ever-increasing number of satisfied McCall Pattern users. Because The Printed Cutting Line found only on McCall Printed Patterns is the one way of reproducing styles accurately. Cut on a printed line—not along a wobbly paper edge. The margin hat protects the accuracy of the printed cutting line falls away as you cut through paper and material. Patented August 16, 1921.

MAJOR WALKER RAISES OF CITIZENS UNION

His Administration Has Begun
Well, Says an Article in Its
Organ, The Searchlight.

REGRETS HIS FRAIL HEALTH

Commends McLaughlin, Saying
Police Morale Has Gained by
Dropping Enright's Fads.

GOOD WORDS FOR OTHERS

Improvement in All Departments
Noted Where Hyman Has
Been Superseded.

Under the heading, "A New Regime
at City Hall," the Citizens Union
commends Mayor James J. Walker
and expresses general approval of the
way in which he has started his Ad-
ministration in an article in the cur-
rent issue of The Searchlight, its offi-
cial publication. The article also
notes improvement in some of the
city departments, and specifically
commends Police Commissioner George
J. McLaughlin, Commissioner of Ac-
cuse Joseph A. Warren and Dr.
Louis L. Harris, Health Commis-
sioner.

"No new Mayor ever faced his re-
sponsibilities with a clearer mandate
or a more hopeful and confident vol-
ume of public sentiment than Mayor
Walker," the article says. "He had been
officially commissioned to lift forth-
with the humiliating smoke-screen of
the Mayor's office and to show to the
people that his predecessor had been
playing at discharging his public du-
ties."

Calls Hyman Dead.

"There is every evidence today that
Hyman is dead. The Mayor is hav-
ing his troubles with the Borough
Presidents, who naturally want to ob-
tain all they can for their own pur-
poses, but in the main, they are giving him
the loyal support in carrying out his
policy of a readjustment of the city's
resources to the city's needs."

"The Citizens Union believes that
the new Administration has by many
of its acts won the confidence of the
community in an exceptional degree."

"The most noticeable improvement has
been in the Police Department, where
it is difficult to cooperate with the
Walker Administration. Their
enforce criticism, which has been
correct, not in a hostile spirit, but as
evidence of a desire to help. The
union has every expectation that this
situation will continue."

"It is to be regretted that the new
Administration has been seriously
hampered by the Mayor's apparent
ill health. It appears to have been
a matter of some time before he has
been able to get on his feet, and in
fact, anxious to gratify the wishes of his numerous
friends to exhibit him at the various
social gatherings. These festi-
vities have been frequently pro-
longed far into the night and repeated
night after night, and the Mayor has
been called upon to make a physical
breakdown, but to all appearances the
lesson has not as yet been learned."

City Meetings Dismissed

"The meetings so far of the Board
of Estimate and the Board of Manu-
factures have been marked by a re-
turn to the decorum and orderly pro-
cedure appropriate in such a body."

"The Mayor has been dignified
and the calendar has been taken up
and business transacted with dispatch
and in a parliamentary manner. The dis-
cordant wrangling, verbal brawling
and contention of the old order
have ceased. It has become an agree-
able instead of a painful experience
to attend the meetings of the Board
of Estimate and the Board of Manu-
factures."

"Mayor Walker has effected a com-
plete reversal of the Hyman policy
with respect to dealing with the
city situation. Instead of puffing
and scolding all advances on the part
of State officials and representatives
of the transit operating companies,
the new Mayor has been friendly to
representatives of all interests, public
and private, into conference with him
in his Cabinet. For the first time
in many years there has been a
discussion frankly across the
table in City Hall by those most im-
mediately interested, with a view to
getting at the facts and to a practical
negotiation. These discussions
have been extended to include
the pending bus franchises."

Praises Mayor's Helpers.

"Aside from this hopeful approach
to the solution of the city's transit
problem, there have been evidences in
many city departments of a new spirit."

This has been due in part to the
character of the men appointed to
direct the work of the departments.

The Mayor has had the advantage of
the valuable experience of Charles E.
Kerigan, former Deputy Controller,
whom he appointed to the position of
Assistant to the Mayor. Specialized
in the departments of Police, Health
and Accounts has an improvement
which is noticeable. In fact, in almost
all the departments, the Mayor has
felt that he could displace Hyman's
appointee and put a man of his own
choice in office, improvements have
been made.

"The new Police Commissioner,
George J. McLaughlin, former State
Superintendent of Banking, entered
upon his duties with energy and alac-
rity. The results so far have been
striking. A new spirit of honest
effort among the rank and file of the
force has been given to the force of
the silly frills and follies of the En-
right regime have been discarded,
and the force has been retrained
that they are expected to do real po-
lice work so long as they remain on
the force. The Commissioner has re-
solutely positively that the desper-
ate selling activities of the force,
which the union persistently com-
bated during Enright's administration,
will be discontinued."

Snow Graft Revealed.

"The new Commissioner of Accounts,
Joseph A. Warren, has brought about
a refreshing transformation in the ad-
ministration of his important office,
which was so long in the hands of
the late Mayor. Commissioner Warren
has done considerable work in pursu-
ing and bringing to light the perpe-
trators of the snow removal frauds."

Dr. Louis L. Harris, the new Com-
missioner of Health, is another Walker
appointee who promises better things
in his department. He has indicated
his intention of terminating the "fake
epidemic emergency inspector" evil,
which the Mayor disclosed during the
hymnody of his predecessor. He is
also taking practical steps toward
eliminating the intolerable rush-hour
congestion in the subways."

France's Internal Debt Takes Nearly 60% of Her Revenue

CORRECTION, 1922, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, April 11.—Out of every
100 francs the French taxpayer pays,
56.50 francs go to adminis-
tration of the internal debt, 24.30
to the civil service and 17.30 to mil-
itary and naval costs.

These figures, estimated from this
year's budget, are published today
by Senator Henry Chéron.

One item included in this year in the
budget is 1,004,000,000 for military
and naval pensions and for soldiers
and sailors wounded in the great war.

Senator Chéron believes that if
confidence is maintained and the
national debt bonds are renewed
throughout the year there will be
no more need for inflation.

CITY'S CHARITY BILL \$200,000,000 A YEAR

Twice That of Any City, Says
Director of Welfare Council
at Opening of New Centre.

1,500 WELFARE AGENCIES

These Alone Are Estimated to Cost
New York \$80,000,000—Chicago's
Social Service Costs \$35,000,000.

New York City, with contributions
estimated at \$200,000,000 annually, gives
more than twice as much as any other
city in the world to charity, it was
said yesterday by William Hodson,
Director of the Welfare Council, at the
opening of the new centre at 131 Fifth
Avenue for six social service societies.

"Nobody has accurately computed
the total of New York's humanitarian
gifts," said Mr. Hodson, "but a figure
of more than \$200,000,000 a year is a
conservative estimate of the city's
aggregate expenditures for public and
private, on religious, educational and
social service work. In the latter cate-
gory alone New York spent last year,
through 14,150 welfare agencies,
nearly \$80,000,000."

"The need for coordination and co-
operation among these 1,500 social ser-
vice agencies is more acute than ever
before, and the Welfare Council, which
has taken the lead in the
opening of the new centre at 131 Fifth
Avenue for six social service societies,
is now planning a plan under which
a single roof as the nucleus of co-
ordination and cooperation."

"One may well stand amazed, not
only at the number of the city's wel-
fare agencies, but also at the variety
of services performed. Under the gen-
eral classification of family welfare
there are 342 agencies and institutions
grouped under ten subdivisions,
ranging from family service societies
to homes for the aged and infirm.

"In the field of child wel-
fare there are 247 agencies. Some 234
health agencies include every phase
of the child's life, from birth to old
age. There are 100 agencies for the
deaf and dumb, and 100 for the blind.

"Out of the total of 1,500 agencies,
some are maintained by the State or
city, many more are private, and some
are organized and financed. Some min-
ister to the needs of particular racial
and religious groups, others serve any
who apply within the zone of their
operation. There are also a number of
organizations with extensive budgets
and permanent endowments, down to
the smallest, single women's clubs and
occasional volunteer. A considerable
number of agencies are nearly as old
as the city itself."

"The annual expenditure of the 1,500
agencies, private and municipal, is
estimated at slightly less than \$80,
000,000. Of this, the City Government
pays \$30,000,000, the remainder is
made up, according to a recent com-
pilation, of \$20,000,000 from private
gifts, \$14,000,000 from the State, and
\$16,000,000 from the City. The City
welfare agencies spend \$35,000,000
each; Detroit, \$14,000,000; Cleveland,
\$15,000,000; Buffalo, \$5,000,000; and
Pittsburgh, \$4,000,000 each; Rochester
and Kansas City, \$3,000,000 each."

The social agencies in the Welfare
Council are the United Hospital Fund,
the City Recreation Committee, the
Arling House, the City of New York
Department of Social Services, the
Federal of Agencies Caring for
Protestants, and Better Times, the
welfare magazine. The officers of the
Welfare Council are Robert W. De
Forest, President; Dwight W. Morrow,
James H. Post, Felix M. Warburg and
Nicholas F. Brady, Vice Presidents,
and Homer C. Chairman of the
Executive Committee.

WAR ON ILLEGAL REALTORS.

Edgemere Police Order "Outside"
Operators to Leave Town.

The police of Edgemere have ap-
pealed to yesterday by real estate op-
erators to prevent "outside" and un-
authorized operators from operating
business in that section. The local
men urged Captain Myers to have un-
iformed men available yesterday,
and to use the force of the police
to prevent the operators from oper-
ating. The police have an improvement
which is noticeable. In fact, in almost
all the departments, the Mayor has
felt that he could displace Hyman's
appointee and put a man of his own
choice in office, improvements have
been made.

The new Police Commissioner,
George J. McLaughlin, former State
Superintendent of Banking, entered
upon his duties with energy and alac-
rity. The results so far have been
striking. A new spirit of honest
effort among the rank and file of the
force has been given to the force of
the silly frills and follies of the En-
right regime have been discarded,
and the force has been retrained
that they are expected to do real po-
lice work so long as they remain on
the force. The Commissioner has re-
solutely positively that the desper-
ate selling activities of the force,
which the union persistently com-
bated during Enright's administration,
will be discontinued."

COMMENDS WALKER SURVEY

W. H. Allen Suggests Subway
Inspection as Well as Hospital.

Commending Mayor Walker's recent
inspection of Bellevue Hospital, Wil-
liam H. Allen, Director of the Inter-
state Commerce Commission, suggested
yesterday that it ask Mayor Walker to
make a personal inspection of sub-
ways. Mr. Allen added that the ac-
tion was suggested at the meeting
of the city's business organizations, which
it was expected would lead to the
transit situation generally and the
association's protest against the con-
struction of the proposed Fifty-third
Street subway, if it is merely to serve
as a link in an independent, munici-
pally operated subway system.

Mr. Allen also suggested that Mayor
Walker should have the transit sur-
vey he said was needed before going
any further with subway plans pro-
posed by his predecessor, Mayor
Enright.

SCHOOL GIRL PROM Veto of Harriman Plan Deplored in Berlin;

Four Youths Tell Police 'Coup'
Was Abandoned Because They
Got Only One Ticket.

ADMIT OTHER ROBBERIES

One Had Attended Night Classes at
Columbia—Police Call Them
Product of Poolrooms.

Four young men, one a former stu-
dent in night classes at Columbia Uni-
versity, were arrested yesterday in the
Bronx, charged with grand larceny.
They confessed, according to the
police, to several hold-ups, the plan-
ning of several others and the failure
of one which they said would have
been the "greatest coup of all."

The alleged confession of the four
men was reported by the police to
Detective John E. McGeehan, who
said the four men were the product
of the hold-up of several hundred guests
at the Senior Prom of Barnard School
for Girls at the Women's University
Club on April 11. "Fall through,"
the police said, because the quartet
couldn't get tickets of admission and
the non-college men felt a delicacy
about "crashing the party."

The four young men said they were
John A. McLean, 20 years old, of 2,112
Huguenot, a former student at Colum-
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Belmont Avenue; James J. Barrett, 20, of 1,015
East 11th Street and Frederick A. Mathew, 27,
of 2,116 Arthur Avenue, all of the Bronx.
They were arrested after McLean had
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had stolen a watch from him. Detectives
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WIN AWARDS AT HARVARD.

Five Students From New York State
Get Scholarships.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—Among
forty scholarships which have just
been announced at Harvard University,
five of the winners are from New
York State. There are in graduate
schools and two are undergraduates.

New York men to receive the scholar-
ship awards are:<

MRS. ADAH FISCHER TO WED A. D. FORST

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp to Be Bride at Country Home April 22.

PAMELA SPEYER'S BRIDAL

Her Marriage to Count Hugo Moy, formerly of Munich, to Take Place Early in Summer.

The marriage of Mrs. Adah Tripp Fisher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy E. Tripp of 32 West 57th Street, to Arthur D. Forst Jr., will take place at the country home of the bride's parents in Greenwich, Conn., on April 22. Only relatives and a few close friends will be invited to the ceremony.

This will be Mrs. Fisher's second marriage. Early in December, 1921, she was married to Gordon Fisher of Darien, Conn., in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and the public announcement was made two days later. Mrs. Fisher is a sister of Mrs. Clifford Hemphill of 408 Park Avenue and of Mrs. Nelson B. Gatch of Tarrytown.

Mr. Forst is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Forst of Trenton.

Miss Speyer to Wed Count.

Miss Pamela Speyer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Speyer of 22 Washington Square North, will be married to Count Hugo Moy, son of Count and Countess Charles Moy of Munich, Germany, early in the summer, her parents announced yesterday. She is a granddaughter of the late Gustav Speyer and a niece of James Speyer. Miss Speyer married her husband, who was her father's prominent banker. She has two sisters, the Misses Leonora and Vivian Clare Speyer.

Count Hugo Moy came to this country two years ago and is now engaged as a bond salesman. He lives at 11 West 127th Street.

Miss Saunders's Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Marian Saunders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Willis Saunders of Nutley, N. J., to John Cheesborough, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Cheesborough of Asheville, N. C., will take place at the Ambassador on Sept. 25. Miss Saunders attended Abbott Academy at Andover, Mass., and is now a senior at Smith. Mr. Cheesborough was graduated from the University of North Carolina, and will graduate from the Columbia Law School in June.

CHARITY DANCE RECITAL.

Entertainment to Be Given in Aid of Greer Club Association.

A recital of classical dancing, under the direction of Miss George Harris, will be given on Thursday afternoon at the Plaza in aid of the Greer Club Association, Inc. Among those who have taken boxes are Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Francis P. Palmer, Mrs. Charles J. Symington, Mrs. Dunlevy Milbank and the Misses Margaret Crane Hubert, Harriet E. Devore, Susan M. Sturges and Rebecca A. Caldwell. The patronesses include Mrs. William T. Manning, Mrs. Henry Gansevoort Sanford, Mrs. William C. Goddard, Mrs. James Burtis Van Weert, Mrs. Thomas P. Fowler, Mrs. Robert Bowman Dodson, Mrs. Richard C. Babage, Mrs. John Jay Watson, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mrs. Gerardus Mills Wynne, Mrs. Frank C. Hollister, Mrs. Charles Lane, Mrs. John Greenough, Mrs. Andrew C. Zabarskie, Mrs. Chester A. Braman, Mrs. Dwight Braman, Mrs. Clarence C. Chapman, Mrs. C. Wickliffe Valey, Mrs. Morris Lockwood and Mrs. Elsworth Elliot.

BRIDGE IN AID OF NURSERY.

Tournament to Be Held This Afternoon at Plaza Hotel.

A bridge and Mah jong tournament will be held this afternoon in the grand ballroom of the Plaza to aid the Bloomingdale Day Nursery Association. The committee in charge includes Mrs. William T. Dewart, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. William E. Brownling, Mrs. Raymond B. Martin, Mrs. Edwin S. Robinson, Mrs. John L. Forte, Mrs. Robert C. Velt, Mrs. Mary Spadone, Mrs. John E. Brownling, Mrs. Alfred M. Chapman, Mrs. Barron G. Collier, Mrs. George Arents, Mrs. James P. Donahue, Mrs. Henry C. Quinby, Mrs. Henry C. Alker, Mrs. William Leith, Mrs. Kerner Easton, Mrs. Thomas H. Wheeler, Mrs. Beverly Jones, Mrs. Charles C. Feck, Mrs. Russell Burke, Mrs. Edgar P. Lawson, Mrs. Winchester Fitch, Mrs. Henry F. Ives, Mrs. Edward S. Hatch and Mrs. Philip W. Kopper.

Many at Round Hill Club Dance.

Special to The New York Times. GREENWICH, Conn., April 11.—A dinner and supper dance at the Round Hill Club Saturday evening attracted a large gathering. Among those who entertained were William E. Brownling, Ralph G. Coburn and Mr. and Mrs. William V. C. Ruxton. Others who came for the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Tuesday, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brownling, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Roome, Mr. and Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Sterling, Hugh Jackson Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kefferly, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lee W. Maxwell, Miss Mary Lanier, O. B. Carrott and L. W. Lighter.

W. C. Le Gendre's Funeral Today.

Services will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street, for William C. Le Gendre of Mount Kisco, N. Y., who died Saturday in Baltimore. He was formerly connected with Brown Brothers & Co. of this city. His wife, who was Miss Sophia Norris Pitts of Baltimore, survives. They were married at Green Springs, Va., in 1901. Mr. Le Gendre was a son of the late Charles W. and Clara Victoria Mulock Le Gendre. His children included the Calumet, City and Union.

Party in Aid of Navy Club Canteen.

To raise funds for maintaining the National Navy Club Canteen through the summer a bridge party will be given this afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton. Mrs. Duncan Harris is in charge. Among those who have taken tables are Mr. William H. Hamilton, Mrs. Francis Bryant, Mrs. David H. McAlpin, Mrs. Thomas C. Rimmings, Mrs. John Ames, Mrs. Edward Clarkson Potter and Miss Lila Lancashire.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. Frederick Eddy has returned from a Mediterranean tour and has joined Mr. Eddy at 220 Park Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen are at the Mayfair Hotel before going to their home in Morris-town, N. J. Mrs. William Bard McVickar and Miss Phyllis Bard McVickar, who have been at the Lorraine for the winter, have opened the Kedge, their home at Morrisville, for the summer. Mrs. Alexander Brown of Baltimore arrived at the Plaza yesterday to pass three weeks with her daughter, Mrs. T. Suffera Teller. Mrs. Melville E. Ingalls returned from Europe on the Paris and is at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days before going to Hot Springs, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gilford have returned from a motor trip and are at the Plaza, where they will stay until they sail for Europe next month. Mrs. David Allen Reed and Miss Rosemond Reed have arrived at the Wynton from Washington. Mr. John T. Cross and his daughter, Mrs. Miss Virginia, are returning from Europe on the Olympic, arriving tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. John Magee are returning to the Ambassador on Thursday from Laguna, their winter home at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Willis S. Paine have returned to the Plaza after passing the winter at the Springs Hotel to be near the Lorraine on April 22. Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott Blair, who sailed for Europe soon after their marriage in St. Thomas's Church in January, are returning tomorrow on the Olympic. Before her marriage Mrs. Blair was Mrs. Ellen Yulle Sturgis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Yulle, Mr. and Mrs. Blair will make their home in Chicago. Miss Marie L. Graves is coming from Washington today and will be at the Madison with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Graves, until they sail for Europe Wednesday night on the Deutschland. Mrs. James L. Flood and Miss Mary E. Flood of San Francisco arrived at the Plaza yesterday. Mrs. Imre de Josika Herczeg will give a tea this afternoon at her home, 28 West Tenth Street, for the patronesses and members of the Junior Committee for the Spring Ball to be held at the Lorraine on April 22. Mrs. Andrew J. Miller and her daughter, Miss Frances Marion Miller, who have been spending a week at Hot Springs, Va., have returned to the Park Lane. Mr. and Mrs. E. DeForest Winslow of Bronxville are visiting Mrs. Winslow's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Doxey in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hathaway of Bronxville spent the week-end at Seaside, N. J. Miss Elizabeth Chase of Bronxville is visiting in Roseton, Va. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McWade of Bronxville have returned from Atlantic City, where they spent Easter week. Mrs. T. Channing Moore of Bronxville will entertain at bridge tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. Katherine Bates Bennett will give a dramatic reading of "The Poet" before the Mamaroneck Women's Club today. Mrs. N. E. White is in charge of the meeting. Dr. Eugene Healey and Miss Dorothy Healey of Mamaroneck are in Bermuda. Mrs. George H. Barnes and Miss Caroline Walworth of Rye have returned from Washington, where they were guests of Representative and Mrs. J. Mayhew Walworth. Mrs. Isabel Gwynne and Miss Dora Mitchell of Rye have returned to school on May 22, to spend two months in France and Great Britain. Miss Yolande Hobbs of Newark also has her week-end guest Miss Bernice Fienhold of Rutherford. Mrs. Rosemary Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Clark of Newark, has returned to the Convent of the Holy Child at Suffern, N. Y., and her brother, Christopher, has returned to Georgetown University. The Literature Department of the Contemporary Club of Trenton will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles S. Maddock Jr. Miss Margaret Manning of Lawrenceville had as her guest over the week-end Miss Elizabeth Galloway of Scarsdale, N. Y. Both returned yesterday to school at Glenwood, Md. Mrs. Alice Van Leer Carbrick, author and wife of Professor Prescott Ode, the guest of Dartmouth College, is the speaker of the Women's College Club in Princeton, under the auspices of which she will give a lecture tonight. Professor V. Lansing Collins of Princeton is the guest of C. D. Kier, former Mayor of Englewood. Professor Collins, as Secretary of the Graduate Council of Princeton University, will preside today at a prize to the Englewood High School, at which Werner Hutz, first honor man of this year's

New Jersey.

About seventy-five tables will be in play this afternoon at the home of Mrs. E. R. Meath, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson B. Marr of Glen Ridge for several weeks, will return today to her home in Toronto. Miss Gertrude Strout of Upper Montclair will entertain at bridge tomorrow night for Miss Marion Mayes of Upper Montclair, whose marriage to Harry C. Strout, Esq., will take place on April 23. Miss Ruth Flahwick has returned to Wesley and her brother, Dwight, who has been spending a week at Hot Springs, Va., have returned to the Park Lane. Miss Eleanor Manning and Miss Dorothy Van Antwerp of Montclair have returned to the Ithaca Conservatory of Music after spending ten days at their homes. Rehearsals are under way for the Montclair Junior League show, "Tell Tales," on May 3 and 4. Miss Marcia Hannan and Joseph Boyd Jr. will take the leading parts. Others in the cast include Miss Margery Earle, Mrs. Donald McCord, Miss Charlotte Drydale, Robert Pettiford, Clarence Abbott, Frederick Ritchie, William Lotz, Richard S. Bethel, Deane Farnsworth and Elliott Downs. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lippincott of Shoreham, N. Y., will entertain at the Ballurol Golf Club's dinner dance. Miss Margaretta Port of Llewellyn Park, N. J., is planning to bring her brother and sister-in-law, Representative and Mrs. Franklin W. Port, to Washington. Miss Cornelia Ruppert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George S. Ruppert of New York, was the week-end guest of Miss Norma Davis of Orange. Miss Davis entertained at dinner in Miss Ruppert's honor at Saturday night at the Essex Country Club. Mrs. Percy Ballantine and Miss Elizabeth Jeannette Ballantine of Newark arrived on May 22, to spend two months in France and Great Britain. Miss Yolande Hobbs of Newark also has her week-end guest Miss Bernice Fienhold of Rutherford. Mrs. Rosemary Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph V. Clark of Newark, has returned to the Convent of the Holy Child at Suffern, N. Y., and her brother, Christopher, has returned to Georgetown University. The Literature Department of the Contemporary Club of Trenton will meet this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles S. Maddock Jr. Miss Margaret Manning of Lawrenceville had as her guest over the week-end Miss Elizabeth Galloway of Scarsdale, N. Y. Both returned yesterday to school at Glenwood, Md. Mrs. Alice Van Leer Carbrick, author and wife of Professor Prescott Ode, the guest of Dartmouth College, is the speaker of the Women's College Club in Princeton, under the auspices of which she will give a lecture tonight. Professor V. Lansing Collins of Princeton is the guest of C. D. Kier, former Mayor of Englewood. Professor Collins, as Secretary of the Graduate Council of Princeton University, will preside today at a prize to the Englewood High School, at which Werner Hutz, first honor man of this year's

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Sims spent the week-end with Mrs. Pitts Blom's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farms, Portmouth. Dr. Harry Jennings Knapp of New York has leased an apartment in the J. K. Sullivan block on Bellevue Avenue for five years. Lieutenant J. V. Babcock, U. S. N., of Springfield, Mass., who is on duty on Training Station Road for a year. Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentiss has returned from New York to her country place in Williamstown, which she kept open all winter. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gilbert Colt, who have been in New York since the first of the year, have opened their home on Cold Road, Pittsford, N. Y. Arrival at Hot Springs in Southbridge include Clarence Phelps Dodge and Miss Regina Phelps Dodge of Colorado Springs, Col., and Charles Stewart Butler, Mr. and Mrs. James Graham Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey C. Hoguet of New York, Miss Frances K. Wister of Philadelphia, who was there until a few days ago, is to sail for Spain next Thursday. Mrs. Moses Williams of Boston is at Hotel Martin, Stockbridge. The Berkshire trout season will open on Thursday. Trout are plentiful, but brooks are high and cold. Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, who has been at the Chilton Club in Boston since she left Stockbridge, will sail for Europe on the ship, the last named to join Mrs. Sedgwick in Florence, Italy. The Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, will open for its 153d consecutive season on Friday.

White Sulphur Springs.

The last two days brought many arrivals to the Greenbrier, and the week-end was as active in a social way as any of the season, for the crowd is still a capacity one. Mr. and Mrs. Martine Lewis gave a dinner last night in the Tudor Grill for Mr. and Mrs. James Blaine Walker Jr. of New York, who have come from Hot Springs, Ark., to occupy a Greenbrier cottage. Mrs. Stuart Hanna before her departure for New York on Saturday night gave a birthday dinner party for her daughter, Miss Stuart Hanna. M. J. Bernet of Cleveland gave a dinner at Kate's Mountain Club for about twenty. A tea was given by Mrs. William H. Lewis at her home. After the dancing in the Tudor Grill on Saturday night John Calvert Davidson of New York gave an impromptu recital in the Wistaria Room of the Greenbrier, Mrs. James Davidson, who came up from Pinehurst to defend his title in the Mason and Dixon tournament, explained that he sang at this morning's service in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have arrived by motor from New York to criticize the golf and tennis tournaments. Philip Kip Rhineland of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., has arrived for a week's stay. Other arrivals are Raymond B. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Anson M. H. Taylor, W. P. K. Taylor, Senator Simon Guggenheim, Miss F. Rothchild, Miss Muriel Rothschild, Mr. McKewen and Joseph D. Bannan of New York, John McCaffrey of Scarsdale, N. Y., and F. F. McWalters of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Donald McCarra, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne and Mrs. M. T. Pyne Jr. have departed for New York.

TO AID A MEMORIAL FUND.

Dance by Woman's Democratic Club for Stone Mountain Project. The Woman's Democratic Club, of which Mrs. John Enos Quinn is President, will give a dance at the home of Robert M. Catts, 247 Park Avenue, on Thursday evening, April 12, in aid of the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial. Miss Sophie Irene LeFebvre has charge of arrangements and is being assisted by Mrs. Virginia Pierson and Miss Ethel Quinn. Miss Miriam Cleary, heading the Junior Committee, is arranging the dancing program. Stars of the stage and screen will entertain. The club's Executive Committee includes Mrs. John S. O'Leary, Mrs. Edward Hackney, Mrs. Emmett Degner, Mrs. Charles W. Hirst, Mrs. George H. Childs, Mrs. Hannah Imhoff, Miss Martha Byrne and Mrs. James Cleary.

Church Reception to Aid Poor.

The annual reception and entertainment of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, of which the Rev. Rev. Mgr. Thomas C. Carroll is rector, will be held tonight at Terrace Garden by the Ladies of Charity and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The proceeds will be used for the needy poor of the parish. Officers of the first-named society are Miss Matilda F. Goetz, President; Mrs. Margaret C. Turner, Vice President; Mrs. Cathleen McCaffrey, Secretary, and the Very Rev. Mgr. Carroll, Treasurer. St. Vincent de Paul Society's officers are Anthony Rose, President; Denis Crowley, Vice President, and Patrick Clancy, Treasurer.

Dance in Aid of Rile Settlement.

A supper dance for the benefit of the Jacob Rile Settlement will be given tonight at 10 East 51st Street. There will be a fashion show, whose proceeds will include girls from many of the season's popular musical productions, and later several specialties by Miss Cecily Courtneidge and Jack Hulbert, now appearing in "By the Way." The patronesses include Mrs. George F. Baker Jr., Mrs. Walter W. Blagden, Mrs. Postlethwaite Cobb, Mrs. Henry Elliott Cooper, Mrs. Dudley Davis, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam, Mrs. Stowe Phelps, Mrs. Jacob Rile and Mrs. William Jay Schleffelin.

A Son to Mrs. C. A. Braman Jr.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Braman Jr. of 125 East Ninety-third Street on last Friday at the Harbor Hospital, 667 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Braman is the former Miss Anna Roosevelt Hall, daughter of Edward L. Hall of 61 East Eighty-sixth Street.

Heard-Bassett Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Leonard Heard of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia Learned Heard, to Charles Chester Bassett Jr. of Washington, D. C. Mr. Bassett is the son of Major Charles Chester Bassett of Washington.

HOT SPRINGS

General and His Wife Join the New York Colony in Virginia Resort.

General and His Wife Join the New York Colony in Virginia Resort. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Watson, who have been visiting Professor and Mrs. P. M. Brown of Princeton, left yesterday for their home in Montreal.

GALA CAKE WALK IS HELD

George T. Adee and Henry Root Stern Judges of Event That Aroused Enthusiasm.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 11.—Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have arrived at the Homestead to remain until April 30. Miss Grace Vanderbilt is expected later. Others who have joined the New York colony are Mr. and Mrs. Amory Lawrence Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Alexander and Frederick A. Alexander Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ford Burchell, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar A. Woodgiff, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stables, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Bennett and Mrs. Louis Beaumont, John C. Tappin and Harold Tappin, Mr. Walter Reisinger and Mrs. Gustave Erbe Jr. A party that arrived Saturday from New York included J. Fred Pierson Jr., V. S. Mulford and the Misses Suzanne Pierson and Madeleine Mulford. Henry Root Stern, Simon E. Chapin Jr., George T. Adee and Marshall Stearns made up another party. Mr. Stern and Mr. Adee were judges at the gala cake walk held Saturday night in the crystal room, the first cake walk seen by holiday visitors. It was believed with as much enthusiasm as was ever the Diaghileff ballet. New Yorkers at the cake walk included Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. N. H. Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. William Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Hilborn, Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Carr, Mrs. John McCoy, Mrs. George Bjrd and Mrs. Gilbert Ralston. Arrivals at the Homestead include Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Russell, Hartford, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. John S. Applegate, Red Bank, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. George Dwight Fotts and Miss Carolyn Fotts, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott Newman and Phillips H. Turnbull, Orange, N. J.; the last named to join Mrs. Turnbull; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Wightman, Great Neck, L. I.; Stephen J. Leonard, Miss Jeanne Leonard and Orville Leonard, New York; and Mrs. E. M. Green and Miss Alice Hughes of Toronto; daughters of the late Sir Samuel Hughes, former Canadian Minister of Defense. George H. Read, Mr. and Mrs. Newbury Frost Read, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Downey, Miss Christine McLean and Miss Sallie Downey have returned to New York.

"SECOND A. E. F." FORMING.

Veterans Seeking Reservations for 1927 Convention in Paris. Steamship reservation and reservations for lodgings in Paris are already being made for thousands of former service men and their families who intend to go to the American Legion Convention in that city the week of Sept. 18 to 24, 1927, according to an announcement yesterday by the France Convention Committee of the Legion. The announcement explains that the members of the "second A. E. F." must "enlist" soon, but that they will not be on physical examination, that they will submit to no finger printing, and that in Paris there will be no military police. The only day they will spend in the trenches will be on a pilgrimage to the battlefields. The announcement in part follows: "Service men must be paid up members in and for both 1926 and 1927 of the American Legion. Members of auxiliaries, father of Legionnaires, and minor lineal descendants must likewise be paid up in and for both 1926 and 1927. Brides of 1927 who join the auxiliary then will be eligible, but their husbands will be no account. Therefore you had better get the ceremony through in 1926."

TO SELECT NOTED JEWS.

Nine Named Advisory Editors for Book in Nature of "Who's Who." The Jewish Biographical Bureau announced yesterday the appointment of "nine prominent Jews to serve as an advisory board of editors to recommend the selection of candidates for the first authentic reference volume of American Jews who have made important contributions to art, science, philosophy, service and letters, politics and diplomacy, as well as finance and business, not being compiled by the bureau." The new book will be in the nature of a Jewish "Who's Who." The nine named were Dr. Nathan Krask of Temple Emanu-El, Dr. Mordecai Soltes, Dr. Herbert S. Goldstein, head of the Orthodox Jewish Community Congregations of America; Joseph Baronides, Max D. Steuer, Congressman Emanuel Celler, Adolph Stern and Abraham I. Ellis, former American Ambassador to Turkey.

Dr. Randall Views a New Humanity.

Preaching on "The Coming of a New Humanity" at the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. John Randall said: "We are standing on the threshold of the coming of a new humanity. This experience of universal love will not be limited to a few men; it will be common to many. A new era of world unity will result. A new minority is coming into existence in which there will be no place for division, doubt, fear, hatred and war. This is the psychological revolution which we are witnessing and in which we have part."

"Pinafore" Tonight for Benefit.

There will be a benefit performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "H. M. S. Pinafore" at the Century Theatre tonight to further the work of the Social Service Committee of the Brooklyn Hospital. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Edwin A. Ames, Mrs. Henry L. Batterman, Mrs. Nathan T. Beers, Mrs. Grace C. Bowdler, Mrs. E. Howard E. Edden, Mrs. Clifford L. Lamon, Mrs. David H. Lammam, Mrs. John H. Long, Mrs. Alanson Fox, Mrs. Charles E. Phelps, Mrs. Nelson Olcott and Mrs. Harold I. Pratt.

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PASTOR IN FAVOR OF DEATH PENALTY

Dr. Brown, Discussing Chapman Case, Criticizes Our Delay in Meeting Out Justice.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 11.—The Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Brown preached on the hanging of Gerald Chapman this morning in the First Baptist Church.

"On Tuesday morning last," he said, "at four minutes after 12 o'clock midnight, Gerald Chapman, super-bandid and arch-criminal, went silently to his death. His tragic and may teach us some valuable lessons: There may be detours and delays by the way, but in the end men always reap what they sow. He sowed death and death he surely reaped. As long as capital punishment strikes fear into the hearts of the criminal class, I am for it as a deterrent to crime. "Here is a man who committed cold-blooded murder Oct. 12, 1926, and who successfully stayed the hand of justice until April 6, 1926. He killed a vagabond legal technician and groundless, burdened the taxpayers and lengthened his life. We could not need to go to England in this matter, an older nation than ours and one more experienced in the handling of crime. There are more serious cases of the kind a few weeks at most until finally disposed of. Murder trials last but a few hours and juries deliberate but a few minutes."

SETS FORTH AIM OF SUNDAY.

Dr. Brown Asserts Observation is a Human Need for Relaxation. The Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Brown preached on "The Use and Abuse of Sunday" yesterday at the All-Souls Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. He said: "There is no supernatural sanction for Sunday. Sunday is a natural opportunity in which to meet human needs. It is so humanly necessary that the very nature of things gives it a divine sanction. It is a natural opportunity in which to strengthen the spiritual control of life. They need all three. Sunday is a special opportunity for religion, for the enlargement of the horizon of life. The wise man will plan his Sunday for rest, for church, for play, for some good book."

EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

E. R. Hewitt to Show Direct-Color Photographs in Aid of Cancer. Edward Ringwood Hewitt will give an exhibition of direct-color photographs of Autumn foliage and Spring flowers in aid of the Cancer of Ronkonkoma at 3:30 P. M. on Wednesday, at the canopy of St. Regis, 62 West 140th Street. Mr. Hewitt is a son of the late Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Mrs. Hewitt and a grandson of Peter Cooper, philanthropist and founder of Cooper Union. He has made a study of color photography. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Canoe Sewing Circle. Among the patrons are Mrs. John Graud Agra, Mrs. John A. Agra, Mrs. Major General Robert Lee Bullard, Lady Winifred Elwes, Mrs. Harold Anderson, Mrs. Josephine E. Egan, George Lewis, Mrs. J. Rich Steers and Mrs. John W. Mackay.

PREACHING A BIG BUSINESS.

Dr. G. H. Baker Says He Prefers Saving a Soul to Riches. "There is no business in the world as big as the business of preaching Christ," said the Rev. Dr. Gordon H. Baker in his first sermon as pastor of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, Convent Avenue and 145th Street, yesterday morning. "I would rather save one sinner than make a million dollars of this world's money." Before accepting the pastorate of his present church Mr. Baker was for six years minister at the First Baptist Church, Schenectady, and was a pastor in Montreal for thirteen years. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Harold Pattison, who resigned. "There is an appeal in the message of the cross," he said, "which never loses its power, even on the battle-field. The one supreme mission of the Church, as I see it, is to bring men into the fold of Jesus Christ through its interpretation. That will be the keynote of my preaching while I am in this church. I know no other message than that of the supreme sacrifice at Calvary."

TO DIG UP OLD SYNAGOGUE.

Dr. Wise's Congregation Backing Excavation in Palestine. Plans for the excavation of the synagogue of Chorazin, said to be the oldest one in Palestine, of which there is record, were made public yesterday by the Free Synagogue, 40 West Sixty-eighth Street. The City of Chorazin, now known as Kerazeh, located in Upper Galilee, only two miles from Capernaum, contained the synagogue, built, traditionally, after 135 A. D., when Roman persecution drove the rabbis to Galilee from Jerusalem. The Free Synagogue, of which Dr. Stephen S. Wise is rabbi, is financing the expedition to the ruins of Dr. J. L. Magnes, formerly a rabbi here but now Chancellor of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Professor Savignac, curator of the British Archaeological Museum in Palestine, will supervise the excavation.

Seven Floors--

DEVOTED TO OLD AND MODERN CHINA EARTHENWARE and GLASS. CHINA EARTHENWARE and GLASS. 15 E. 56th St. New York.

Corsets? You must wear something!! Try

"NEXT-TO-NOTHING" by Binner. 564 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES

MADISON AVENUE-56 15 E. 57th STREET-NEW YORK

Now On Exhibition

The ACHILLITO CHIESA COLLECTION

Part II: Italian primitives, including the famous St. John by Orcagna and da Messina's Portrait of a Sicilian Patrician, and Renaissance paintings; Dutch and Flemish masterpieces of the XV and XVI centuries. Part III: Important XV-XVI century majolica. Gothic ivories, including coffrets and diptychs and a IX century plaque. French and Italian enamels of the XV-XVI century. Velvets and brocades from the Gothic period to the culmination of the Italian Renaissance. Early Italian furniture. Illustrated catalogues: Part I five dollars. Part III two dollars.

Sale: Part II Friday at 8:30 and Part III Friday & Saturday at 2:15

GARDEN FURNITURE

From an old English garden belonging to the Estate of the late Thomas Crowther, Fulham, London, with additions. Including lead statuettes, groups, fountains and bird baths, orrey sun dials and important forged iron. Illustrated catalogue twenty-five cents.

Sale: Wednesday at 2:15 p.m.

ENGLISH FURNITURE

In oak, walnut and mahogany. A Georgian three-part dining-table, an important set of Queen Anne walnut spoon-back chairs, Sheraton mahogany corner cupboards, two Georgian pine door casements, a carved pine mantel and overmantel. English pottery and china, fine old mirrors, prints, paintings and fascinating needlework. From the collection of Mr. Frank Bevan, London, with additions. Illustrated catalogue fifty cents.

Sale: Thursday at 2:15 p.m.

ONAS CHICKERING,

103 years ago, created the first modern piano. Fingers trained by him and by aires and grandsires still produce the instrument after which all others are modeled, even to this day. . . .

1990

Yankees Sweep Robin Series and Giants Defeat Senators

YANKEES CLEAN UP SERIES WITH ROBINS

Capture Final Game, 14 to 7, Making It 12 Straight—Have Not Lost in 18 Exhibitions.

GET 7 RUNS IN THE EIGHTH

Both Geth Three Doubles and Culllop and Lazzeri Contribute Home Runs at the Stadium.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York (A.)	12	0	1.000
Brooklyn (N.)	0	12	.000

By RICHARDS VIDMER.

An even dozen. That's what the Yankees victories over the Robins totaled when the Spring series ended with a bare of base hits at the Stadium yesterday. Twelve straight games is what the walloping warriors of Mott Huggins gave to the Flatbushers and eighteen straight they have won. All of which is something to boast about even in the pre-season games.

The score of the final massacre was 14 to 7, and all the Robins had left at the finish was a deep, dull thumping that they won't have to play the Yankees again until next Spring. Everything else was torn away by the pile fire from the Yanks' battery of eggs gone that stretches from the lead-off man through the pitcher in the batting order. Brooklyn's pride in the pitching staff was gone. Brooklyn's hopes were withered and Brooklyn's attack appeared small and weak in comparison.

Manager Wilbert Robinson took his team and tossed it in a hat before the game started in an effort to draw up a winning combination. Snooks Todd, once with the Athletics, was borrowed from the Jersey City Skeeters to play the lead-off at second and was drawn for the hole-off position. May was moved up to second place, Felix was pushed into center field in place of Witt and hit ahead of Cox. Lazzeri was shoved down to fifth in the batting order. But all this rearranging availed nothing, as 15,000 fans observed.

Babe Hopeful for Seven Innings.

For seven innings the Robins played along just a little bit behind. A long-delayed victory was possible, and even the possibility of such a thing was more encouragement than the Robins have had since the series started. But every time they made moves toward catching up the irritating Yanks gave a light tug on the string and moved the possibility a little further away.

When finally the Yanks gathered in their dugout for the eighth inning, Manager Huggins reminded the boys that this would be the last opportunity they would have to face Brooklyn pitching, and suggested that they make the most of it. They did. Pay Moss, the Memphis rookie, was at the mound, and he still was there at the end of the inning, but seven runs were added to the New York score in the interim. Moss was no more shined against than sinning, however. With one out he walked through, threw wildly past Culllop, and Miles Thomas's sacrifice, allowing Moss to go to third and then unhooked a wild pitch, allowing Bengough a score.

There was one run without a hit, which no one was responsible but, they themselves. There were others, made much the same way, four hits, two of them doubles, being all the runs contributed toward the accumulation of these seven tallies.

One of those doubles was by Ruth, who, after Maranville had switched over to the right side of second base and stopped the Babe in the right-center field, when Ruth came up hitting left field. When Ruth came up Maranville switched over to the wrong side of the bag, giving the Robins two second basemen, no shortstop and only half a third baseman, Marriot moving down toward second.

Babe Outwits Strategy.

The strategy worked beautifully in the fifth, when the Babe shot a drive over second base, only to have the Rabbit there waiting for it, but the next two times Ruth came to bat he killed the ball down the left-field foul line and both blows went for doubles.

Besides that, the Babe made a double in the first. Koenig laced out three angles and Culllop and Lazzeri pounded the ball for home runs. Lazzeri's drive was made off Buzz McWeeny, and it was the only hit registered off him during the three innings he toiled, and that one walloper was enough to speed on a line into the right-center field bleachers and would have gone through to the street were the Stadium not built of concrete.

Culllop's walloper was made off Bob McGraw, who started in the box for Brooklyn. It didn't go outside the park, but it went as far as it could, in the direction of left field, and Culllop was able to make the round trip standing. It hit the sign that says "You don't tank 'em out," but Culllop found that you can drive them out, for McGraw disappeared soon after.

International Polo Assured For Philadelphia Exposition

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP).—Officials of the Sesquiennial announced today that plans have assumed definite shape for an international polo tournament to be held, probably early in September, in connection with the exposition. The program thus far arranged assures two or three representative teams from the United States, two United States Army teams, one from Great Britain and one from South America. The United States Polo Association has agreed to sacrifice its main playing field at the Philadelphia Country Club for the Summer, so that it will be in tip-top shape for the games.

SKEETERS SURPRISE THE ATHLETICS, 7-3

Rallies in Sixth and Seventh Enable Jersey City to Win—Cantrell Effective After Second.

Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics walked into a surprise in yesterday's battle with the Skeeters at the Jersey City ball park, the International Leaguers winning by 7 to 3. The Skeeters outbatted their rivals ten hits to six and excelled in the field.

The pitching of Guy Cantrell for Jersey City was of midseason calibre, except in the second, when his lapse in control paved the way for the three tallies by the visitors. He walked Welch, Miller singled and Cochran grounded to Cantrell, who made a late throw to second and the bases were cleared. Cantrell walked Poole, forcing Welch over. Bates filed to Rogell, but Pitcher Pate singled to left, scoring Miller and Cochran. Cantrell tightened and the Athletics never threatened thereafter.

Lew Malone blazed the trail for Jersey City's success by hitting to the center field flag pole in the second, a homer, which was followed in the sixth with a collection of base hits which accounted for the three runs. Five hits in a row were made by Gaudette, Hutson, Rogell, Malone and Corgan, which forced the retirement of Pate.

The Skeeters halted warmly in the seventh, when three extra tallies were made.

With the presence of Chuck Corgan, second base from Brooklyn, in the game, Manager Donovan made a complete shift in his infield which proved effective.

Brooklyn recalled First Baseman Del Bissonette at the conclusion of yesterday's game and Jersey City is in the market for a first sacker, who must be secured before the opening of Wednesday. Red Holt, the Skeeters' regular first baseman, will be out with a bad leg for at least a month.

Jersey City (1) Philadelphia (A.)

Philadelphia (A.) won, 7 to 3. Three-base hits—Cochran, Rogell. Home runs—Malone, Stolen bases—Malone, Corgan. Double plays—Rogell, Corgan and Bissonette; Hale and Poole; Wambegans, Miller and Poole. Catches—Rogell and Bissonette. Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, Jersey City 5. Struck out—By Cantrell 6, Pate 3. Hits—Off Pate 8 in 6 innings, Willis 2 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By McGraw 1. Umpires—Meyers and Davis. Time of game—1:43.

HOMER BEATS ORIOLES, 4-3.

Dykes's Drive in the Ninth Gives Athletic Team Victory.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11.—Jimmy Dykes's drive over the left centerfield fence in the ninth gave a Philadelphia Athletic team a 4 to 3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles this afternoon at Oriole Park. There was no one on base. Another Athletic team lost to Jersey City today.

Lefty Groves, former Oriole, yielded two runs in the eighth, enabling the Orioles to tie the count. Rommel relieved Groves at the start of the ninth and blanked the home team.

The box score:

The following games will be played next Wednesday, the opening day of the International League, according to an announcement made yesterday at the office of the International Baseball League:

Rochester at Baltimore—Umpires Carpenter, James and Crooke.
Toronto at Reading—Umpires, Meyers and Freeman.
Buffalo at Newark—Umpires, Gaston and Magerkurth.
Syracuse at Jersey City—Umpires Fyfe, Hayes and Papke.



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JOHNNY DUNDEE TO MEET KAPLAN

Will Try to Lift Relinquished Featherweight Crown in Bout at Queensboro June 1.

MERIDEN BOXER TO DEFEND

Veteran Will Enter Ring as Challenger, States Farley—Champion Won Title in Tourney.

By JAMES P. DAWSON.

Johnny Dundee, veteran Italian fighter, plans to struggle again for the world's featherweight championship title he voluntarily relinquished two years ago. It was learned yesterday, the Italian hero of more than fifteen years of ring activity has been matched with Louis (Kid) Kaplan, Meriden, Conn., recognized as the world's featherweight champion, for a fifteen-round bout to be held at the Queensboro Stadium, Long Island City, on June 1.

The battle is scheduled as the feature of the Queensboro's second show. The club is to open its doors for the first time during the outdoor season on May 25 with a card featuring a ten-round clash between Jack Delaney and Johnny Grosso, rival heavyweights.

Official announcement of the match probably will be made today. It is expected that the principals of their representatives will go before the State Athletic Commission to apply for sanction of the bout. It is expected that approval will be granted the match since a clash between Kaplan and Dundee will eliminate whatever doubt exists as to the legitimacy of Kaplan's qualifications as successor to the title Dundee surrendered in August, 1924.

The discovery that he can train down to 120 pounds, and the conviction that he can give a satisfactory account of himself at this notch, together with a compelling desire to make another attempt to lift the title, has led Dundee to accept the match with Kaplan.

The one condition the Commission will insist upon, however, is that Dundee enter the ring as the challenger for the title, not as a champion.

This was made clear by Chairman James A. Farley of the Commission, when the subject was discussed with him over the telephone to his home at Stony Point, N. Y.

It was thought by many that Dundee surrendered the championship to avoid a meeting with Kaplan, on the theory that he could reclaim the title without difficulty at his convenience. The Commission accepted Dundee's action, but insisted that he should claim the title, for the Italian to engage in matches at the featherweight limit.

A featherweight championship elimination tournament was instituted and in this Kaplan was triumphant, battling his way to victory in nine rounds of spectacular fighting over stout-hearted Little Danny Kramer of Philadelphia, in the final bout at the old Madison Square Garden.

BERNSTEIN IN ACTION TONIGHT IN BROOKLYN

Boxes Vaccarelli at Broadway Arena—Duane and Balducci Top Uptown Lenox Card.

Jack Bernstein, Yorkers boxer, who formerly held the world's junior lightweight title, and Tony Vaccarelli of Harlem yesterday were reported in excellent condition for their ten-round bout, the feature tonight at the New Broadway Arena, Brooklyn.

The ten-round semi-final Johnny Drew, Worcester junior lightweight, will engage Harry Welch of East New York, Andy Martin, Boston bantamweight, and Johnny Green of Harlem are slated for the third ten-rounder.

A large crowd is expected to witness the three ten-round bouts scheduled for decision tonight at the Uptown Sports Club, Carl Duane, Bronx favorite, is to tackle George Balducci of Lewiston, Me., in the stellar bout. Mickey Lewis and Willie Spence have been paired in the semi-final, and in the first ten-round encounter Sid Burt and Morris Meola will be rivals.

Harry Martone, Jersey City welterweight, who recently knocked out George Ward, returned to action tonight at the Blythe, N. J., Casino, where he will tackle Billy Leonard of Syracuse in the feature ten-round bout. Mickey Lewis and Willie Spence will be in the semi-final, and in the first ten-round encounter Sid Burt and Morris Meola will be rivals.

A twelve-round bout between Paul Doyle of the west side and Young Jack Dempsey, Baltimore welterweight, is the feature attraction for tonight at the Laurel Garden, Newark.

COLIMA SCORES KNOCKOUT

Stops Holly in Four Rounds at Mexico City Bull Ring.

Corbett, 1928, by The New York Times Company.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., April 11.—Bert Colima knocked out Buck Holly in four rounds here tonight. Fifteen thousand saw the fight in the bull ring. The pair are welterweights.

ZBYSZKO ON MAT TONIGHT

Will meet Hans Steink in 7th Regiment Feature Clash.

Will meet Hans Steink in 7th Regiment Feature Clash.

THE WEEK IN SPORTS

Giants and Senators Picked to Win Pennants—Passing of Jay Gould—Bethlehem's Soccer Title and the "Carpet" System—Yale's Great Polo Team—New Swimming Stars.

BASEBALL

Another baseball season will dawn on the expectant public tomorrow wherever possible. Of course, the fans of Chicago may have to wait a few days, as the White Sox park was reported recently to be above-boarded; the fans in Boston may have to take their baseball between shivers for a few days; the fans of Detroit may be washed away with wet weather prevailing in that district. But the baseball season will dawn wherever play is possible.

It is a long way to October and many things may happen between now and then, but on the eve of the season it may be well to see what the warring forces have to fight.

There are the Giants, Yankees and Robins for metropolitan fans to follow, and it would not be surprising if the eyes turned upward toward the top of the league when September winds begin to blow.

Giants Have a Good Team.

The Giants are picked by the majority of experts to do the most toward dislodging the Pirates from the ship of supremacy in the National League. Manager McGraw has as good a team as he put in the field during his long career, and it is a team that is a far better pitching staff.

The Pirates are no better than they were yesterday, and then they were not to beat the crippled New York club only by a scant margin.

Of course the Cardinals may come pounding along at a terrific pace and upset everything in their way and the Cincinnati Reds must be considered in the running, but, ridding the perils of the class, the eight teams in the field in this order: New York, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Eighteen Straight Games that the Yankees won during their exhibition campaign through the southern cities and at the Stadium, where it concluded yesterday still unabated, have caused the experts to look a second time at the array Miller Huggins has assembled.

At first it did not seem as if the Yankees would be able to hold the outside looking in; now it is highly probable that they will be well on the inside of the first division.

The Washington Senators and Philadelphia Athletics are the only other teams in the American League which appear to be worth bothering about. The Senators are too young, according to those who like to figure the Yankees as the greatest champions, but the Senators are going to be a hard team to beat, anyway.

And again ridding the dangers that are bound to follow a court case, the writer predicts that the American League will find Washington again at the top, followed in order by New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Boston.

SOCCER

Europe scored a marked victory in the soccer championship of the United States at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, for the Bethlehem Steel club used the "carpet" system of play, developed to a high degree by eleven abroad, to defeat the Ben Millers of St. Louis, employing what is known as the American style of attack.

Europeans advance the ball by means of a pressure play, which passes, whereas the so-called American plan calls for the man with the ball to go as far as he can with it before passing it to a mate.

The majority of the Bethlehem players learned the game abroad, and not a few of them have won the reputation of being called international soccer's highest award. These players are as familiar with the aerial game as the Uptown Sports Club, Carl Duane, Bronx favorite, is to tackle George Balducci of Lewiston, Me., in the stellar bout. Mickey Lewis and Willie Spence have been paired in the semi-final, and in the first ten-round encounter Sid Burt and Morris Meola will be rivals.

Brilliant Work by Stark.

To Archie Stark, veteran player, must go a great share of the honor of victory. His three goals, two of them before the Westerners had tallied one, put him so far in front that the Miller cause was almost hopeless. Stark is fast, but owes much of his success at the goal mouth to his ability in outwitting the goalkeeper, drawing the goalkeeper in and booting the ball in at the other.

On the field of battle the Westerners were light as compared to the opponents, but light men are needed for a fast attack, so there was no error of judgment so far as the line-up was concerned. The fact that Stark, however, is that the defense of the European method, where soccer has been played for years, while it is comparatively new to American soccer, is the main issue in many sports.

Soccer Growing Rapidly.

When it is recalled that 121 clubs entered the tourney which resulted in Bethlehem's victory in the final, one is struck by the fast growth of the sport in this country. Not many years ago an entry of thirty-five teams would have been a record, but now followers of the sport say that in a year or so the number 121 will seem small.

Soccer is an international sport, being played in fifty countries under uniform rules. It served as Russia's only recreation in the days of the revolution, the equipment being inexpensive and easily supplied. In England, eighty-eight clubs are members of the leading leagues. Nearly 20,000 players are registered in the United States and close to 1,200 clubs are active in organized tourneys. In New York sixty-five schools play the game, approximately 7,000 boys comprising the teams. The sport is true in other cities of the country, and while one gets a headache over whether the "carpet" style of attack is being used, advocates of outdoor exercise are gratified at the strides soccer is making in the United States.

LAURENCE J. SPIKER.

SWIMMING

Eight of the thirteen titles at stake changed hands in the national A. U. indoor swimming championships at Chicago last week, and although in two cases this may have been due to the default of Johnny Weissmuller, unable through sickness to defend his holding at 50 and 100 yards free style, the results in the other events must be ascribed to the development of watermen of exceptional ability within the last year's season.

Among them stood out conspicuously Walter Lauer, 16-year-old marvel of

the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. He captured four of the individual prizes, besides gaining the winning lead for the 200-yard relay race, and it is an indication of his amazing all-around ability that he finished seven seconds from the record in the 100-yard sprint, 2:15.4, then came dangerously close to the international standard of 1:45.5 in the 100-yard sprint, 2:15.4, and the 100-yard backstroke that in 1:45.4-5.

More New Material.

Another who surprised was Philip Daubenspeck of Venice, winner of the 50-yard dash in 0:24.5, a totally unconsidered candidate. And there was further evidence of the new material produced in the victory of the Cincinnati sprinters in the 400-yard relay swim, for they lowered the universal short-course record to 3:28, and in the defeat by the Chicago A. A. of the crack water polo teams of the Olympic Club and Illinois A. C.

Most important of all, however, was the severe drubbing received by the Illinois A. C. in the contest for team laurels. For nearly twenty years the Illinois A. C. has been the undisputed field invincible squad, yet at the recent meet the Cincinnati Y. M. C. A. ran up 61 points, the Chicago A. A. followed with 40 and long-standing champions could do no better than garner 27 points and finish third.

Only Berg Did Well.

Not was Weissmuller's inability to compete in large measure responsible for the big upset. He could not have stemmed the tide of defeat for Arne Berg, winner of the 200 and 500 yard free-style swims in 2:15.4 and 4:32.5, and the only Illinois A. C. representative to figure at all in the individual classics.

Taken as a whole the championships were a deeply gratifying. Collectively the fields were the finest in the history of the annual fixtures and the striking exploits chronicled afforded assurance that the international leadership attained by American watermen in recent years is not likely to be remotely threatened for a long while.

JOHN HENNINGER.

POLO

Indoor polo touched a new high mark in its most successful national championship, just concluded. More teams were in the competition and greater support was excited than ever before. No day continued with such interest over a period of six weeks.

Yale University's trio established itself as the most powerful in the country. With its interest in the championship by administering to the Pennsylvania Military College team the most crushing defeat since the championship play and then took over the powerful and experienced Triangle Polo Club combination for the Deafouth Cup and the first open championship. The New York Athletic Club earned new laurels for the Winged Foot organization by taking from this same Yale team the Class A championship, albeit with the aid of a liberal handicap.

Lenox by Squadron A.

However, it remained for Squadron A teams, winners of the Class B, C and D championships, to supply what many followers of polo consider one of the most significant developments of the game. The Squadron A players owned no ponies, were treated by the Government horses, lower in calibre than those of their opponents, and won their championships mainly because of constant practice.

The fact that this was done proves that it is no longer necessary to own a horse to play polo. The result has been an increase in the ranks of polo players and a stimulation of the interest in the game.

Practice Scores Another.

Another confirmation of the value of practice as opposed to fine mounts was the frequency of upsets in many of the preliminary games of the various classes. Many of the combinations in these games were formed of younger players who have been playing too short a time to be handicapped. Yet by virtue of their practice they were able to mount that offered they put themselves in such form that they were able to overcome more experienced players.

The interest in the indoor polo clubs in the United States has been further proof of the spread of the game. The association has increased its membership by nine since the beginning of the year.

BRYAN FIELD.

HOCKEY

With the recent Stanley Cup series at Montreal an exceedingly active hockey season came to a close and the pro players will not take up the cudgels again until late in October when training begins for a new season.

The triumph in the Stanley Cup play of the Montreal Maroons over the Victoria Cougars, champions of the Pacific Coast League, was clean-cut and dramatic. The Maroons' victory was probably 40 per cent faster than their Western rivals. Montreal outplayed the Cougars in three out of four games and outlasted Victoria under Western as well as Eastern rules.

The world's series hockey games were by no means as hard fought and close as the playoff series between Ottawa and Montreal for the championship of the National Hockey League. This two-out-of-three game drama, of the ice will be remembered as one of the greatest exhibitions of hockey ever staged.

Clancy's Splendid Work.

The spectacle of King Clancy, the greatest of the great of the Ottawa Senators, trying to score in the last minute of the first game, will stand out for many a year as one of the most dramatic moments in the history of the game. The picture of Clancy, tottering and weak after his vast efforts to do the trick, and the crowd's reaction, will be remembered, sorrowfully, by the Ottawa fans. It was an unfortunate windup for Clancy, who had led the league almost through the entire season.

There is little question, although the teams were very evenly matched, that the Maroons were the better team on Ottawa in the play-off series. Led by the great Nelson Stewart, backed by that whirlwind on the attack, the Maroons were able to develop a fiery offense that few teams could withstand. So close was the contest that the Maroons were able to develop a fiery offense that few teams could withstand. So close was the contest that the Maroons were able to develop a fiery offense that few teams could withstand.

Locally, hockey also had a great season, although the New York pro

team suffered a severe slump and barely alone during the winter part of the season. Despite this, huge crowds went to the Garden to see Gorman's sextet perform against Ottawa, the team in the National League Hockey, played again for the first time in many years in the metropolis, appealed to new Yorkers because of its wonderful speed, color and skill.

COURT TENNIS

Since the days of the eleventh century, when the Normans of William the Conqueror brought their game of La Paume to England, court tennis has been the sport of kings and "gentlemen of leisure." The almost prohibitive cost of constructing a court, the expense to the player and the amount of time that he must devote to the game to acquire any degree of proficiency make court tennis the preserve of an extremely limited number.

But, in spite of the fact that the competition is so restricted, the prestige of court tennis has increased in the last twenty years as the national champion came to an end on Saturday, when he defeated in the challenge round, has made the name Gould as outstanding in sport as it has been in the realm of finance.

Gould's Greatest Feat.

The Old World as well as the New pays tribute to the master as the greatest exponent of the game since Cardinal Richelieu officiated at the celebrated match between Louis XIII and Philip IV, Eustache Miles, George P. Cover and H. M. Babin, his outstanding champion in England, all have yielded to the wizardry of his racket, and the international play for the Baskin Cup has demonstrated that there is no one in France who can touch him.

Gould has been the one absolute monarch in America, holding the scepter of power in the throne room of the Racquet and Tennis Club, a replica of the famous Hampton Palace tennis court presented to Henry VIII by Cardinal Wolsey.

Court tennis is not only the diversion of the few. Even an understanding of the game of tennis is a comparative handicap. When it is realized that it is one of the most strenuous games played, calling for the maximum of stamina, it is not surprising that it is one of the most popular of the indoor sports.

Has Many Intricacies.

Court tennis, with its devious, grille, pent house, tambour, galleries and chaises, is probably the most intricate physical game ever devised. It is a game bewildering with its complexities and calling for a variety of tactics that leaves the layman hopelessly befuddled. No day continued with such interest over a period of six weeks.

Champions May Be Born.

Champions may be born, but Jay Gould was made a champion. His father, the late George Jay Gould, wished that he should be one, and the best of teachers carried out his will from the time Jay Gould was twelve years old.

It did not take more than five years for him to distance his instructors and he was before long playing with the best of the teachers carried out his will from the time Jay Gould was twelve years old.

ALFRED DANZIG.

TURF

It would be unfortunate indeed if the injury to Carlist proved to be any more serious than to delay temporarily his shipment eastward. The colt's infected hock seems to have yielded to treatment, but a change in plans already has been made and the English-bred winner of the Cofferth Handicap will remain in Tijuana as extra foreright.

Not only because of his injury does this appear to be a wise decision. Carlist has been a colt who has thrived in southern California and has thrived in the California climate. To send him on the long eastward journey only to have him succumb to the cold and wet weather in Kentucky might have disastrous results.

Walker New Hockey Team.

Yale Man Is Elected President of Intercollegiate Association.

Delegates of the Intercollegiate Hockey Association met here yesterday and elected officers for the year. The association is a body which makes changes of some importance would come up for decision but the delegates voted to carry this business over to the next meeting which will precede the opening of the playing season.

Herbert Walker of Yale was elected President and Andrew Rankin of Pennsylvania was named Secretary and Treasurer. Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Hamilton and Cornell were represented.

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LAWRENCE HIGH GUN AT TRAVERS ISLAND

Captures Scratch Prize With 97 Out of 100—Delihaity Takes Handicap Shoot-Off.

THREE HAD BEEN IN A TIE

Bisset Wins Scratch Event at West Englewood Traps—Martini Handicap Victor.

T. H. Lawrence led a field of 35 gunners at the Travers Island traps of the New York Athletic Club yesterday. He took the high scratch prize with a card of 97 out of a possible 100 targets. The second scratch cup went to E. S. Carroll, who had a 94. Then came F. A. Bisset with a total of 94.

Three gunners tied for the High Handicap Cup. They were W. R. Delahanty, J. F. Murphy and J. D. Nickles. Each had a full score of 100 targets. On the shoot-off, the winner was Delahanty who broke 24 out of 25, followed by Murphy with a 23 and Nickles with a 22.

The winner of the Tournament Cup also proved to be Delahanty. There will be no shooting at Travers Island next Saturday, as the New York Athletic Club gunners will go over to Philadelphia to shoot the second and final leg of the Home and Home series against the Penn Athletic Club.

The scores made yesterday follow:

Name	Cup	Scratch	Handicap
T. H. Lawrence	97	97	97
E. S. Carroll	94	94	94
F. A. Bisset	94	94	94
W. R. Delahanty	100	100	100
J. F. Murphy	100	100	100
J. D. Nickles	100	100	100
W. R. Delahanty	24	24	24
J. F. Murphy	23	23	23
J. D. Nickles	22	22	22

High Scratch—T. H. Lawrence.

Second Scratch—E. S. Carroll.

Third Scratch—F. A. Bisset.

High Handicap—W. R. Delahanty.

Second Handicap—J. F. Murphy.

Third Handicap—J. D. Nickles.

Tournament Cup—W. R. Delahanty.

Bisset Wins at Englewood.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 11.—The West Englewood Gun Club held its regular bi-monthly shoot today with twenty-three on the firing line. Bisset won the high scratch prize by scoring 42 hits out of a possible 50. Dr. A. G. Munson was victor in the twenty-five point handicap. H. D. Willis was victor with 42 out of 50.

The scores:

Name	Scratch	Handicap
B. Bisset	42	42
H. Martini	38	38
E. S. Carroll	35	35
N. N. N.	32	32
D. D. D.	29	29
W. W. W.	26	26
H. H. H.	23	23
J. J. J.	20	20
K. K. K.	17	17
L. L. L.	14	14
M. M. M.	11	11
N. N. N.	8	8
O. O. O.	5	5
P. P. P.	2	2

WALKER NEW HOCKEY TEAM.

Yale Man Is Elected President of Intercollegiate Association.

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Herbert Walker of Yale was elected President and Andrew Rankin of Pennsylvania was named Secretary and Treasurer. Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Williams, Hamilton and Cornell were represented.

You Will Find

lasting satisfaction in wearing JERREMS Clothes—they retain their shape and continue to bear an unmistakable sign of quality as they grow old.

Whitehouse & Hardy

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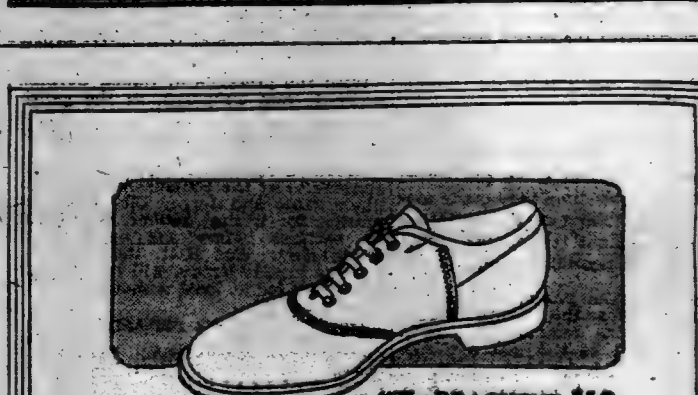
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"The BRACKEN" \$10

A Spalding Golf Shoe of tan calfskin, with a brown saddle re-enforcing the instep.

Leather lined. Spalding Non-Slip Knob Rubber Sole.

Bicycle Victory to Madonna

MADONNA IS FIRST IN PACED BIKE RACE

Leads All the Way in 30-Mile Race at New York Velodrome—Keenan is Second.

CHAPMAN FINISHES THIRD

Pichione, Last Week's Winner, Is Fourth—Grenda Beats McBeath in Variety Match.

Vincent Madonna, Italian cyclist, pedaled to victory yesterday afternoon at the New York Velodrome in the Eddie Leonard Stakes, a thirty-mile motor-paced race, before about 8,000 fans. The Italian rider, getting on to the pace furnished by Frank Keenan before any of his three rivals caught up with them, led from start to finish. He crossed the finish line in 15 minutes 15 seconds.

Frank Keenan, Boston rider, paced by Otto Miller, finished second and George Chapman, American motor-paced champion, who followed the pace in Jimmy Hunter and Charlie Stein, was third. Last week had to be content with fourth position, but in this race, getting off in third position, moved into second place after half a mile had been covered, and several times as the event progressed challenged Madonna. The Italian, however, pulled away whenever Keenan became dangerous.

Chapman and Pichione Battle.

Chapman and Pichione had a battle for third position. The Providence rider rode third until four miles had been covered, when Chapman slipped into the position. Pichione was lapped by the field at fifteen miles and after five more miles Chapman began to break away. He was followed by Stein's motorcycle without losing his position.

Victor Hopkins, D. sport (I. A.) cyclist, annexed his second successive victory of the season when he captured the ten-mile motor-paced race. Hopkins got away in the lead of the ten-mile race and never relinquished his position, crossing the finish line in 15 minutes, 12 seconds. Charlie Jaeger, Newark youngster, closed with an exhibition of speed which brought him second position, and Frank Cozzolino, Newark, and Otto Petri, Garden City, finished third and fourth respectively.

Grenda Takes Variety Race.

Al Grenda, veteran Tasmanian, won in straight heats over Alex McBeath, Australian rider, in their variety match race. Grenda showed the way to McBeath in the first heat and McBeath won the second. Grenda and Grenda rode the last eight miles in 13.5 seconds. The second heat was won by an Australian pursuit of two miles and three laps in 4:32.5. The summaries:

McBeath (amateur)—Won by Tommy Grenda, 100 yards; second, Stanley Grenda, 100 yards; third, time 1:15.5.

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Wambet and Lacquey Win In Paris; Horan-McNamara 4th

PARIS, April 11 (AP)—The French team of Wambet and Lacquey won the six-day bicycle race tonight with 545 points, covering 3,323 kilometers (2,064 miles). Marcor and Putzels were second, and DeWolfe and Stockelch third. The American team, McNamara and Horan, was fourth. Horan met with a mishap almost at the start of the race, trailed throughout and struggled pluckily, and finished two laps behind the winner.

YATES IS DEFEATED BY NIEMZOWITZCH

Losses to Leader in Dresden Chess After 67 Moves—Alekhine Beats Steiner.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

Niemzowitsch, W. L. 1. Alekhine, W. L. 2. Steiner, W. L. 3. Yates, W. L. 4. ...

DRESDEN, April 11.—With no change in the respective positions of the leaders, the seventh round of the international chess masters' tournament was contested at the Masonic Temple here today.

Niemzowitsch of Denmark retained his half point lead over Alekhine of France by defeating Yates of England in a long game that went to 67 moves. Alekhine, on the other hand, won from Steiner of Hungary.

Rubinstein of Poland drew with Tarkenton of Austria. However, the Polish held third place, while Von Holzhhausen of Germany, who lost to Blumhich of Germany, was tied by John of Switzerland in consequence of the latter's defeat by Seemlich of Germany.

The summaries:

Board 1.—Blumhich, Germany, won from Yates, England, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game. Yates, England, won from Yates, England, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 2.—Niemzowitsch, Denmark, defeated Yates, England, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 3.—Alekhine, France, won from Steiner, Hungary, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 4.—Rubinstein, Poland, drew with Tarkenton, Austria, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 5.—Von Holzhhausen, Germany, won from Blumhich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 6.—John, Switzerland, won from Seemlich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 7.—Yates, England, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 8.—Steiner, Hungary, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 9.—Rubinstein, Poland, won from Tarkenton, Austria, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 10.—Von Holzhhausen, Germany, won from Blumhich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 11.—John, Switzerland, won from Seemlich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 12.—Yates, England, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 13.—Steiner, Hungary, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 14.—Rubinstein, Poland, won from Tarkenton, Austria, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 15.—Von Holzhhausen, Germany, won from Blumhich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 16.—John, Switzerland, won from Seemlich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 17.—Yates, England, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 18.—Steiner, Hungary, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 19.—Rubinstein, Poland, won from Tarkenton, Austria, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 20.—Von Holzhhausen, Germany, won from Blumhich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 21.—John, Switzerland, won from Seemlich, Germany, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 22.—Yates, England, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 23.—Steiner, Hungary, won from Alekhine, France, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

Board 24.—Rubinstein, Poland, won from Tarkenton, Austria, by winning a pawn in a 20-move game.

FREDDIE SPENCER OUTRIDES ARTHUR

Sprint Champion Takes 3-Heat Mile Race Before 10,000 in Newark Saucer.

WALKER DOUBLE WINNER

Pedals Around Plant in Straight Heats and Later Captures the Pro 10-Mile Open.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 11.—Freddie Spencer, the sensational rider and national sprint champion, scored a spectacular victory over Arthur Spencer, thrice former titleholder, in a mile match race that went three heats before 10,000 at the Newark Velodrome today.

Arthur in the first heat delayed his sprint until the backstretch of the final lap and pulled up so rapidly Freddie was unable to match his speed and lost by inches. In the second heat Arthur tried to ride around in the final half lap, but lost by a scant margin to the tape.

In the third heat Freddie tore away from Arthur, pulling up rapidly on the backstretch, but Freddie held him even on the homestretch and won by inches.

In the second feature match race of a mile Cecil Walker, all-around champion, won in straight heats over Orlando Plant, Walker rode around Plant in the first heat, but lost by a scant margin to the tape.

In the third heat Freddie tore away from Arthur, pulling up rapidly on the backstretch, but Freddie held him even on the homestretch and won by inches.

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BLOOM CHARGES BAN BY RADIO STATIONS

Says He and the Composers Are Kept From Broadcasting Reply to "Propaganda."

FIGHTS DILL-VESTAL BILL

He Declares It Is a Plan to Deprive Song Writers of Adequate Fees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—A charge that radio broadcasters are conducting a one-sided propaganda on the air to tear down the protection granted by the Constitution to authors and inventors was made today by Representative Sol Bloom of New York in a statement relative to efforts to have the Dill-Vestal bill enacted for amendment copyright laws affecting musical compositions. Hearings have been conducted on this measure several days, before a joint committee on patents of the House and Senate, the broadcasters presenting witnesses last week, and will be resumed this week.

Mr. Bloom said that broadcasters had refused to permit any defense the composers might wish to offer on the air in reply to the one-sided propaganda recently sent out urging support of the legislation under consideration.

"I have asked to be heard," he said, "as has every individual composer of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Both of us, however, have been refused a firm refusal. This needs no further comment."

Secs Fees Fixing Attempts.

Mr. Bloom estimated that the stations licensed by the government are worth \$200,000,000 and "ought not to be bought for that." He added in part:

"The radio interests do not want collective bargaining through any association of composers. They prefer to deal with the individual composer, which means but one thing—the individual would receive hardly anything for his musical creation."

"Congress is faced with the unique situation of having a business interest which on one hand can charge what it pleases for its services, and on the other hand can charge nothing for its services."

"The man who sings the song gets from fifteen to twenty-five times as much as the man who wrote it, which is a very bad state of affairs, to say the least."

Fears Radio Patent Control.

"The broadcasters are slowly but surely reaching the point where they will have in one group complete control of all radio patents. When that is attained, will not these men reach out for still greater revenue and demand that the listener in pay for 'sitting in'?"

The Federal Trade Commission is investigating this pool of interests. That body's report will bring home to the people this fact more forcibly than any warning of mine.

The members of the committees have been told broadcasters are being put out of business because of the demands of composers and authors. That is the best answer is the figures of the Department of Commerce on the number of radio stations on the air and the number of composers and authors who are being put out of business.

There are 533 licensed stations, with 530 applications on file for the eighty-nine wave lengths available. The number of composers and authors who are being put out of business is 533.

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PRISONER ENDED HIS LIFE

Took Poison in Cell After Arrest on Grand Larceny Charge.

Edward Brennan, 60 years old, who was found dead in a cell in the West 123rd Street Police Station on Friday night a few hours after his arrest on a charge of grand larceny, did not die of a heart attack as had been supposed, but committed suicide by taking cyanide of potassium.

Brennan was captured when he was yesterday by Det. Charles Norris, Chief Medical Examiner.

Dr. Norris said that an examination of the body revealed the police man Brennan came to get it was not learned. When first booked he was searched by several detectives who found five small watches and a number of stolen postal money orders on him.

A Postoffice Inspector asserted that Brennan answered the description of one of the robbers who held up the Pawtucket, R. I., post office last February and escaped with a large amount of money. Brennan was captured when he was yesterday by Det. Charles Norris, Chief Medical Examiner.

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 10, 1926.

Total sales.				Year to Date.				Average price 30 stocks.				High.				Low.			
Same period a year ago.				5,927,993				125,040,888				118.81				114.08			
				4,587,081				120,895,910				109.72				104.78			
1242-	High	Low	Sales.	Block and	High	Low	Last	Chgs.	1243-	High	Low	Sales.	Block and	High	Low	Last	Chgs.		
1242-	44	100	ABR-H & STRAUS 45	48	48	48	48	48	1243-	44	100	ABR-H & STRAUS 45	48	48	48	48	48		
1242-	94	1,000	Am Int'l Perf & Pap (4) 78	78	78	78	78	78	1243-	94	1,000	Am Int'l Perf & Pap (4) 78	78	78	78	78	78		
1242-	100	100	300 Advance Hummel 12	12	12	12	12	12	1243-	100	100	300 Advance Hummel 12	12	12	12	12	12		
1242-	100	100	300 Do pr (7) 51	51	51	51	51	51	1243-	100	100	300 Do pr (7) 51	51	51	51	51	51		
1242-	100	100	300 Do pr (7) 51	51	51	51	51	51	1243-	100	100	300 Do pr (7) 51	51	51	51	51	51		
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• 1926 Analysis

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Merrill, Lynch & Company
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New York

"Guiding the Bond Buyer"

Q How You Should Think of Bonds. Q What Are Bonds? Q Unsecured and Secured Obligations. Q Municipal Bonds. Q Water Company Bonds. Q Public Utility Bonds discussed as investments. Q And other topics of interest to the investor are covered in the above book.

A limited number of copies of which are available, and will be supplied to investors applying on their own letterheads.

Randolph, Gordon & Wadsworth
MUNICIPAL BONDS
BROADWAY NEW YORK

Conservative Preferred Stocks

The following list is suggested with due consideration to the financial strength of the company, property values and stability of earning power:

	As Made To This Date
Metropolitan Edison Co. \$8 Preferred.....	6.25%
Interstate Power Co. \$7 Preferred.....	7.15%
Broad River Power Co. 7% Preferred.....	7.15%
Utilities Power & Light Corp. 7% Preferred..	7.25%
General Gas & Electric Corp. \$7 Preferred A.	7.25%
North Carolina Public Service Co. \$7 Preferred	7.50%

Descriptive Circulars upon request
PYNCHON & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
 111 Broadway New York
 Uptown Office: 43d Street and Madison Ave.
 CHICAGO MILWAUKEE KANSAS ST. ST. LOUIS

*Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes
Tax Exempt in the State of Connecticut*

\$356,000

Town of Manchester, Conn.

4½% Improvement Bonds

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed Valuation (1915).....	\$32,370.519
Total Bonded Debt (including 1915 Debt).....	\$60,000
(Total Bonded Debt 1.079% of Assessed Valuation)	
Population (1920 Census).....	18,370

\$70,000	annuity	May 1, 1927-28	to yield	4.00%
20,000	"	May 1, 1929-30	to yield	4.05%
20,000	"	May 1, 1934-35	to yield	4.10%

Lightly approved by Messrs. Rippe, Cray, Boyden & Perkins, of Boston

H. L. ALLEN & COMPANY

Insurance Securities
Transfers Real Estate

Broadway New York

6% Gold Note

6% Gold Note
Due April 1, 1934

The collateral pledged as specific security for this \$10,000,000 issue has a present indicated market value of over \$40,000,000.

Price yielding about
5.40%

The National City Company
Main Office: National City Bank Building
Uptown Office: 42nd St. & Madison Ave.

**The Connecticut
Lt. & Power Co.**

6½% Cumulative Preferred Stock

This Company serves an important industrial section of Connecticut, including the Naugatuck Valley District and the Cities of Waterbury, New Britain, Meriden and Norwalk.

Price 102 & dividend
To yield about 6.37%
Complete information on request.

Estabrook & Co.
FOUNDED 1851
Members { New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York
Telephone Hanover 1700

**Commonwealth
of Australia**

5% Gold Bonds
Due July 15, 1955

The Commonwealth's only external obligation outside of the London market; bonds of this issue having principal and interest payable in New York and are non-callable prior to July 15, 1952

Price: At the Market
Yielding about 5.10%

Wood, Gundy & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York

Investments of Proven Merit

BATTLES & CO.

Established 1890
Telephone Hanover 0352
Broad St. * 131 So. 5th St.

New York Philadelphia

Recommendations for Security Holders

We shall be pleased to make recommendations of conservative securities suitable for individual investors, trustees of estates and financial institutions.

We also invite you to consult with us, without obligation, in regard to your present holdings.

Kelley, Drayton & Converse

Members New York Stock Exchange
40 Exchange Place New York
Upland Office: 50 East 42nd Street
Philadelphia Office: 307 Packard Bldg.

Our Weekly Review

Contains an Analysis of

General Motors

Ask for Circular T-71

Our review will be mailed weekly on request.

PRINCE & WHITELY

Established 1878

Members

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE
CLEVELAND STOCK EXCHANGE
25 Broad Street
Hotel St. Regis 13 East 47th St.
NEW YORK
Chicago Cleveland Akron
Newport New Haven Hartford

Timely Suggestions

The Individual Investor

will find attractive opportunities in our current list of offerings. It embraces a diversity of issues with yields ranging from 4.60% to 8.18%.

Ask for List T. S.

H. D. Williams & Co.

120 Broadway New York

1926 Analysis

Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

We have prepared an analysis of this company which we shall be pleased to send on request.

Tucker, Anthony & Co.

120 Broadway
Members New York Stock Exchange

\$50,000
Cleveland, O., 4 1/4%
Due Oct. 1930
To Yield 4.10%

\$100,000
Richmond, Va., 4 1/2%
Due Jan. 1960
To Yield 4.20%

\$200,000
Knoxville, Tenn., 4 3/4%
Due Apr. 1931-1937
To Yield 4.30-4.35%

\$25,000
Los Angeles, Cal., 4 1/2%
Due July 1943
To Yield 4.35%

\$150,000
Los Angeles, Cal., 4 3/4%
Due Aug. 1942-1944
To Yield 4.40%

Seasongood & Mayer
Wall Street New York
ESTABLISHED 1887

LONDON DOWNCAST AT COAL DEADLOCK

Markets. Hold Unexpectedly Well, but Sentiment Is Unfavorably Affected.

FAVOR 'GILT-EDGED' ISSUES

Fear That an Actual Stoppage of Production Would React on the London Gold Reserve.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, April 11.—The critical coal situation was a complete wet blanket to last week's markets, emphasizing holiday idleness and encouraging unfavorable views of values. At present the coal discussions threaten to end in a deadlock between the owners and miners, with governmental intervention apparently the only avenue of escape from a pitched battle, which could only result disastrously for the whole country.

This explains the relative firmness of gilt-edged securities which at all times of adversity satisfy the desire for safety. That advantage will be taken of this trend of investment instinct appears highly probable. There is talk of further early issues of investment securities, some carrying the Government's guarantee under the Trade Facilities Act, some for the Colonial Governments and others more speculative but attractive, represented in foreign loans.

Markets Held Well.
Considering all circumstances of the industrial situation, the security markets, as a whole, remain wonderfully steady. The bears hesitate to make use of a position which is capable of developing surprisingly good or bad features, while holders of securities refuse to be frightened out. This results, consequently, in a condition of stagnation, holding possibilities of very sharp movements when the coal situation develops definitely for evil or good. There is little doubt that if an amicable settlement were to be effected the markets would revive rapidly, because the menacing coal situation has been present for months and its settlement would do much to improve the business outlook.

Indirectly, a fear of coal mining stoppage is influencing the money situation. It is still considered necessary to keep a tight control over the market with a view of supporting the bank rate, and such control is regarded more than ever necessary if the exchanges are to be kept from falling in the vent of dislocation of our export trade by a coal strike.

Coal Dispute and Money Market.
The previous coal strike was of no concern to the money market, because it occurred when gold exports were controlled by official decree. Now, however, that a free gold market exists, it is possible to foresee disastrous effects upon our gold reserves in the case of a prolonged coal stoppage.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week aggregated £277,726,000, compared with £258,337,000 one week ago and £266,302,227 two weeks ago. The week's figure is the highest of the year to date, due mainly to the increasing needs of cash during the holiday season. The lowest of the year was £234,178,770 of the week ending Feb. 19.

REICHSBANK'S NEW GOLD CAME FROM NEW YORK

Mostly Left on Deposit Abroad—
Note Circulation Now at High Mark.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—The strain on the Reichsbank for discounts in the last week of March turned out to be only moderate, the outstanding total increasing not more than 124,000,000 marks. Advances, however, as a result of the reduced interest charge ran up from 5,000,000 to 77,000,000, and the increase of 645,000,000 marks in circulation was abnormally large. The bank's total circulation of 3,159,000,000 is the highest up to the present date.

As a result of this increase in note issues, the combined gold and exchange cover against the circulation fell from 79.9 per cent. to 62.4. The Reichsbank, however, added 41,830,000 marks to its gold reserve during the week. All but a small part of this was left on deposit abroad. It is understood that this instalment of gold was purchased in New York.

EXPECT NO TRADE REACTION
European Prediction of Little Reduction in American Trade Activity.
Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
AMSTERDAM, April 11.—The view of the American situation taken in this market is still negatively favorable. It is not believed that the recent severe break in the stock market will have any serious influence in disturbing trade. That there will be a moderate reduction in American trade activity this year is generally believed, but no serious reaction is anticipated.

The important factors bearing now on the American situation, as seen from this market, are the increasing ease in the New York money market and the evidence of large American production without any resultant inflation of credit.

German Prices Little Changed.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—The index of wholesale German prices for March is stated at 118.3, as against 118.4 in the preceding month.

LOWER MONEY HERE TO HELP EUROPEAN MARKET

Possible Effect on Bank of England's Gold—The British Trade Position.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
AMSTERDAM, April 11.—The past week's decline in the New York money rate is expected to influence the movement of capital to London in particular and to Europe in general, especially by insuring the retention of American balances on the London money market. It is therefore still believed here that the Bank of England will be able to increase its stock of gold.

No improvement seems yet to be visible in British trade, but some attention has been called to the fact that whereas before the war the greater part of the new loans issued in London were for foreign account, only 29,200,000 out of the 75,000,000 new issues in the first quarter of the year were for that purpose—which appears to show a greater demand for capital by home trade and industry. This should be a favorable indication.

It is also remarked that notwithstanding the decrease of 10 per cent. in the average prices of commodities in England during the past twelve months, unemployment has decreased. This contradicts the much-quoted opinion of Keynes, who has contended that British unemployment could be decreased only by the advance of commodity prices under the slow process of inflation.

INTERNATIONAL STEEL SYNDICATE IS DOUBTED

German Trade Organs Say England Favors Collaboration With America, Not Continent.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—Regarding the prospects of establishing the proposed international steel syndicate, much skepticism now prevails. It seems to be evident that the first reports from Paris exaggerated the measure of agreement attained by the negotiators.

The Bergwerks Zeitung of Essen, organ of the steel industry, declares that the negotiations never got beyond the tentative stage, and have now been suspended because England prefers to collaborate with the American steel industry and thereby make herself independent of the Continental competitors. The Bergwerks Zeitung intimates that this will result in "war to the knife" between the Continental and the "Anglo-Saxon" group.

BANK OF FRANCE RETURN PERPLEXING TO PARIS

Movement of Loans to State Affected by Operations of Private Banks.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, April 11.—The statement of the Bank of France was more difficult than usual to analyze last week. Although there was no increase in advances to the State and although bills discounted decreased 830,000,000 francs, the circulation rose 784,000,000 to the highest recorded figure. The discrepancy is undoubtedly due to part of the increase in circulation at the bank's branches in the preceding week having been temporarily entered only under the item "sundries account."

The changes in advances to the Treasury are somewhat obscured by movements in the accounts of private banks with the Treasury, which are not made public. The leading deposit banks make a practice of keeping very large balances with the Treasury, but they regularly withdraw funds at the end of each month, and this accounts largely for the increase in the Bank of France circulation at those periods.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE GERMAN TRADE STATUS

Exports of Metals and Coal, However, Are Showing Substantial Increase.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—In the present slow revival of trade, the German metal industries show little change, but emphasis is laid on the increasing activity of their foreign trade. In this February shows considerable further improvement over January. Exports of iron and ferro-alloys in February were 377,000 tons, against 241,000 in February of last year; of machinery 37,000 against 24,000.

Exports of coal in the same month were 1,379,000 tons, against 727,000 last year, while imports were only 423,000, against 777,000. The home and foreign sales of the potash syndicate in March were 139,118 metric tons of pure potash, as against 143,929 in March of 1935.

DUTCH LOAN MARKET ACTIVE

New Issues for Quarter 50% Above Last Year.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
AMSTERDAM, April 11.—The Dutch market for new loans continues very active. Reports of emissions during the completed first quarter of the year show 93,000,000 guilders in new loans, as against 61,000,000 in the same quarter of the preceding year. In addition to this, 21,000,000 guilders of conversion loans were floated, bearing a lower interest rate than the securities redeemed.

Private issues were 52,000,000 guilders, against 47,000,000 in the first quarter of 1935 and 19,000,000 in 1934.

BERLIN CONTINUES IN HOPEFUL MOOD

Only Partial Recovery in Trade, but Money Continues Exceptionally Easy.

HOME AND FOREIGN LOANS

Very Large Increase in Issues of New German Securities at Berlin.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—Optimism continues to spread in German business circles, under the influence of the settlement of the tax controversy, of abundant money and of more confident returns in the monthly reports of German trade banks. The Prussian Trade Ministry's survey is more favorable for the month than any in the past year, although it admits that the increase of manufacturing activity has been only moderate.

The survey states that there was no general improvement last month in the coal, steel or shipbuilding trades, and that the chemical branch was less active. But it reports increasing activity in such branches as motor car production, cutlery, spinning and weaving, leather, wood and building. Some of the electro technical branches also showed improvement.

The money market continues highly favorable. Immediately after the end of March it brought unusually large pressure on the credit market, money began to stream back into the open market. Borrowers in good standing are now getting day-to-day loans at 4 per cent. and a further reduction from the present 5 per cent. private discount rate is being discussed.

It is true that some apprehension arose during the week that the easy money period is approaching its end as a result of the extraordinary revival in the market for home capital and the large number of pending bond issues. The Federal Reserve and numerous cities are raising considerable amounts of domestic loans, with such success that the commercial organ, Handel und Industrie Zeitung, is publishing articles under the caption "Reaction Against Foreign Borrowing."

In the first quarter of 1935 bond issues in the home market aggregated 198,000,000 marks, against 144,000,000 in the whole of 1934, and issues for increased company capital have doubled month after month. Bankers, however, refuse to believe that this indicates material reduction in the supply of short-term credit. That they seem to agree, can be expected only when industrial recovery has made further progress.

FRENCH STEEL OUTPUT FAR ABOVE LAST YEAR

Latest Monthly Production Figure 10 Per Cent. Larger Than in 1925.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, April 11.—The iron output of France as now reported for February was 706,600 tons. This compares with 783,000 in January and with 637,000 in February of last year. The monthly average of 1925 was 704,000. Steel production in February slightly exceeded 630,000 tons, comparing with 661,000 in January, with 568,000 in February of last year and with a monthly average for 1925 of 618,000.

The reports of foreign trade in steel and iron show that during January and February imports of iron were 4,901 tons, and exports 133,375 tons, whereas imports of steel were 13,902 tons, against 618,795 tons exported.

SHARP REACTION ON BERLIN STOCK MARKET

Ascribed to Rapidity of Recent Rise—Speculating in Austrian Paper Loans.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—On its reopening, after the Easter holidays, the Berlin Bourse was firm, but it has since grown weaker and on Friday a very sharp decline occurred. The downward movement began merely with profit-taking, but the market's feeling is that reaction was undoubtedly due because the rise after the pause in the second part of February had been extremely rapid.

It is also stated that German operators have of late been actively concerned in the "bull gamble" in Austrian paper crown loans at Vienna, where these securities have been bid up on the basis of an alleged prospect of valorization. It is believed that this diversion of capital withdrew support from the Berlin Bourse. The Frankfurter Zeitung's index of Stock Exchange prices, based on 100 as of Jan. 2, 1925, shows for April 1 an average of 86.15. This compares with 88.31 at the beginning of the present year.

OUTLOOK FOR GERMAN CROP
Indications Better Than Average, but Not Up to Year Ago.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 11.—The Prussian Ministry of Agriculture reports that crop conditions in Germany as of April 1 are somewhat better than the average. The accompanying percentage index, however, shows them to be less favorable than a year ago.

In the index, in which 3 means "mild" and 2 means "good," wheat is rated at 2.5, against 2.6 in April, 1935. Rye, is figured at 2.9, against 2.8 a year ago.

New Lines

\$1,416,000

Kansas City Gas Company

First Mortgage Gold Bonds

5% Series due 1946

Due February 1, 1946

Dated February 1, 1936

Releasable, as a whole or in part, at the option of the company, on any date upon sixty days' published notice at 105 to and including February 1st, 1937; thereafter at 102 1/2 to and including February 1st, 1938; thereafter at 105 to and including February 1st, 1941; thereafter at 107 to and including February 1st, 1945; and thereafter at 100 plus accrued interest in each case. Principal and interest payable at The National City Bank of New York and the Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 negotiable as to principal only. Interest payable February 1st and August 1st without deduction for normal Federal Income Tax, not in excess of 2%, now or hereafter deductible at the source. Pennsylvania Four Mill Tax, California Tax up to four mills, and Massachusetts Income Tax on the interest thereon up to 6% of such interest, refundable to resident holders in those states upon proper application.

ISSUANCE SUBJECT TO AUTHORIZATION BY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

The following information has been summarized by Mr. George E. Nicholson, President of Kansas City Gas Company from his letter:

The Kansas City Gas Company does the entire gas business, without competition, in Kansas City, Missouri, one of the most important cities of the Middle West, with a population of approximately 400,000. The Company and its predecessors have been in continuous operation for over 60 years. It supplies Kansas City, Missouri with natural gas which is obtained from production and transportation companies operating in the Mid-Continent gas fields. During the year 1935 the Company sold over four billion cubic feet of gas to more than 85,000 customers.

This issue of First Mortgage Gold Bonds 5% Series due 1946, together with \$2,415,500 principal amount of First Mortgage Gold Bonds Series A, 6% due 1942, will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a direct first mortgage upon the entire fixed property of the Company. Additional bonds may be issued under the conservative restrictions set forth in the mortgage. The value of the physical properties of the Company as allowed by the Public Service Commission of the State of Missouri, as of January 1,

1924, plus expenditures made by the Company on its properties since that date, is equal to approximately 2.7 times its funded debt outstanding in the hands of the public including this issue.

According to the audit of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. the net earnings for the 12 months ended June 30, 1935, available for interest, depreciation and Federal taxes, were \$892,447. This amount is over 4 times the annual interest charges of \$215,730 on the total funded debt of the Company, including this issue. During the six year period ended December 31, 1924 the Company reports such earnings as having averaged \$895,892.

A majority of the Common Stock of Kansas City Gas Company is owned by Cities Service Power and Light Company, a subsidiary of Cities Service Company. The management of the subsidiaries of Cities Service Company is supervised (under the direction and control of the respective boards of directors of the companies) by Henry L. Doherty & Company.

All legal matters relating to this issue of First Mortgage Gold Bonds 5% Series due 1946, will be under the supervision of Messrs. Chadbourne, Park & Ledy, and Messrs. Francis, Robinson & Sloan, New York, N. Y. Their hands are offered when, as and if issued and accepted by us subject to due authorization by stockholders and to the approval of counsel. Delivery will be in the form of Interim Receipts or Temporary Bonds on or about April 30th, 1936.

Price 95 and interest, to yield over 5.40%

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

Halsey, Stuart & Co.

INCORPORATED

The information and figures used in this advertisement are taken from sources which we consider trustworthy, and while not guaranteed, they have been accepted by us as accurate.

A Well Balanced Selection from the Present Bond Market

Our April Investment List

Range in Yield
4% to 8.12%

For the Individual Investor
an attempt has been made in this listing to classify certain well chosen issues as to their proper place in various investment programs.

Send for Investment List A

THE EQUITABLE
TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
37 Wall Street
247 Broadway 258 Madison Avenue

1% GUARANTEED FIRST 2% MORTGAGES

Do you know of any greater security than unconditionally guaranteed first mortgage investments on homes occupied by responsible owners? Write for information on this sound investment plan.

LONG ISLAND FINANCE CORP.
Jamaica Av. & Farview Blvd.
Jamaica, New York City

Under Supervision of
Banking Dept. of
State of New York

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Circular on
Imperial Oil, Ltd.

Sent on Request

Private Plans to
Chicago, Illinois
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
New York, New York
JENKS, GUYNE & CO.

April Investments

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes

Issue	Rate %	Maturity	Price or Yield %
City of New York, Gold Bonds.....	4 1/4	1929-56	1.00-4.15
City of St. Paul, Minn., Direct Obligation.....	4 1/4	1945	4.05
Grand Rapids, Mich., School District.....	4 1/4	1940-45	4.125
City of Richmond, Va.....	4 1/4	1960	4.20
Port of Portland, Oregon.....	4 1/4	1930-34	4.25
City of Little Rock, Ark., Funding.....	4 1/4	1935-40	4.25
Henderson County, N. C., Road Cons.....	5	1928	4.40
City of Akron, Ohio.....	4 1/4	1932-51	4.25-4.30
Multnomah Co., Ore. (Portland), Sch. Dist.....	4 1/4	1930-46	4.20-4.30
Raleigh, N. C.....	4 1/4	1933-64	4.40-4.50
City of Dallas, Texas.....	5	1933-38	4.35
State of Louisiana (Port Commission).....	5	1935-70	4.50
Duval Co., Fla. (Jacksonville) Sch. Dist.....	5	1933-49	4.50-4.60
East Bay Munic. Util. Dist., Cal., Water.....	5	1947-71	4.60
City of San Antonio, Tex., Water Works.....	5 1/4	1942-65	4.70-4.75
Wichita County, Texas, Water Dist.....	6	1940-50	5.25

JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

Exempt from All Federal Income Taxes and from State and Municipal Taxes

San Antonio Joint Stock Land Bank.....	5	1954 Opt. 1936	102.25
First Carolinas Joint Stock Land Bank.....	5	1956 Opt. 1936	103.00
First Joint Stock Ld. Bank of New Orleans.....	5	1948 Opt. 1936	103.00
Atlantic Joint Stock Land Bank.....	5	1956 Opt. 1936	103.00
Pacific Coast Joint Stock Land Bank.....	5	1954 Opt. 1936	103.00

CORPORATION AND FOREIGN ISSUES

Issue	Rate %	Maturity	Price or Yield %
United Steel Works of Burbach-Eich.....	7	1951	92.50
Dundelange.....	7	1946	93.50
Roman Catholic Ch. in Bavaria, Gold Bds.....	7 1/2	1951	94.50
Kingdom of Italy, External Loan.....	5 1/4	1946	95.25
Govt. of the Dom. of Canada, Gold Bonds.....	4 1/4	1936	98.75
B. F. Keith Corp., 1st & Gen. Refg. Mfg.....	6	1946	100.00
Fifth Ave. & 28th Street Realty Co., Inc., 1st Mortgage.....	6 1/4	1945	100.00
General Motors Accept. Corp., Gold Notes.....	5	1928-36	5.25-5.50

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trusts in (N) New York; (C) Connecticut; (M) Massachusetts; (R) Rhode Island.

Send for detailed descriptions

William R. Compton Company

Investment Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York

Continued from Page Thirty.

Associated Gas and Electric System

Founded in 1853

Group Strength

"Consolidations and extensions of electric plants have continued throughout the past year. . . . such consolidations have invariably been followed by an improved character of service. . . ."

(1913 Report New York Public Service Com., page 17.)

Experience has demonstrated that the grouping of properties under a common management improves service and strengthens the financial structure. In 1918 there were 6,642 separate electric generating plants in the United States; today there are only about 4,900, although the total output is more than double.

Within the Associated System, the Harlem Valley group along the New York-Connecticut border composed of what were formerly 12 separate localities serving all together 10,000 consumers. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana 16 municipal plants serving about 10,000 customers were added to the Associated System.

Group management provided by the Associated System makes possible many substantial improvements. In one locality 12 to 15 interruptions of service had been occurring per month; now there are practically none. Improved service is a source of satisfaction to the company and to the community served.

For information concerning facilities and securities of the

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Write to its subsidiary and ask for our booklet "Interesting Facts."

Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
Incorporated

61 Broadway New York

A circular logo with the words "ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC SYSTEM" around the perimeter. In the center is a stylized gear or cogwheel with the letters "G" and "E" inside it.

Continued from Page Thirty-one

THE

American Union Bank

Announces

The removal of its
22nd Street office to new
and enlarged quarters at
21ST ST. & BROADWAY
on
MONDAY
APRIL 12th, 1926

AMERICAN UNION BANK

Eighth Avenue
At Thirty-Second

1597 Second Avenue
Near 83rd Street

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Investor

Do You Know?

How New TAX LAW Affects You
Our Review outlines the essential points.

A Guide for BOND Buyers
Tables of tax rates which you should have at hand.

New "80% Credit" in Inheritance Taxes
A point which no investor can afford to overlook.

What the MERGER Situation Means
Every investor should watch this trend.

A few copies of this Review are available. To conservative investors a copy will be sent gratis on request.

Babson's Reports
DIVISION 31-6
Babson Park, Massachusetts

Send complimentary copy of your Review
for investors.

Name.....

Street and No.....

City..... State.....

AUDITOR OR CONTROLLER WANTED

Large corporation; must be experienced in all matters pertaining to administration of accounting duties. Salary, \$8,000.00 for the right man, with splendid opportunity for advancement. State fully but briefly record of experience and qualifications. All replies will be held in strict confidence.

Box 43, 165 Broadway

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN ELECTRIC & UTILITIES COMPANY.

PAYED STOCK of this Company for the period from November 15, May 14, 1924, both inclusive, has been declared, payable May 17, 1924, to the record at the close of April 31, 1924. Checks will be mailed.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

Cornmeal Stock
(\$25 Par Value)

A quarterly dividend of fifty share has been declared on the stock (now \$25 par value) of \$25, payable May 15, 1924 to the record at the close of April 30, 1924.

COTTON IS SWAYED BY WEATHER NEWS

Anxiety Is Felt Over Start of
Crop, Because of Rains and
Low Temperatures.

PLANTING IS BACKWARD

Arrivals in Exports Indicate
Farmers Are Limiting Their
Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—There has been very little change in the condition and prospects of the cotton market during the past week. Trading has been restricted to very moderate proportions owing to the unwillingness of traders to buy because of the generally accepted intention of farmers to plant about the same large acreage as last season and an equal disposition to sell to the advance of pressure from holders of spot cotton, at least of tenderable grade. Also there is more or less anxiety as to the sort of the unfavorable weather because it has been experienced up to date. As a result price fluctuations from day to day have been insignificant and the average spread between high and low points has been less than 30 points.

As the weather over the protracted Easter holidays was rather better than had been predicted, the first days of the week were characterized by a moderate decline in prices, which reached their lowest level on Tuesday. Later, however, there was a return of bad weather, including both unseasonable low temperatures and an abundance of rain, which, according to the weekly weather report, as well as private advice received by the trade here, further delayed the preparation of a large portion of the cotton country.

Planting Is Backward

This return of bad weather, coupled with the admissions from people in the interior that very little planting has been done so far and that field work is very backward, was sufficient to cause nervousness on the part of those who had sold at the opening of the week with the result that there was considerable covering as well as some trade buying. While many traders claim that a return of good weather would soon permit the recovery of all sales to the crop, it is still recognized that April is usually a rainy month and so far there are no indications that the weather is changing for the better.

As a result of the covering and renewed anxiety as to the delay in crop preparation, prices were sufficient to cause a net loss for the week of about 2 points on May and 6 points on July, the net loss on October 15 points and on December 17 points.

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While hogs are selling lower the fact that they are weighing around 250 pounds, 17 to 20 pounds more than a year ago, counts in favor of the farmer, in a measure, makes up for the difference in prices. At the same time prices are securing more product by slaughtering fewer.

Cattle prices regained part of last week's break only to weaken again, although the dressed beef trade was better. Top prices for cattle were \$10.75, yearlings \$10.60 and fancy yearling beefers \$10.25. The average for hogs for the week of \$12.00 was 35 cents better than the previous week and \$1.00 lower than a year ago. Top prices were \$13.80 and they closed the same as a week ago.

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COTTON BOLL WEEVIL EMERGENCE IS LIGHT

Decrease Is Shown, However, in
Sales of Fertilizer in the
Planting Region.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 11.—A Government report on the emergence of boll weevil from hibernation, issued last week, showed that fewer weevils had emerged than in the case last year, except in Louisiana. This led to the conclusion that the initial infestation for the coming season would probably be light, except possibly in the lower Mississippi Valley. While the character of this report was such as temporarily to halt a tendency toward recovery in cotton prices, the actual effect on the market was slight and short-lived.

Of more serious import, however, was the report issued by Secretary of the Exchange Board on the sale of fertilizers for the eight months of the season to the end of March. This report showed a marked decrease in sales during March, compared with the corresponding month last year, indicating that the bad weather during that month checked the tendency of farmers to prepare for the planting season. It is true that the total sales for the eight months to the end of March were not far from last year's, but the excess was very much smaller than it was a month earlier.

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STEEL BUYING RUNS AT A LIGHTER PACE

But It Has Been So Heavy for
Several Months Past That a
Let-Up Seems Natural.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 11.—Reports of decrease in the volume of steel buying have grown more prevalent, and it appears now that in the majority of firms steel products the buying is running at a lighter pace this month than last. Since buying was "somewhat heavier" in March than in February and the reported decrease is not large, it may be taken that the volume is still quite good from a long range comparison. It must be noted, also, that this period of steel activity has been unusually protracted, so that the trade has gotten keyed up to look for a turn and it does not take much to influence.

No volume of buying could be expected sufficient to maintain mill operations at the recent rate, for steel production has been much smaller than it was a month earlier.

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1 FINANCIAL PORTFOLIO.

RUBBER COMPANY

Fund Agent, that notice has been given (Ohio) as Trustee under said First Trust Provisions of Article II of said First Trust, redemption on May 1, 1926, over the Company as and for a Sinking Fund of One Year Eight Per Cent Sinking Fund, following numbers, to wit:

OF \$1,000				
18774	20419	22317	34195	38577
18832	20482	22345	34207	38608
18839	20487	22367	34244	38608
18858	20473	22390	34245	38611
18873	20477	22397	34285	38729
18906	20504	22443	34288	38824
18953	20541	22480	34289	38924
18961	20558	22461	34300	38929
18968	20614	22479	34305	38937
18988	20615	22498	34323	38938
19080	20656	22701	34339	38941
19054	20672	22852	34401	38947

19084	20747	22869	24485	26481
19163	23723	22804	24501	26548
19166	23877	22917	24680	26552
19203	23683	23059	24688	26562
19204	23670	23059	24688	26562
19221	23054	23117	24817	26691
19240	20385	23126	24843	26748
19396	21057	23187	24896	26782
19413	21058	23182	25028	26824
19425	21097	23199	25051	26883
19445	21201	23213	25084	26922
19496	21341	23223	25160	26983
19499	21341	23223	25186	26987
19500	21341	23223	25197	26987
19612	21422	23329	25288	27084
19635	21426	23384	25462	27088
19690	21454	23403	25466	27101
19762	21454	23461	25513	27133
19795	21464	23509	25693	27145
19802	21671	23520	25701	27150
19829	21707	23566	25702	27173
19876	21774	23583	25720	27173

19881	21639	23586	25138	27241
19897	21687	23577	25149	27255
19913	21735	23567	25160	27269
19915	21973	23567	25160	27271
19924	22050	23686	25281	27367
19938	22074	23728	25448	27422
19953	22085	23661	25091	27455
20043	22100	23913	25896	
20050	22137	23927	25924	
20080	22138	23945	25928	
20091	22178	23958	25944	
20094	22186	24005	25959	
20099	22205	24008	25978	
20144	22207	24061	25986	
20160	22265	24078	25990	
20259	22266	24098	26005	
20330	22305	24187	26007	

OF \$500					
2338	2566	2723	2880	2951	
2402	2584	2724	2901	2962	
2423	2615	2735	2905		
2453	2659	2758	2914		
2483	2701	2760	2920		
2489	2714	2784	2926		

OF \$100					
1677	2103	2619	2743	3041	
2022	2162	2683	2795	3073	
2028	2183	2682	2851	3104	
2072	2515	2712	2933	3196	

1, 1926, at the principal office of _____, New York, or at the principal office of _____, upon presentation and surrender of the principal amount thereof, and the proceeds of the same, for the purpose are deposited by the _____

**To the Holders of
THE POWER CORPORATION
OF NEW YORK
First Mortgage Gold Bonds,
Series "A" 5 1/2 Per Cent,
dated November 1, 1923.**

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant
provisions of Section 2 of Article IV,
Supplemental Indenture dated November
14, 1923, between The Power Corporation of
New York and The Equitable Trust Com-
pany of New York as Trustees, the following
numbers of coupon bonds of Series
outstanding thereunder have been drawn

[illegible]

**To the Holders of
Houston Electric Company
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Series A**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee under prior Mortgage Gold Bonds issued by the Houston Electric Company will receive, until the date of the maturity of the bonds, all interest payments on the bonds and will be permitted to sell to the satisfaction of the holders of the bonds, such bonds as shall be necessary to exhaust the sum of \$100,000.00, the principal amount of the bonds, at prices not exceeding the limit of \$100.00 per \$100.00 of the bonds.

All proposals should be marked "Mortgage Gold Bonds," and should be deposited Friday, April 23, 1924, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, at the First National Bank of Houston, Houston, Texas.

It is further provided that the undersigned Trustee on April 26, 1924, may sell to the satisfaction of the holders of the bonds, such bonds as shall be necessary to exhaust the sum of \$100,000.00, the principal amount of the bonds, at prices not exceeding the limit of \$100.00 per \$100.00 of the bonds.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, and to accept any or all in whole or in part.

The First National Bank of Houston

Eastern Massachusetts, New Franklin
Massachusetts, April 5, 1934.
KARSTON GAS WORKS FIRST CONVENTION
DATED: MORTGAGE & FIDELITY BONDS, DU. JUNE 1, 1934.

The undersigned invite leaders of all bonds for sale and delivery of all bonds at a price not exceeding \$100.00 and secured by the assets of the company now on available in Shaking Fund and bonds stating members of the company to be present at the meeting to many trustees, Philadelphia, Pa. to the Shaking Fund, Karston Gas Works Company, Philadelphia, Pa. to the Shaking Fund. Bonds will be received until 12 M. 30, 1934.

GEAR TRUST COMPANY.
THOMAS S. HOPEKNE, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa. April 1, 1934.

62 WERE CONVICTED IN BANKRUPT FRAUDS

324 Indicted, Too, in 10 Months Association of Credit Men Reports.

23 ARE FOUND GUILTY HERE Courts and Federal Attorneys Are Praised for Cooperation in Protecting Merchants.

In the ten months ended March 31 the National Association of Credit Men had obtained sixty-two convictions and 324 indictments on charges involving criminal acts in bankruptcy proceedings, according to a report issued for distribution by J. H. Tregoe, Executive Manager. Of the convictions, twenty-three were obtained by the association's metropolitan district office in New York City, which has accepted 197 cases. Four convictions were obtained in March.

The report is being issued to subscribers who raised \$1,000,000 toward the association's Credit Protection Fund. It shows that in March through-out the country the Credit Protection Department obtained fifteen convictions and fifty indictments and has 471 cases and 258 indictments proceeding pending. The department has accepted 633 cases since the fund was raised.

In the association's Eastern division, which includes the Atlantic Coast States, forty-two convictions were obtained in the past ten months and ten convictions in March. Of the 52 cases accepted in this division.

In the central division, which includes the States embraced in a quadrilateral formed by Texas, Alabama, Ohio and Montana, twenty convictions were obtained in the ten-month period and five in March. Cases accepted numbered 217. In discussing the report, Mr. Tregoe said:

"The courts and the United States Attorneys have supported our law enforcement work so satisfactorily that the bankruptcy crook has thought twice before he has attempted a violation of the Bankruptcy Laws. Assurance of speedy prosecutions is deterring dishonest merchants from committing commercial crimes."

"There is no pending in Congress a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act which will make it more difficult and dangerous for dishonest bankrupts to conceal their assets and otherwise defraud creditors. The penalty for violation of the act if amended by this bill will be increased from two to five years."

NEW NAVIGATION BONDS

Bankers to Offer \$3,000,000 for Hudson River Corporation. Coinciding with the cessation of the five-year receivership of the Hudson Navigation Company, a group of bankers, headed by F. J. Lissman & Co., are planning to offer a new issue of \$3,000,000 Hudson River Navigation Corporation 6 1/2 per cent convertible first mortgage 25-year sinking fund gold bonds.

The new corporation has been launched under the laws of Delaware to acquire the properties formerly controlled by the Hudson Navigation Company and its predecessors, the People's Line and the Citizens' Line.

Directors of the new corporation include Clifford S. Sims, former Vice President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, President and a director; Major Elhu Church, consulting engineer; Port Authority, New York City; Monroe Holland, President of the Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore; John W. McKinnon, F. J. Lissman & Co.; John de la Valette, former Managing Director of the Holland Steamship Company; Nathan Hatch, President of the Fuld & Hatch Co., Albany; Peter G. Ten Eyck, former President of the Albany & Saratoga Railroad; and W. C. Feather, President of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy.

BROWN BOVERI EARNINGS.

American Subsidiaries Report 1935 Balance of \$1,708,590. Combined earnings of the American Brown Boveri Electric Corporation and subsidiaries for 1935, irrespective of date of acquisition, show a balance of \$1,708,590 after depreciation and interest but before taxes. This equals more than eight times the annual dividend requirements on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, after allowance for dividends of \$3.81 on outstanding participating stock.

The report, which is the first issued in compliance of the scope of operation, it points out that the products of acquired companies are non-competitive but related within the electrical industry. The volume of the Bankruptcy Administration of the company's operations is deterring dishonest merchants from committing commercial crimes."

"The Camden plant now has enough for the business on its books to enable continuance of current rate of activity for a year. At Camden there is being built the largest airplane carrier in America, the airplane carrier Saratoga, being built for the United States Navy. Also under construction there are two large dredges and four freight car loads."

SHOWING OF COTTON GOODS

Advance showings of summer dress fabrics of cotton and rayon and new lines of hosiery will be included in the features of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' exhibition in Talbot Hall, Mechanics Building, Boston, during the International Textile Exposition that opens today. At least 200 different patterns of these types of dress cottons will be on display. Living models will wear dresses that will demonstrate the beauty of these materials.

A number of practical suggestions for the introduction of individual color schemes and for otherwise beautifying homes will be another feature of the manufacturers' exhibition. More than 100 different varieties and patterns will be seen in the profusion of draperies that will be hung on the walls of one section of the hall. Sixteen mills will be represented in the exhibition, which the association feels will prove one of the most attractive and comprehensive ever held in New England.

ANALYZES RUBBER DECLINE.

Exchange Head Says Market's Stagnation Position Caused Price Cut. The gradual but persistent decline in rubber prices during last week, totaling more than 5 cents per pound, was due chiefly to the statistical position of the market, according to F. R. Henderson, President of the Rubber Exchange of New York.

"Shipments during March from British Malaya were 25,000 tons, including imports into Singapore from the Dutch East Indies of 14,800 tons," Mr. Henderson said. "This is an increase of about 6,000 tons over February. The native rubber would have been more evenly distributed in the February-March period, except that considerable quantities were held back due to Chinese holidays in February."

"London stocks now stand at 13,750 tons, and it is estimated that this figure will be increased by about 1,500 tons this week. United States figures for March consumption will be published soon and estimates vary from 30,000 to 35,000 tons."

Kelly-Springfield to Redeem Notes.

Redemption of \$500,000 principal amount of Kelly-Springfield Tire Company ten-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold notes issued under a trust agreement, dated May 15, 1921, will be made on May 15 next at 100 per cent, and accrued interest, according to notice given to holders of the notes by the United Trust Company of New York, trustee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ABERDEEN, N. Y., April 21. (AP) - A. J. Smith, dry goods merchant, 100 N. 1st St., died here today. He was 62 years old. He was born in Scotland and came to America in 1870. He was a member of the Scottish Rite and the Masonic Order. He was a successful businessman and a generous philanthropist. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. A. J. Smith, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith.

ATLANTA, April 21. (AP) - The Atlanta Exposition World Military Air Show, which opened today, will feature a variety of military aircraft and a display of the latest in military aviation. The show is being held at the Atlanta-Fulton County Stadium and will run through May 15.

BALTIMORE, April 21. (AP) - The Baltimore American and Sun newspapers today announced that they had reached an agreement to merge their operations. The new entity, to be known as the Baltimore Sun, will have a circulation of over 100,000.

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The mining engineers cut by the N

use the knotted pieces for blocks. And but when these knotted sticks are used for building purposes, while they may be able to support a two-story frame dwelling, they are unsafe when used in buildings of whatever kind.

The invades danger lies in the rather pinkish color of the wood. It is practically of the same color as the fine tracings of dry-rot shown in yellow pine. The danger of dry-rot being in

imagines is great where expert supervision is not available or sought, it would likely be the case where the

Price changes occurring at the first of the month were, for the most part downward, as far as basic building materials are concerned. Common brick cannot seem to come into New York City fast enough to meet demand. In consequence second-hand

of the Housewreckers, is bringing a high as \$48 to \$50 a load of 2,000, which is only \$10 a load below the wartime price peak.

BEANS FOR SALE OR TO LET,

HARVEY BUILDING
355 East 149th St., Bronx
Just West of 2nd Av.
Small Offices and 1700 Sq. Ft.
FOR LAWYERS, DOCTORS, DENTISTS
Supt. on Premises or Corlanti-5077

LONG ISLAND - FOR SALE OR TO LET

Apartment House Sites

WE HAVE FOR SALE

**BEST LOCATIONS ALONG QUEENS-
BORO SUBWAY SOUTH LONG ISLAND**

Three of four room shales in great de-
mandy now to offer to inquiring cus-
tomers.

HUB REALTY CO.
FREDERICK P. CODY
REALTORS.
21 15th St., near Roosevelt Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET
BERGEN COUNTY
For Sale, 112 Acres

Including 30 acres of bluff property, with 1,450 feet on the cliffs and about 5,000 ft. on the new State highway; exceptional value.

CHAS. T. LANSTING, ENGLEWOOD, N. J.
Phone Englewood 174

BUSINESS PROPERTY—SALE OR RENT

FOR RENT

**S. W. Cor. 42d St.
& 6th Ave.
Entire Fourth Floor
ALSO
OFFICES**

from 425 Sq. Ft. Up
3 high-speed elevators, 24-hour service,
best location for any high-class business
immediate possession. Rent Reasonable.

255-257 5th Ave.
Southerly Store

with Basement
25 x 100
123 Liberty Street
N. W. Cor. Greenwich St.
OFFICES

42d St. & 6th Ave. Corporation
104 West 42d St. Wisconsin 2084-3
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

33rd Street
STORE FOR RENT
IN THE CENTER

1st Avenue at Madison Ave. S.
Tel. Han. 079

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
United States for the Southern District of
New York—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of
MODERN TOY COMPANY, INC., Bank-
rupt.—Chas. Shengood, U. S. Auctioneer for
the Southern District of New York in Bank-
ruptcy, sells this day, Monday, April 13

at 181 Belmont Av., Borough of Brooklyn, and at 2 P. M., at 1,183 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of toys, dolls, parts, machinery, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

HARRY ANDREWS, Receiver.
BAMUEL L. MILLER, Attorney for Receiver.
Solver, 261 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
United States for the Southern District of
New York—in Bankruptcy.—in the matter of

Shongood, U. S. Auctioneers for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy. All this day, Monday, April 12, 1926, by order of the Court, at 2:00 P. M., at 9 East 8th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of novelties, very high-grade household furniture, fixtures, etc.

DAVID STEINHARDT, Receiver.
CHARLES C. FARNET, Attorney for Receiver, 217 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until April 12, 1926 at the same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
United States for the Southern District of
New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter
of GEORGE D. LAKE, Bankrupt.—Chas.
Shimgood, U. S. Auctioneer for the South-
ern District of New York in Bankruptcy
sells this day, Monday, April 22, 1926, by
order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 148
Madison Av., Borough of Manhattan, asset
of the above bankrupt, consisting of Victo-
rolas, phonographs, radios, phonograph rec-
ords, musical instruments, safe, desk, fix-

SA. CHAS. SHANGHAI, U. S. ATTORNEY for the Southern District of New York, calls this day, Monday April 12, 1938, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at the office, 100 Broadway, New York, for the hearing of the matter of ABRAHAM WOLINSKY, Bankrupt.

of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' hats, millinery supplies, machinery, fixtures, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, Receiver,
SAMUEL ROSE, Attorney for Receiver, 15
Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE
United States for the Southern District of
New York, in Bankruptcy.—In the matter
of **AARON KRAMER**, **ALBERT KRAMER**
and **IRVING KRAMER**, individually and

Chas. Shengood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day Monday, April 15th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 51 E. Houston St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, beds, tables, chairs, fixtures, &c.

PERCY MICHELMACHER, Receiver.
ROBERT F. LEVIE, Attorney for Receiver.
43 Broadway, New York.

United States for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, in the matter of WILLIAM PILASKI, Bankrupt—Chancellor SHONGOOD, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day Monday, April 12, 1926, by order of the Court, at 10-30 A. M., at 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fixtures and
Ac;
GEORGE H. KLAGES, Auxiliary Receiver,
QUINN REYNOLDS, Auctioneer.

72, New York

Homes and Estates.
Manhattan For Sale or Rent.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

DOUGLSTON, GREAT NECK.
Eight rooms, 2 baths; double garage; large lot; hedges, landscaping, charming swimming pool; hot-water heat, automatic alarm system; central vacuum; great tile floors; decorations, copper screens, leaded glass, built-in refrigerator, great tile floors, tile on bath, shower, oak flooring throughout; c/c these, with other improved features.

FLUSHING—ON MAY 1 there will be a sale for most private homes occupied by physicians for years as residence and office space. The homes are in the most attractive area of the city. The homes are in the most desirable location for practicing physicians. Phone Wisconsin 6000 or Flush 6000.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS
1 rooms 2 baths, new brick semi-detached house with garage; \$25,500.
2 & 3 rooms, 2 baths, new brick, 1st burner, 2-car garage; \$35,000.
Call Hollister 362.

[illegible][illegible]

living room and sunpor, library, din, kitchen, bath, 2 bedrooms, 2 1/2 baths, 2 large bedrooms and tiled garage, by appointment only. Phone 67-1111.

PELHAM MANOR—the will rent as a home in extensive Manor section, usually large living room, 8 m. to city, 10 m. to beach, 10 m. to schools, 10 m. to shops. Phone Otter, Pelham 66-1111.

PELHAM MANOR—A consignment of good furniture, including a large dining table. **THE REALTOR FOR THE PASTIDIOUS**
BOARDSIDE, R. T.
WILMONT, N. Y.

Piet d'ost; house 112nd, six rooms, bath, vapor heat, air floors up and down, brick open fireplace built-in electric refrigerator, built-in kitchen, closed porch, walnut trim, paneled walls, sitting room and dining room, gas, electric, central heating, built-in kitchen, washer; overlooks Hutchinson River Park, 10 m. to city, 10 m. to beach, 10 m. to schools; assessments; price of house \$10,000, monthly balance on terms to suit.

SCANDALS
Real bargain. 102x100 building plot, 10 minutes walk to the rail road station, highly restricted, all improvements included. Price \$10,000, only \$1,000 cash required, balance in 10 years. Write: J. H. Bost, 18 West 44th St., Room 211.

SCANDALS AND VICINITY - Destructive home, sale or rent, building, 10 minutes walk to the rail road station, highly restricted, all improvements included. Price \$10,000, only \$1,000 cash required, balance in 10 years. Write: J. H. Bost, 18 West 44th St., Room 211.

SCANDALS - Brown executive limited - Destructive home, sale or rent, building, 10 minutes walk to the rail road station, highly restricted, all improvements included. Price \$10,000, only \$1,000 cash required, balance in 10 years. Write: J. H. Bost, 18 West 44th St., Room 211.

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214 West Exchange, Malibay & N. E.
 FREE list of houses for sale and
 Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

Houses and Estates Wanted.
 OWNERS—HAVE BUYERS FOR
 PROPERTIES; SEND DETAILS.
 BIRMINGHAM, 200 3TH AV.

Summer Homes.
 Ocean Island, Key Hole or Bent.
 BAROAN to settle estate; six rooms or
 garage; bungalow, one four rooms,
 also a cottage; also a small house on
 also corner lot; all high ground; also
 and bathing beach. Prime's
 State; Island; also seven

Long Island The Field or West.
 AMELVILLE—Nestly furnished eight-
 room house and bath; two-car garage;
 location: within a minute's walk of 66
 Long Island, 173 Bayview Av.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, also Boston Road south of Allerton Ave.—Six gtr. original owner's home (term. R. J. & Co.) \$80,000—21st st.

LOTS

At subway station, city's largest and public schools; rapidly growing section. Home site for immediate development with apartment buildings and stores; attractive price for lots.

TELEPHONE DAVENPORT 3366

BUILDERS—West Farm, just step from city limits. Large lot, 100 ft. wide, including corner Tremont Ave. and Wyatt St. Also lots, Tremont Ave. through to E. 17th St., 100 ft. wide.

Domestic Realty Co., 26 West 21st St.

MORTGAGE

One lot, 23x100, improved 1/2 acre, \$10,000 cash above mortgage; owner wants quick sale.

HUGHMAN REALTY CORP.
East 42d St. Murray Hill 1-11

LICHTENTHAL SALE—3 choice Van Gogh paintings by: Grosvenor, Paul Gauguin, etc.; private collection; call and inquire attorneys for owners, Samuel Hirschman, 100 W. 42d St.

[illegible]

Room—East Side.

ADIRONDACK AV. (Hotel Madison)—
rooms, private bath, \$15-\$17.50;
people, use of bath, \$12-\$14; reach
to subways; daily, \$1.50 up.
are 1734.

ST (MARTHA WASHINGTON)
IS FIREPROOF: A WOMAN

WITH RUNNING WATER
 FOR ONE, \$11.50 FOR TWO,
 \$21 WEEKLY FOR ONE,
 TWO.
 EAST—Equivalent one-room
 apartment; privacy. Keeler,
 8.
 (HOTEL STRATFORD, JUNE
 5TH AV.)—NEWLY DECOR-
 NISHED OUTSIDE ROOMS
 ON 5TH AV. HOTEL RE-
 LAURANT: WEEK-
 ROOMS, \$15 UP; DOUBLE ROOMS,
 \$20 UP; SINGLE SUITES, \$30 UP; ALL
 BATH. CALEDONIA 4700.
 EAST—Double and single room;
 ter: references.
 EAST—Large, sunny single free
 phone; all conveniences; rates
 WITH ST. 31 EAST.

furnished single rooms with

ST-Sunny, roof room; modern, apartment building; \$80 month, full service. Plaza 2801.

PAST-Attractive, large rooms; water, electric, phone, convertible. Madison 1211.

Madison Av. Hotel Ashton—Furnished furnished room, with \$60 weekly up; 2 and 3 rooms \$70 weekly up; 2 and 3 rooms \$45 weekly; buses, restaurant; full hotel service; restaurant.

CE, 724 (between 18th and 19th St.)—airy, sunlight rooms; private conveniences; telephone.

AV., 344 (corner 40th St.)—Able, single rooms; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 161.
 WEEN 32D-33D STS.
 Single rooms from \$12 weekly
 from \$13 weekly; beautiful
 view of city from 423
 and efficient hotel service.
 BRINGTON. CALEDONIA 3530.
 W. 189-Attractive, room, single
 reasonable.
 N. 301 (East 5th St.)—Quiet
 suite; gentlemen only. Powert
 "MILLERTON HOUSE."
 for men, conveniently
 located, with excellent
 service of the select club
 and squash courts and handball
 \$3 to \$25; room, residents only.
 for approved for residents only.
 h St. 443 East 39th St.
 h St. 303 West 24th St.
 Chicago, Ill.
 HOTEL (633 St. Madison)—Good
 men, running water, shower;
 bath.

Room—West Side.

WITH ST. (Subway at door.)
 WITH RUNNING WATER,
 with private bath. \$21.
 HOTEL WELLINGTON.
 Circle 1666.
 BEST—Two pleasant rooms and
 private apartment; all con-
 veniences. \$15.
 10 WEST—Single, \$9 to \$12
 to \$18; special monthly rates.
 8000.
 2 WEST (Hotel Gregorian)—
 bath, \$21 weekly; 2 persons, \$25.
 6 WEST (RALEIGH HALL),
 SUNDAY FOR MEN.
 10 WEST—Single, with and
 or shower; club advantages
 and, with hotel service.
 DAILY: 10-15 WEEKLY.
 BEST—Charming light room. at-
 tentioned; no rooming house.
 BEST—Beautiful, clean, large
 bedroom. bath, electricity;
 central heating.
 ST. (adj. 12th N. Y. Athletic
 Club).—Large, airy.
 BEST (Ad. 12)—Sunny, modern

WEST (Hotel Pasadena, corner

NEWLY decorated, beautifully furnished, bath, \$215 weekly; 1st floor, 1st and 2nd, made and made up to. Columbus 7127.

ST-Newly furnished and renovated, 2 rooms, with running water, bath, refrigerator, stove, etc. Call 1st floor, 1st and 2nd, made and made up to. Columbus 7127.

ST-Extra large rooms, kitchen, modern; decorated; refined.

ST-Nice back parlor, all complete, bath. Dene.

ST-Large front room, handshaken, steam, bath; suitable.

WEST-Large, well-furnished also medium-sized room.

ST-Elegantly, newly furnished; bath; also single.

WEST-Comfortably furnished and adjacent.

ST (apartment, bath)-Newly furnished, bath, \$15 up; full Suesuehana 9790.

WEST-Handsome furnished

EST-Single front room with

EST-Newly decorated residence;
\$5-82-12.

EST-Attractive double room,
also 3-room apartment.

EST-Nice clean, single and
\$5-10-12.

WEST-Attractive single and
bath, private bath; kitchenette;

EST-Large, attractive front
bath; telephone; \$10-12.

EST-Attractive rooms, connect-
ing rooms; \$10-11-12.

EST-Single room in private
rates; gentleman; refer-

EST-Well kept single and
\$3-32-14.

EST-Large, comfortable room,
kitchenette; steam; all con-

WEST-Attractively furnished
with, without bath; kitchenette,

WEST - Attractive, large room?

—EST—Beautiful back parlor,
light housekeeping; all con-
—ST (Broadway)—Large, sunny
apt. 81. Newly furnished
rooms; all conveniences. 25
—EST—Basement, private bath,
other rooms, twin beds, kitchenette, home-like.
—LUMBS AV. (HOTEL ENDS
WITH RUNNING WATER;
WEST; BATH ADJACENT;
HOTEL SERVICE.
—Lovely front parlor, piano,
kitchenette, home-like.
—Large front room; private
bath; all conveniences; rea-
—Beautiful, clean, newly fur-
nished double room; reason-

—Attractive single rooms. Ad-

#1-31; housekeeping, #12.
 #1-Sunny room, bath, shower.
 Business couple, gentlemen!
 T-Attractive double room!
 #1; connecting bath, #3-12.
 #1-Sunny, front; hot water,
 telephone, #12: Business people
 #12 (Broadway)-Single room,
 electric, gentlemen! Waded.
 #12-Medium-size room, near
 #3-weekly. Childrens.
 #12 (#2)-Newly decorated, at-
 tractive double and single
 business men's conference.
 Susquehanna 0006.
 Broadway)-Artistic furni-
 ture, bath, shower.
 front room, twin beds; run-
 ning class. Weaver. Ap. 46.
 #12-Attractively furnished
 beds; gentlemen only; ex-
 ciding.
 #12 (Broadway)-Large, com-

homelike; : single, double
iffin.

ST-End--Large front, back
bath, kitchenette; reason-
able.
ST--Large front room, small
car Drive, subway.
ST--Attractive back parlor
and bath; telephone; electricity.
ST--Large, clean room, private
baths; French family.
ST--Large room and kitchen-
ette; all conveniences.
ST--Newly decorated, single
bath; \$8-\$10-\$12.

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The New York Times Index is a master key to day's news, newsclipping indices and current events periodicals. The date, page and column of appearance in The New York Times are given. The New York Times is the only newspaper in the United States which publishes a book index to its news columns. It is issued four times a year. \$2 a volume; \$3 a year—adv.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required. State one dollar an agent line.

Ambiguous or fraudulent advertisements are not acceptable for publication in The New York Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

GERMANY.
Who would discount for good remuneration communal bills in amounts of \$50-\$200,000, guaranteed by German municipal authorities and municipal savings banks; period one year? H. C. Gabel & H. Hahnenkamp, 3, n. h. New Amsterdamsdijk 7, Rotterdam, W. 30. Telegram Address: Eindhoven-Berlin 450 2nd Edition.

PROTESTANT CHURCH OWNING DESIRE.
This is not a new idea, but a new one. It is a 300-room hotel for women, cooperative plan, ladies desiring to invest \$100 to secure housekeeping apartment in this hotel at special rate to cover carrying charges. Please reply. W 440 Times.

WELL-ESTABLISHED HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE MANUFACTURER wishes to connect with party who will invest \$25,000; will consider partner or selling offer. M 374 Times.

ONE OR TWO MEN WITH \$5,000-\$10,000 for investment in a thoroughly reliable non-competitive business worthy of any investment. Call Room 714, 1,437 Broadway, between 1-8 P. M.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

ACCOUNTANT, 10 YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE, will invest \$2,000, services. A 23 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

FLORIDA IS YOUNG AND BUSINESS BIG. My organization will be equipped to handle reliable lines for this state only. If you are desirous of having efficient resident representation for your merchandise write: R. C. Nathan, 101 Wall Avenue, Miami, Florida.

AUSTRIAN FIRM OPEN FOR AGENCY FOR patent articles or novelties for Austria, Hungary, A. & S. references given and asked for. Address "Pushing Men," 5 7th Times Downtown.

DELAWARE ST.-LARGE FRONT STORE and basement; best location on street. For lease, inquire E. J. H. Co., 317 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn. Telephone Stage 5180.

FULLY EQUIPPED METAL STAMPING plant and machine shop desires contract work. Write: Metal Stamping Co., 5, 729 18th St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

HAVE 1,000 ACCOUNTS, METROPOLITAN district, among hardware, paint, grocery, drug trading, adding additional item. V 500 Times Downtown.

LADIES' HAND BAG STORE; RETAIL and wholesale; doing big business; long lease; business section; terms. Trochman, 1,416 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT STORE WANTED, BUSINESS \$250,000 per annum or over. Leveling, 381 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Triangle 8355.

PATENT ATTORNEY-ENGINEER OBTAINS patents, copyrights. Polachek, 70 Wall St., New York 2622.

FOR SALE.

Plants and Factories.
KNITTING MILLS ESTABLISHED FIVE years; equipped for bathing suits, sweaters, all modern machinery, perfect condition. Mill in operation. E 783 Times Downtown.

MUST SACRIFICE PLUMBING AND HEATING business in Edgewater, N. Y., because of disagreement between partners; exceptional bargain; auto truck and tools included; can rent lot or shop. Cliffield 338.

BEAUTY SHOPPE, LONG ESTABLISHED; owner leaving city will sacrifice wonderful business best location on Long Island; no reasonable offer refused; immediate possession. Smith, 1 Continental Ave., Forest Hills Station.

BEAUTY PARLOR; MOST POPULAR section of Flatbush; can't handle two bus. work; best location; close action necessary. \$1,200. 608 Flatbush Ave., near Church. Inquire 387 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

16TH ST. 433 EAST-HEATING AND ventilating shop with or without building; building three stories and basement; mill construction; light four sides; size of building 42x100; land 100x100.

SPECIALTY SHOP, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, novelties; excellent location; large up-to-date display windows, modern fixtures; reasonable rent. P 503 Times.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS! NICEST store in small growing town or rent; new beach, also good for every line. Call Greenpoint 5310.

BAKERY AND DELICATESSEN, NORFOLK, Va.; owner leaving town; will sacrifice Wergley's, Norfolk, Va.

BEAUTY SHOP IN 8th, NEAR FIFTH AV. long established; illness cause of selling. A. Rechter, 47 West 42d.

SPACE TO LET, MILLINERY, ESTAB- lished; finest clientele; Broadway-8th. J 124 Times.

DRESS STORE, UP TO DATE FURNISH- ing; suitable millinery, ac. Edgewood 6023.

Hotels and Furnished Room Houses.
FOR LEASE—BEAUTIFUL INN, CONTAINING 20 rooms, on Boston Post Road, Conn. One hour from New York City. Perfect management; suitable place for couple; no noise. Address P. O. Box 863 Times Downtown.

TWO ALUMINUM PRIVATE HOUSES. 20 rooms, 8 baths; suitable for club, school, or private use. Perfect management; suitable place for couple; no noise. Address P. O. Box 863 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

ICE CREAM PARLOR, FOR RENT OR sale; best location on 1st St. near 1st St. and Grand St. all year round. Write J. Horvitz, Colchester, Conn.

\$4,000 CASH WILL BUY WELL-ESTAB- lished profitable investment and earning business; reliable. P 303 Times Downtown.

LUNCH WAGON FOR SALE IN HEART OF city; \$750 weekly business; owner retiring; terms reasonable. P 201 Times.

ESTABLISHED, PROFITABLE CHIROP- dact office, practice; retiring account in health. P 340 Times.

BUSINESS SERVICE.
ADVERTISE, COUNTRY PAPERS; LOWEST rates; all publications; new catalogs. Owl, Times Building.

FINANCING—LOANS.
BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS. LOANS \$50 TO \$5,000, ONE YEAR OR LESS. MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN (weekly if requested); no chattels, no salary assignments. See booklet, "HOW TO BORROW." THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY. Resources over \$31,000,000.

NO LOAN TOO LARGE.
NO LOAN TOO SMALL.
ON DIAMONDS, PEARLS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOTHING, RUGS AND ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

LIBERAL LOANS MADE ON FURS WHILE IN STORAGE.
PRIVATE OFFICE FOR LADIES.
PAUL KASKEL & SONS.
9 COLUMBUS AV. EST. 1822.
Bet. 58th and 60th Sts. Call 1442-3.

LOANS UP TO \$5,000.
NO COLLATERAL REQUIRED.
CONVENIENT PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
GRANBY FINANCE CORPORATION.
15 West 25th St. Phone 1024 Ashland.
Under supervision of N.Y. State Banking Dept.

AUTO OWNERS, QUICK LOANS.
CAR IN YOUR POSSESSION.
LOANS MADE SAME DAY.
Strictly confidential. Lowest rates.
EASTMAN FINANCE CORP.
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ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FINANCED.
WITHOUT NOTIFYING YOUR CUSTOMERS.
WE ADVANCE 80% CONFIDENTIAL.
MORTGAGE LOANS, RENT ASSIGNMENTS.
THE FINANCE TRUST.
25 West 43d, Suite 1415. Vanderbilt 9615.

TO SALARIED AND BUSINESS PEOPLE, ON YOUR OWN terms; no collateral; payment plan.
CROWN FINANCE CORP.
Room 115, 41 East 42d St.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FINANCED.
Liberal terms, lowest rates; confidential; quick service assured.
MURPHY FACTORS CORPORATION.
320 5TH AV. ASHLAND 9500.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES.
Quick action, no red tape.
SUNSHINE FINANCE CORP.
1,410 Broadway, Room 1506, Penn. 9746.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS.
Loans made, \$50 up, monthly or weekly payment; no collateral required. 12 West 27th, 1st floor. Longacre 1043.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, WELL rated for additional finance on your own paper, insured at 5% annually. D 505 Times.

MURPHY FINANCE CO., 1376 BROADWAY, advances money on accounts, stocks and trade acceptances. Phone Ashland 9623-9627.

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LOANS MADE ON OUTSTANDING AC- counts; also second mortgages. 12 West 27th, 1st floor. Longacre 1043.

LOANS, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE; CON- fidential. Whitehall Finance, 36 West 43th, Murray Hill 4207.

CHEVIOTS... This week, Arnheim is showing the most notable Scotch importations to be found within the 12-mile limit. Cheviots of every weight and weave and pattern—some as rough as the rough at Dornoch, and some as smooth as its greens. All are correct for town, comfortable for country, smart anywhere. And your choice of these fabrics will be cut by our custom drapers into a four piece suit, a lounge suit or a top coat, to fit your physique and your fancy... The prices, too, will appeal to Scotsmen...

MADE TO MEASURE
\$40 \$50 \$60

Arnheim
BROADWAY at NINTH STREET.
Tailor of Fine Clothing for Gentlemen
Imported and Domestic Wools
cut to individual patterns

Like the shadow of a cloud—
—thus the Studebaker Big Six skims the earth in effortless ease—on level stretches or up the high hills.

Enthusiastic power—that laughs at loads and loves its work—sets the Big Six apart from all other cars in its price class.

And as for dependability and endurance—at one hundred thousand miles a Big Six is still in its prime.

Ask us to prove these claims.

These Studebaker Big Sixes may be purchased out of income direct from the Studebaker Corporation of America. Lowest time-payment rates. Duplex-Roadster, \$1495; Sport-Roadster (4-Pass.), \$1645; Sport-Phaeton, \$1575; Duplex-Phaeton, \$1775; Club Coupe, \$1650; Coupe, \$2045; Sedan (5-Pass.), \$1895; Sedan (7-Pass.), \$2145; Brookham, \$2095; Berlin, \$2225.

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Where is the Place to Stop Spending

"Let every man have a firm purpose to expect worth from those things only that have worth in them."

THERE is a point at which further expenditure of time, money or effort becomes an extravagance. Economists say it is fixed by the "Law of Diminishing Returns." Translated into terms of purchasing, it means that the secret of economical buying lies not in getting merchandise at the lowest price, but in getting merchandise intelligently adapted to the purpose it must serve. It means suitability, worth—100% usefulness without waste.

You would not buy platinum if gold would answer your purpose.

And in the purchase of printing that consideration is vitally important. Whether you buy a poster, book, ticket, printed form, or a piece of advertising literature, you buy the fitness of the job for the purpose, not simply paper and ink.

That is the real meaning of "Quality" in printing.

In New York City, the Printing Centre of the World, printers understand this fact, and they apply all the Completeness, Craftsmanship and Service of New York City to its realization.

If you want maximum value in printing, at minimum cost, consult a New York City printer and tell him exactly the purpose that the particular piece of printing is to accomplish. Then you will get printed results which are neither overembellished nor underdone.

This is the ninth of a series of messages in which you, a user of printing, are made better acquainted with the New York City printer and his tremendous capacity to serve you.

New York Employing Printers Association, Inc.
and Allied Industries

EDUCATIONAL

Accountancy Schools.
Accountancy
—new evening classes are now forming. Telephone Cortlandt 1485. Face Institute, 20 Church St., N. Y.

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PRATT
SCHOOL, 62 West 45th Street
Van. 4994. Business and Secretarial Training. Individual instruction.

Dancing.
ARTHUR MURRAY'S STUDIO
America's finest teachers. Charles- ton, Tango, Fox Trot, now at half price. 77 E. 43d St. Vanderbilt 1771. Prices, 1 E. 43d St. Vanderbilt 1771.

DE REVELL—11 W. 34th. Schuyler 9631.
The best teacher for particular people. Postally taught. Tango, Charleston, Fox-Trot, Waltz. 2 private lessons \$10.

ALBERT H. HARRIS, 617 Madison Ave.
Real instruction ballroom dancing; no flashiness; private and class lessons; lavishly. Phone Regent 1228.

BEGINNERS specialized: learn the most interesting Tango, Charleston and Fox-Trot steps, by Muriel Parker's simplified method. Bryant 4122.

NEW A. J. practice afternoons before sailing. 77 E. 43d St. only private appointment. 1482 Circle, Phil. LaSalle, 97.

Summer Camps.
CAMPS BOYS AND GIRLS
Expert assistance in the selection of the right camp. Free information on 400 camps personally visited and investigated. Call or write, giving full particulars. Address M. MER-CER KENDIG, Camp Information Dept., The Red Book Magazine, 35 West 42nd Street, N. Y.

No data on counselor positions.
Miscellaneous.
UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY: private instruction English, arithmetic, mathematics; former "intercollegiate debater"; terms moderate. Telephone evenings. Trafalgar 2990. Apartment 311E.

—9:35 A. M. Daily, other trains 3:10 P. M., 6:25 P. M. and 12:45 M'D N'T with latest type equipment and appointments, and acknowledged finest Dining Car Service. Seaboard, 142 W. 43d St.—Advt.

**\$60 for Children's Arch Comes From
Alaska—New Gifts for the
Sports Window.**

Mayor Pledges His Help.

Mayor Walker was to have been a speaker, but was represented by Arthur J. W. Hilly, First Assistant Corporation Counsel, who conveyed the Mayor's assurance that he was at Bishop Manning's command for any task that might help the cathedral. Hilly said that the Mayor's physicians had forbidden him to attend the dinner and make a speech.

Bishop Manning said:

Including the sums which the community has undertaken to contribute to build their bays and other portions of the building, we have considerably over \$100,000,000 assured, which means that only about another \$100,000 is needed to complete the entire building and provide for the carrying on of its work. The superb cryptic is almost complete. The

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 12.—George K. Morris, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, tonight denied that he had any misunderstanding with the Socialist, relative to the date of the adjournment of the Legislature. Chairman Morris also declared that he had not been interested in the appearance of Colonel Cooper, nor had he encouraged present plans to allow Cooper to speak on the water power question.

"I have had no misunderstanding with Senator Knight nor any of the legislative leaders," said Morris. "The date of adjournment is one that the legislative leaders to fix."

"I am not going to the report that I did not want Mr. Cooper to come to Albany to speak on water power."

[illegible]

munions would defeat Mr. Brookhouser, the latter entered the Senatorial primary. Some Republican Senators are

The contest over Mr. Brookhouser's seat in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which set up elaborate voting machinery of its own, occurred largely on split ballots. Many voters obviously cast for Captain Stetson, a Republican who intended to vote for any Republican candidate to oppose the Democratic majority on the Federal election board because the voters had drawn on them curved arrows pointing to Stetck's name.

Stetck, who had been elected twice to Congress, was decided that he should have been elected for a third term, but it was contended by most of the committee members that even if the nomination of these ballots had been given Stetck, he would have been defeated. The result showed that Stetck had been elected by a small majority.

The Iowa's first Democratic United States Senator, the Civil War, is an Ottumwa lawyer who has taken little active part in politics and who was virtually drafted by his party for the upcoming Brookhart campaign in which most of his Democratic colleagues regarded as a hopeless cause. The long fight before the Senate, followed Iowa's closest election to fill the vacant seat. Brookhart's campaign in which many of Mr. Brookhart's followers believed he alone was responsible for his defeat through his opposition to the Coolidge administration and other party leaders.

The Senate's decision promises an unusually hard campaign in this State for the Republican Senatorial nomination in the June election. It will result in one of the most active campaigns heretofore made by the Democrats in this State, in the hope they may win this seat another Senate seat through the sharp war in the Senate ranks that is expected to grow out of

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WETS SPLIT MACHINE IN PENNSYLVANIA

Pepper Forces, Leaderless, Depend Chiefly on Society Women and Church Workers.

ADMIT VARE'S STRENGTH

But Assert He Will Lose if Half 850,000 Unregistered Citizens Turn Out.

PINCHOT DRAWS FROM BOTH

Governor Poses as Supporter of Coolidge Policies and Is Strong in the Coal Fields.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The wet issue saturates the Republican campaign in Pennsylvania, almost blotting out the hitherto predominant question of the tariff. It has brought demoralization to the party machine. The State Chairman has joined the wet cause and left the Pepper forces leaderless. They have been forced to prepare new machinery for the primary next month and the registration work in the coming days.

Pennsylvania is talking of nothing else. Every hamlet is busy politically, with the opposing forces preparing for the battle on May 18, when Representative W. S. Vare, as a wet, will ask the electorate to name him as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate. Senator Pepper and Governor Pinchot, supporting the dry side and strict enforcement, will be his opponents.

The wet question and the accompanying move to choose the boss of the machine as a Senate candidate have upset all calculations and divided the party into bitter factions. The wets have made so much noise that they are gaining the impression that Representative Vare will easily win the nomination. That, of course, is not at all certain.

Tactics of Mellon Forces.

The Mellon forces have devoted themselves thus far to getting the 850,000 independent and stay-at-home voters qualified for the November election.

Half of this vote qualifies and votes next month the wets will be defeated. The last two days for registration are next Wednesday in Philadelphia, Scranton and Pittsburgh, and Saturday in the second-class cities.

The wet voter registered last Fall. The wet leaders, controlling registration officers in the thickly populated cities, are planning to influence Democratic voters to change their party designation this week and enter the Republican primaries and help Representative Vare. It is reported tonight that from 100,000 to 150,000 wet Democrats are counted to enter the Republican primary and help nominate a wet Senator.

The prediction was made today, following a conference of W. L. Mellon and other leaders, that the wets registered vote would qualify. This, they asserted, would rout the wet forces and bring success to the ticket headed by Senator Pepper for Governor and John S. Fisher for Governor.

The Mellon forces face a tangled condition, with the Pennsylvania Railroad faction divided. Mr. Fisher and reported to be giving secret support to Edward E. Beideman for Governor. In addition to this, the machine created to insure registration and the campaign for Senator Pepper has been weakened by the treachery of State Chairman Baker. He favors Mr. Beideman for Governor and this is helping his running mate, Representative Vare.

Volunteers Aid Pepper.

As the result of the break-down of the machine, church workers, society women and temperance advocates are working as volunteers. They are pulling down bells and exhorting the dry forces to register. These same volunteer forces, in 1905, with the exposure of the Capitol scandal, succeeded in defeating the Peppere machine, and they are now counted on to repeat their victory.

Until the registration days are over there will be no crackling by the Pepper faction. The wets supporters, on the contrary, are active everywhere in the congested districts and are especially devoted to advertising according to their own advertisement, to getting wet Democrats to become Republicans for the primary election.

Representative Vare is undoubtedly strong and is enlisting support in unexpected quarters. This is admitted by the Mellon forces, but they insist his strength is now at its height and that Senator Pepper is rapidly coming into the ascendancy.

While here today, W. L. Mellon issued a statement, saying in part: "I came to Philadelphia to confer with those who are actively supporting the Pepper-Fisher-Smith-Woodward ticket. In doing so I am able to bring to the people of the eastern part of Pennsylvania the message that throughout all the western counties there is a rising tide of public approval of those candidates."

The Fisher ticket, the statement said, stood "for the kind of economy and efficiency exemplified by the Administration of President Coolidge—a policy

PUBLIC NOTICES

One dollar an ounce line.

ROSENTHAL & GOLDBERG and Rofe CLOTHING COMPANY, 380 Lafayette St., New York City, have been dissolved. The payment of debts of said partnership have been assumed by Mr. Louis Goldberg, 30 Lafayette St., New York City.

NATHAN ROSENTHAL, LOUIS GOLDBERG.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM of LAMMAN BRO, formerly of 17 Grand St., New York City, was dissolved Dec. 7, 1924, and that Samuel Lehman, Silverman and company have been organized in any way with Lamman Bros, Silverman and company.

SAMUEL LEHMAN, SILVERMAN AND COMPANY.

PLEASE REPORT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES once any advertising that seems misleading. The Times was every endeavor to keep its advertising columns clean.

that could very profitably be applied to Pennsylvania.

Pinchot Poses as Coolidge Man.

Governor Pinchot starts tomorrow on a tour which will take him into the coal regions, and 80,000 miners are planning to greet him at Wilkes-Barre Tuesday night. He will be in the hard coal district for two days and then go into the western part of the State. His candidacy is weakening that of Senator Pepper greatly and at the same time, especially in the coal region, is drawing away votes that otherwise would go to Representative Vare.

In his appeals he is standing behind President Coolidge despite the fact that he has consistently attacked Secretary Mellon. His announcements pledge him to all the Coolidge policies and to the tariff.

In a discussion of the situation Governor Pinchot last night at Harrisburg said that "Vareism" is the only issue of prohibition were the only issue. He still declined to say that he would abide by the primaries. Failing to win in the primaries, it is said he will attempt to form a coalition with the Democrats, with himself as head of the ticket for the Senate and a Democrat for Governor.

THIEF'S ACT REVEALS SHORTAGE OF CLERK

Stolen Bond Presented at Bank Leads to Arrest of Brokers' Former Employee.

The attempt of a burglar to sell a \$1,000 bond which he had stolen from the apartment of Henry J. Mellen at 2,664 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, led to the discovery yesterday afternoon that the bond was short \$5,000 in its accounts. It was the missing item of R. M. Grant & Co., at 115 Broadway, where he had been employed as a bookkeeper. Mellen was arrested on a charge of grand larceny and, according to detectives McGinn and Sullivan, the bond was stolen from the Police Headquarters and will be arraigned in court this morning.

Mellen was discharged from Grant & Co. on Jan. 1, according to the detectives, after a discrepancy had been found in his accounts. It had been his duty to redeem bonds presented to it for firm cancellation, and it was later learned that five bonds of Albemarle County, Va., had been redeemed and then taken by Mellen, without having them marked off on the company's books.

According to the detectives, Mellen said that he was able to manipulate his accounts so that the shortage of the bonds was not discovered. He sold four of the bonds, and the fifth was stolen when his apartment was robbed about a month ago.

The thief, or his agent, presented the bond for redemption at a Harlem bank yesterday afternoon and the bank officials being suspicious of the appearance of the man telephoned to Grant & Co. that day that he followed the man who had the bond walked out of the bank, but Grant & Co. discovered the shortage in Mellen's accounts.

Mellen was married last September.

TO MAKE LAST FIGHT FOR 48-HOUR BILL

Mastick Will Press for Passage in the Senate—Women Attack Lobby.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—A final effort will be made in the Senate this week to pass the bill sponsored by Senator Mastick, Republican, of Westchester, providing for a 48-hour working week for women and minors in industry.

Senator Mastick is expected to move to discharge the Senate Committee from further consideration of his bill and if he can bring it out of committee it is certain to be passed.

During the last days of last year's session, Senator Mastick succeeded in bringing a similar measure out of committee and having it passed only to have it defeated by one vote in the Assembly.

The Assembly already is on record as defeating an identical bill by Assemblyman Shonk, Republican, of Westchester. A motion by Assemblyman Bloch, Democratic leader of the lower house, to have the Shonk bill defeated last week by seven votes.

If the Mastick bill could be passed in the Senate there is every reason to believe that it will meet the same fate in the Assembly as last year. Both houses have adopted a resolution providing for a 48-hour proposal, along with many other labor measures.

BROWNING'S FACING A PERJURY INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

sions several developments about the couple materialized. One was that on Saturday morning, several hours before his marriage, Browning transferred realty valued at \$100,000 to a corporation he controls. While associates were pointing out that this was merely a technical device, persons remarked that a bride has no power rights in property held by a corporation.

Court Action Not Dropped.

Another development was that the legal tangle involving the new Mrs. Browning and her mother would not be cleared until Thursday. No moves by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children are expected until then, but officials showed no disposition to drop the proceedings. The court action was started by the society in an effort to have the mother removed as guardian. Officials would not comment on statements that Browning by his marriage automatically replaced Mrs. Heenan as guardian.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the only life about the case, according to Heenan home in Clear Spring, near Cold Spring, was the sedan patrol of Constable John Lowry as he kept away the curious. The two-story frame dwelling containing fifteen rooms, was wrapped in silence until an hour later when William L. Heenan, automobile salesman at 133 West Hyde Park, L. I., father of the bride, appeared.

After breakfast the red machine again appeared in front of the house and Browning put in an appearance. Heenan drove him down to the railroad station to await the 10:15 A. M. train for New York. Browning saluted the crowd of a group on the platform and he gave every word of evidence of rather enjoying the stir he created. He paced gravely up and down the platform, bestowing smiles on persons he recognized. A reporter approached him, and the smiles faded away. Browning then delivered

Underwriters Start Fire Hazard Clean-Up Between 34th and Canal Sts. and Two Rivers

A campaign to clean up fire hazards in the district between Thirty-fourth and Canal Streets and the two rivers, which Chief Kenlon once characterized as "the worst in the city from a fire hazard standpoint," was started yesterday by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Seventy-five inspectors from the various insurance companies met in the board room in the morning and received their final instructions for the drive from H. N. Kelsey, manager in this country of the London and Scottish Assurance Company, and Chairman of the Committee on Origin of Fires for Board, and William B. White, chief inspector. Charles F. Kerrigan, assistant to the Mayor, assured the inspectors of the cooperation of the city.

WET ISSUE UP TODAY IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY

World Court Also Figures in Senate Contest of Colonel Smith and McKinley.

BRENNAN SILENT TO LAST

Sargent Bars Special Marshals Being Mobilized to Prevent Disorder at the Polls.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Following a campaign of scrambled affiliations and bitterness, particularly among Republican factions, the voters of Illinois, in the primary election tomorrow, will register their choice of candidates for the national Senate and House of Representatives, as well as for State and county offices.

The campaign of Senator William B. McKinley and Colonel Frank L. Smith for the Republican designation for the Senate has attracted nation-wide attention, inasmuch as Senator McKinley's vote for adherence to the World Court was the chief basis of Colonel Smith's attack upon the Senator's candidacy for renomination. Senator McKinley, however, has declared that his opponent was dealing with a dead issue.

Both Colonel Smith and Senator McKinley claim victory by large pluralities, but observers believe the outcome is very much in doubt, with Mr. McKinley apparently having a slight advantage. Colonel Smith drew the hostility of organized labor while a member of the State Utilities Commission, but has the backing of Governor Small and the entire State Administration.

Prohibition Issue Heated.

For the first time since the advent of national prohibition, the Volstead law is the issue in the Illinois Congressional primaries. George Brennan, in a three-cornered fight for the Democratic Senate nomination, is running on a wet platform, and, in the Ninth District, two candidates for the Republican nomination for Congress, Representative Fred A. Britten and Mrs. Bertha Baur, have appealed to the wet vote.

Neither Brennan nor his opponents, former Representative James T. McDermott and James O. Monroe, have broken the silence which has characterized their campaign.

Mrs. Baur has made a vigorous campaign for beer and wine, accusing Mr. Britten of sidestepping in Washington on the prohibition question.

Mr. Britten countered with the charge that any attack on his wet record was too ridiculous to be taken seriously, and accused Mrs. Baur, a wealthy "gold coast" society woman, of attempting to buy his seat in Congress.

The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, which in former years has supported Mr. Britten, has endorsed the candidacy of Mrs. Baur.

Chicago Representatives who seem assured of renomination without serious opposition include Madden and Hill, Republicans, and Doyle, Seabath and Kunz, Democrats.

A blanket endorsement is given to all Democratic candidates for Congress and the State Legislature by the Illinois Division of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, because of a line that he used throughout the day when his personal affairs were broached. It was: "I have nothing to say, and I will not have anything to say."

High School Girls in Car.

When the Albany local pulled into the station, with the engineer and the firemen craning their necks out of the cab to see the "Cinderella Man," Browning swung spryly about the second car and took the third seat. The car was about half full of young high school girls bound to the Peekskill schools from points up the river. Browning was an earnest and friendly interest for the misses and produced no end of giggles.

The real estate man beamed at this. He looked benevolently about the car and chatted with his chauffeur John, who rents the sky-blue Rolls-Royce to Browning for a sum reported to be \$800 a month. John occupied the seat with his employer. All the way down to the Grand Central Terminal Browning maintained silence. At Peekskill a reporter got off and purchased an armful of newspapers and a bar of chocolate, which he gave to Browning. The really broke reader the newspaper stories of his romance and remarked to John, apropos of one story, "That isn't so bad, is it?" He appeared highly pleased also with a photograph of himself, asking John and began to clear the slides. "I didn't think that a pretty good likeness."

Upon the arrival of the train at the Grand Central Terminal at 12:15 P. M., Browning, instead of having to walk through the gates with the other passengers and face a battery of cameras, was escorted by the baggage elevator and taken up a floor and out of the station without stir.

Browning drove down Fifth Avenue in a taxicab to the License Bureau at 22 West Twentieth Street, where he filed an application for the renewal of his pistol permit. He obtained authority to carry a pistol about a year ago when he alleged that a man had tried to blackmail him. From the bureau he drove in the taxicab to his office at 133 West Seventy-second Street.

Runs to His Office.

He paid off the cab just before it turned the corner of Broadway in Seventy-second Street. This was part of a stratagem to defeat photographers who were following him in another cab. Browning leaped from his last

while it stood in midstreet, and sprinted to the entrance to his office. He appeared to be highly excited when he hurried into his office on the second floor. He tore his hat off with a sweeping motion and shouted loudly at the office staff: "Lock the doors! Lock the doors! Don't let them in! Keep them out!"

An amazed secretary paused irresolute. Again the command came in just tones. At Browning's side was made while John foraged for some sandwiches. When the car again resumed the office staff, and the bride and groom were munching the sandwiches.

Mrs. Browning after her visit to the office of Dr. Fox, at 114 East Fifty-ninth Street, in the Bronx, had been applied to her neck, indulged in a little shopping tour with her mother. Several bulky parcels were lifted into the car when it stopped at the Plaza.

WOMEN TO ENDORSE WADSWORTH TODAY

Vice Chairmen of Republican State Organization Begin Conference at Albany.

VISIT LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Hear Senator Knight Extol Achievements of Present "United Majority" at Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—Republican women Vice Chairmen of the Republican State organization began a two days' conference here today, and tomorrow they expect to endorse United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. for re-election. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York, National Committee, will make the speech calling for such action at a luncheon. Mrs. Florence E. Knapp, Secretary of State, also will be a speaker.

Women representing thirty-five counties came to Albany. During the afternoon they listened to Senator John Knight, leader of the majority in the upper house, who spoke on accomplishments of the present session of the Legislature.

After dinner tonight the women went to the legislative session and saw the two houses in action. Today and tomorrow they expect to endorse United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. for re-election. Mrs. Charles H. Sabin of New York, National Committee, will make the speech calling for such action at a luncheon. Mrs. Florence E. Knapp, Secretary of State, also will be a speaker.

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With meals, Between meals; In Town or At Home

The Leading Mineral Water

Daily Style Hint For Well-Dressed New Yorkers

New York, April 13.—Belying common belief, good style is rooted in good sense. Fashion is a benefactor, not a drill-master. For example, the single-breasted spring top coat is preferred to the double-breasted, because it does not look so heavy and thick.

Moreover, the single-breasted top coat brings an agreeable and well-defined change in appearance from burly winter overcoats. The split-sleeve with bold seams down the side bestows a crisply spruce touch.

"Cheerio" blendings of light tan, as well as sprightly tones of gray are the correct effect this spring. Exclusive, but not expensive.

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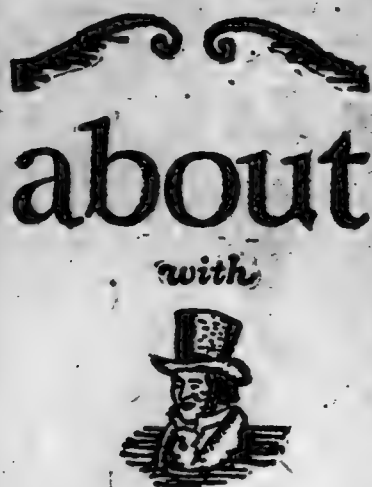
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SHOE SALON—SECOND FLOOR



BROKAW

A CRITICAL GOLFER seldom buys all his clubs at one time or place.

He picks a mashie at one shop, a brassie at another—purchasing only when his enthusiasm is aroused.



In just such fashion have we chosen the woollens for our new Spring golf suits.

Some we found in Scotland, some came from England, others were loomed in this country.

There are grays, light and dark, smart heathers, soft browns, plaids, mixtures,—ideal golf colorings.

Handsome four-piece models with straight or pleated back, \$50 to \$85.

As we think of our golf suits we feel as did Sandy Herd when, playing at Coombe Hill near London, he made the twelfth hole in one.

The ball clicked from the club, rose higher and higher, aroused his opponent to grudging praise—"Good shot, Sandy."



The veteran Herd (who has holed out in one on seventeen different occasions) did not answer until the ball had dropped on the green, rolled up to the flag, disappeared into the cup.

Pridefully he turned to his opponent—"A guid shot? Mon, it was pairfect!"

We feel exactly the same way about our golf suits.

BROKAW
BROTHERS
Broadway at Forty Second St.
1856

NAVAL RADIO EXPERT SAILING WITH BYRD

M. P. Hanson Equipping Planes
With Wireless for Work
in the North

ROUGH SEAS: WEATHERED

Chantier, Bearing Expedition, Wal-
lows About When Steering
Gear Breaks.

By COMMANDER B. E. BYRD.
Leader of the Byrd Expedition to the
North Pole.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times
Company and The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON BOARD THE S.S. CHANTIER, BOUND FOR SPITZBERGEN, April 12.—We have on board one man not listed by the newspapers when we left New York. He is Malcolm P. Hanson of the Naval Research Laboratory at Bellevue, District of Columbia, who has been helping us while on leave from his naval duties. Mr. Hanson was not entirely satisfied with the state of our radio equipment at the time of our departure and obtained an extension of his leave of absence until he can complete the important adjustments under way.

He will be transferred at sea if possible to a homebound ship, so that he can get back to his important work with the navy. Mr. Hanson is one of the best informed experts in the United States on aircraft radio as well as on recent short wave development, which has proved most effective in overcoming great distances without the use of tremendous power. The expedition is very fortunate to have had his services. The Chantier is not only equipped with the standard ship intermediate wave radio equipment, but has probably the most up-to-date experimental short wave set on any ship in existence. We are getting back regularly to the States now in the daytime as well as at night.

The plane is also being equipped with a short wave set especially designed by Mr. Hanson before our departure. This set was tried out by flight and found to be satisfactory. Our second plane will be equipped with a combined short wave transmitter and receiver especially designed and made to suit the expedition by Robert

D. Russell of Weymouth, Mass. It is a very efficient set, and the crew and George H. James, former Marine Corps scout wave expert, are doing some splendid work and we expect them, when the expedition gets underway, to be able to make a radio history this summer in maintaining communication with the United States while of an almost constant daylight. This morning, about daylight, the steering gear broke and we wallowed in a rough sea for two hours before it was repaired. About this time the captain bellowed from the bridge: "All hands on deck; something is loose in the forward hold." That is the holdway containing the great wing, and if a heavy barrel of gasoline should get loose, the wing would be smashed to pieces and the expedition would end there.

With visions of a wrecked wing, we hurriedly got the cover off the hatchway, which had been battered down for heavy seas. By that time nearly the whole ship's crew was gathered around the hatchway. It was opened with a nerve-racking breathless suspense, so much are the hearts of all the boys wrapped up in the success of the expedition. But we found the wing O. K. and the gear securely lashed. Needless to say, there were double lashings before the gear we have quadruple lashings now.

BYRD THANKS WILBUR.

Polar Expedition Leader Answers
Message of Good Wishes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Commander Richard E. Byrd, leader of the aerial expedition to the North Pole which sailed from New York City on the steamer Chantier last week, has wireless the following to Secretary of the Navy Wilbur in reply to a message of good wishes from the latter: "We are all deeply grateful for your telegram of good wishes and will make every effort to be worthy of your confidence and to wait to thank you for the Navy Department through you, for the fine cooperation accorded us."

The personnel, made up largely of men of the Navy, Marine Corps and Shipping Board, have done and are doing splendid work and do not hesitate to wait to thank you for the Navy Department, from the members of our Arctic expedition. "BYRD."

Pangalos Election Is Completed.
ATHENS, April 12 (AP).—Premier Pangalos's election to the Presidency of Greece now is final. The official returns from the second section of the election, held yesterday, show that he achieved an overwhelming success. It is believed that he will take the oath of office during the week. He is understood to be preparing a proclamation to the people.

NORGE MAY LEAVE TONIGHT FOR NORWAY

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

By Thursday morning, from Leningrad she will fly onward to Spitzbergen.

Among the Norge's complement are several hardened polar veterans who have followed Amundsen over sea and ice for years. One of the most interesting is Captain Wisting, who is returning to the Arctic after three weeks' vacation in temperate climates. He does not like publicity and refuses to talk or pose for photographs. He has been the captain of Amundsen's ship Maud, which has been in the Arctic for several years, and went to the South Pole with the explorer. As soon as the Maud reached Seattle he hurried to join the Norge and expects soon to be back among the icebergs. Dumpy and middle aged, with a nutcracker face, he looks harder than nails.

Another veteran is Olonkin, the Russian wireless operator, who has spent seven years in the polar regions on the Maud and other Amundsen ships. Like Wisting, he has been out of the Arctic only three weeks.

Yet another member of the party is Frederick Ramm, historian of the expedition. If the wireless works well he will send messages from the Norge while she is in flight.

Others aboard the airship are Antonio Zucchi, representative of Amundsen's Popolo d'Italia, an experienced polar traveler, who has been on several expeditions with the Duke of the Abruzzi, and Quercioni, the Italian engineer, who saved the Norge once. She broke away in a storm at Rome in 1925. He happened to be aboard with a few men and steered her back to safety.

Only Fifteen Expected to Make Trip.

How many men will actually make the flight from Spitzbergen has not been determined. It will depend on the weather. If it is in the least threatening, the normal crew of sixteen will be reduced to bare enough to man the ship. How long the men can stick to their posts is being tested during the flight to Spitzbergen. The Norge, with the twenty-one men she brought here, was overcrowded. It is probable that fifteen men will make the polar trip, sixteen is deemed an unlucky number by Italian, as thirteen is by Anglo-Saxons.

The windows and walls of the airship are of aluminum alloy, but the rest is protected only by canvas. It would seem that most of the men aboard are destined to put up with cold. The men are carrying no extra clothing. They are wearing black shirts, not because they are Fascist, but because they do not expect to change them after the Norge leaves Spitzbergen till they reach civilization again. No shaving materials are being carried.

In the hangar today the Norge presented a much better appearance than she did in the air yesterday. She looked quite graceful in her fresh gray paint with dashes of color here and there. On her nose she was the Fascist symbol. In the interior she carries above the steering wheel a small painting of Christ enthroned and above Lieutenant Reiser-Larsen's navigation table a four-leaf clover is framed.

Larsen said today he did not care what happened to the Norge once she got near Alaska. He anticipated no difficulty in landing her when her task was done. They would release the gas and let her sink once she got within striking distance of Point Barrow in case the fuel gave out.

The worst section the Norge has to negotiate is from Fulham, or perhaps from Oalo, to Spitzbergen, and both Major Scott, the English expert, and Lieutenant Reiser-Larsen, who they hoped that, once in the Arctic Circle the climatic conditions would be much easier. At Oalo there is only a mooring mast, and in view of the great unfavorable conditions the commander will prefer to loose off from there and seek shelter in the airship shed at Gashina, near Leningrad.

No doubt is felt that the Norge will be strong enough while in the air. The main risk is that with her comparatively low top speed she may make so

little progress in the strong wind currents between here and Spitzbergen that she will have to run perilously short of fuel before reaching the pre-arranged landing place. Once she reaches Spitzbergen, she will have in addition to a mast a three-sided hangar without a roof, which has been specially erected to shelter her from strong winds.

"We shall certainly collect data bearing on the use of the Arctic Circle as an airship route to Far East," said Lieutenant Reiser-Larsen today. "But personally I am doubtful if such a route would be feasible in the Arctic Winter, owing to the low temperatures."

OSLO, Norway, April 12 (AP).—Lincoln Ellsworth, director with Roald Amundsen in the proposed North Pole flight in the dirigible Norge, says the airship will sail from Oalo for Spitzbergen at a low rate of speed so as to save gasoline.

Mr. Ellsworth added that no food would be cooked aboard the airship during the two or three days of transpolar flight because of the possibility of an explosion of the big gasbags. Hot food, in sufficient quantity for the entire trip, will be taken in large vacuum bottles.

SEES NEW EXPLORATION ERA.

Ellsworth Says Man Will Persist
Till Arctic's Last Secret Is Won.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company and the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSLO, April 12.—At a luncheon given on Saturday at the American Legation in honor of Captain Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth, the latter replied to the Minister's speech: "I am deeply conscious of the significance of this occasion and proud to be an American—prouder today than I have ever been in my life before, because entrusted by my President to carry the flag of my country to the North Pole to be left there, together with those of Norway and Italy, in commemoration of the transpolar flight participated in by the three nations."

"Through the ages to come may the significance of these three flags lying entwined together, the black Arctic waste ever remain a symbol between the nations who left them, because the spirit in which they were planted was one of devotion to the common ideal to seek, find and not yield in an effort to add to man's knowledge concerning the planet on which he lives."

"The significance of this occasion is deep with another meaning also, which cannot be overlooked. We are upon the threshold of a new era in exploration, which will be a milestone in the progress of civilization. For almost two years the Arctic has been guarded by her secrets against man's invasion, but man will ever persist until her last secret is won. What they will eventually be worth to the world and to the nations who have paid the price with their manhood to learn there is a gain in going exploring."

"The work in hand imperiously and ruthlessly demands many of the best gifts of manhood, both in body and mind. It tempers the will, for the quest of difficulties is the school of manliness. But beyond that it is driving man forward on the path of evolution. Out of man's passionate curiosity as to the ways of nature has come this civilization we live in, and man is peering into space looking in every direction and striving to understand his Creator and Builder."

A radio letter received yesterday from Oalo by the Norwegian Consul General here gave these further details of the luncheon:

It was given by Minister Swenson for the purpose of honoring Amundsen and Ellsworth an American silk flag from President Coolidge. The Minister requested them to plant the flag on the North Pole together with flags from the Norwegian and Italian Kings, expressing the heartiest wishes of the President and the whole American people for the Polar Expedition. Captain Amundsen answered, visibly moved, with a speech in which he expressed his great honor in being the President had shown him and his companions and expressed deeply felt thanks for the great support his enterprise had found in America.

The Norwegian Prime Minister, the Minister of Defense and the Admiral in command attended the luncheon.

WILKINS CACHES ARCTIC SUPPLIES

Returns to Fairbanks After His
Second Flight to Base at
Point Barrow.

DID NOT SEE SMITH PARTY

Explorer Flew Over Dog-Team
Route, but Observed No
Overland Travelers.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, April 12 (AP).—Captain George H. Wilkins, aerial Arctic explorer, and Carl B. Eielson, his pilot, were back in Fairbanks today after a second trip to Point Barrow with a load of supplies for future flights over the Arctic Ocean.

Time to their supplies, the route which Alexander Malcolm Smith is following to Point Barrow with a dog team, but failed to see any trace of the Smith party, which was reported short of food.

The flight was made in the Alaskan, the smaller of the two airplanes of the expedition, which is equipped with a single engine. The supplies, mainly gasoline and oil, were cached at Point Barrow, where they will be picked up when the ocean flights begin.

The dazzling white monotony of the country, beneath, unmarred by any forestation or mark which would give a clue to the whereabouts, prevented the air explorers from locating the Smith overland party.

Wilkins and Eielson were in the air eight hours and ten minutes on their second trip, on which he made his initial flight and took an airplane further north than any other man had ever flown.

The Wilkins expedition to the Arctic, sponsored by the Detroit Aviation Society, consisted of two airplanes, the Detroit, a Fokker single-engine monoplane of the latest construction, and the Alaskan, a smaller airplane, tractor driven sledges and dog sledges. The sledges were to be used to transport fuel and supplies to Point Barrow, and when they failed to function properly dog sledges were substituted.

A. Malcolm Smith, in charge of the dog sledges, by means of a portable wireless set has notified Fairbanks that he is short of provisions for his party and dogs, and Captain Wilkins's last flight was in an attempt to locate Smith, somewhere between Nenana and Point Barrow, and drop provisions from the airplane.

In making the two trips between Fairbanks and Point Barrow Captain Wilkins has demonstrated that air can be used in the polar regions, and explorers and aviators who at first were somewhat skeptical of the outcome of his expedition now feel that it would be feasible in the Arctic.

MOSLEY BELITTLES

ADVICE OF FATHER

Calls Suggestion That He Give Up
Part of His Wealth for Poor

'Entirely Farical.'

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Oswald Mosley, the Socialist son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., today described the suggestion, made by his father that he should give up some of his wealth for the "more unfortunate followers" as "entirely farical." "To do so," he declared, "would only be to perpetuate the present system, and it is far better to utilize the means we have, as my wife, Lady Cynthia, and I are doing, to advance the cause we have at heart. We have spent and are spending a great deal of money this way."

"When I first joined the Labor Party I was asked if I would give up my title, and I said I would. There may be difficulties about actually relinquishing it, but as I can continue to be known as Mr. Mosley," he said, "I am not going to do so."

Asked whether his wife would care to share his new career, Mr. Mosley said: "No, she thinks it is just a silly stunt that does not interest her, as she is too concerned with serious matters."

To Issue New Czechoslovak Stamps.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PRAGUE, April 12.—A new series of Czechoslovak stamps for foreign postage will be issued shortly. There will be three values, one crown, twenty hellers, one crown fifty hellers, and one crown fifty hellers. Colors will be blue, red and blue respectively. The stamps will show views of noted Bohemian castles, such as Carlsberg, near Prague; Pernstein, near Pardubice, and the Castle Crava. On the occasion of the forthcoming Sociological Congress a limited number of postage stamps bearing the portrait of President Masaryk will also be issued.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 12.—After fifty hours' delay, apparently due to censorship, this New York Times correspondent in Bucharest, replying to urgent queries from Vienna, says he is unable to verify the Budapest reports that Crown Prince Carol has returned to an outlying province of Rumania.

Minister of the Interior Goga supplements the Foreign Office denial of the return with a denial of reports published in many European papers that the Averescu Government intends reconsidering the Crown Prince's abdication and restoring Carol. Calling this "pure legend," Minister Goga adds: "This decision, passed with all the legal formalities, is too serious to be influenced by changes of Government."

The following letter was received by this Times yesterday from the Rumanian Chargé d'Affaires in Washington:

The Rumanian Legation.

Washington, D. C., April 12, 1926.

To the Editor of The New York Times: On Saturday, April 10, there appeared on the front page of your newspaper a long dispatch from your Budapest correspondent under the headline: "Carol Speeds in Car to Rumanian Border With Woman and Aid." It was indicated that the former Crown Prince was planning a coup against the King and the present Government, either to seize the Government himself or to become the ruler of a new State composed of Transylvania and Hungary.

I am in a position to deny these rumors categorically. I happen to be in touch with Prince Carol and know that he has not left Paris lately. By a fortunate coincidence, he replied yesterday from that city, to a cable concerning a private matter which I had sent him a few days ago.

(Signed) RADU T. DJUVARA,
Chargé d'Affaires.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW HAVEN, April 12.—Yale alumni today was surprised to hear that the general academic faculty has recommended that the corporation abolish compulsory chapel attendance altogether.

The vote rejects the recommendation of the Committee of Five, Professor Clive Day, Chairman, that Sunday chapel be abolished and daily required attendance be continued.

The academic faculty decided that if Sunday chapel is to be abolished daily attendance might as well go also. This was reported on Friday to the freshman faculty, which concurred. The combined report was presented to the corporation on Saturday.

The corporation has decided to make it the order of business for the May meeting. Meantime the corporation will consult with alumni in general and with alumni advisory boards and perhaps the Yale Clubs of New York, Boston and Chicago.

No secret is made of the wish of the corporation that if such an integral part of Yale is abandoned something specific should take its place. Suggestions for a substitute are being sought.

Undergraduate opinion today expressed itself violently in favor of the report. The Yale Daily News said in a leading editorial that it sounds the knell of required chapel attendance.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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CAROL STILL IN PARIS; DIDN'T GO EASTWARD

Rumanian Foreign Office and the
Legation Here Show Reported
Returns to Have Been Untrue.

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Douglas J. Filman & Co.
8 East 49th Street Phone Plaza 8700

PROVINCES RESENT BUCHAREST MASTERY

New Subjects in Transylvania and Bessarabia Are Galled by Old Regime Dominance.

ALIENATED BY ROYAL SLIGHT

Since King Deposed, Composite Government They Face Reign of Intrigue and Corruption.

WELDED INTO OPPOSITION

Peasants and Nationalists Form Again Lines Once Maintained Under Russia and Hungary.

In view of the conflicting reports concerning the troubled political situation in Rumania, and its threatened repercussions in Southeastern Europe, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently sent a staff correspondent to Bucharest to ascertain the exact facts. The second of a series of articles from the correspondent follows.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, March 31.—The dangerous possibilities of Carol's abdication lie as much in the situation preceding it as in the one it creates for the future in Rumania. The two, indeed, are intimately related. King Ferdinand's acceptance of his son's resignation is but one phase in a policy tending to disintegrate the country and weaken the crown, which he has consistently followed since 1919.

The prestige of the monarchy was high immediately after the war. The King, though a Hohenzollern, had led his country into war against the Central Powers. The result was beyond wild expectation. The union with all the Rumanians living under neighboring States was at last accomplished.

When King Ferdinand first visited the newly acquired territory of Transylvania, Rumanians of all classes there flocked to see him, kissing his hand and weeping in a spontaneous outburst of loyalty.

Two years later Ferdinand returned to Transylvania to be crowned King of the new united kingdom, Greater Rumania. Only a few Transylvanians attended the ceremony. The great majority of his new subjects stood aloof in ostentatious protest. What was the cause of this sudden change?

New Provinces Disillusioned.

The Rumanians of Transylvania and Bessarabia entered the new kingdom with hopes too high. Their view of it was falsely colored by their desire to escape the rule of their Hungarian and Russian masters. When they attained their object the glamour with which they had surrounded Rumania necessarily faded, vanished. They suddenly realized what every one else knew. The Rumania of their dreams did not exist. It had never existed.

Rumania, instead, appeared to them as a backward Oriental State, shot through with corruption. They discovered that the alien rule which they hated was of a higher, more Western type than that under which the old kingdom had developed. Their struggle as minorities had tended to strengthen their individual characters, while their subordinate position had saved them from corrupting influences. It is doubtful if any people has been more exposed to powerful corrupting influences than the population of the old Kingdom of Rumania. The Turks ruled it first as a principality, with a certain autonomy, under native princes who paid tribute to the Sultan.

Heritage of Corruption and Intrigue.

Then, for more than a hundred years, the Sultans farmed out Rumania to the highest bidders among the Fanariot Greeks of Constantinople. The Greek rule, says the Oxford "History of the Balkans," was "little else than organized brigandage." "Instinct with corruption, luxury and intrigue," he most calamitous in Rumanian history.

From these Fanariot Greeks descend, either directly or through intermarriage with native nobles, many of the important aristocratic Rumanian families of today.

Freed from the Turks but not from the Rumanian and Fanariot families who had thus gained power under them, Rumania was immediately subject to the same influences of intrigue and corruption from two other sources, Austria and Russia. She owed her very independence to the struggle between them for her strategic territory.

The great empire of the Danube basin could not allow the river's mouth to be held by Russia. Russia, driving toward the Port of Constantinople, could not let the road of her armies be barred by Austria. Rumania thus existed as a field of battle between the two great rivals.

Finally, Rumania's brief period of independence has coincided with the development of a product which has proved a growing source of corruption in States far more mature. That product is oil, and the old Kingdom of Rumania is rich in oil.

The new Rumanians were bound to be disillusioned on contact with a regime developed under such influences. Moreover, they, like peoples in all belligerent countries, were certain to criticize severely any Government faced with the great problems left by the war.

Majority Government Throws Out.

Simple common sense urged that representatives of the new territories be included in this Government and made to share its enormous responsibilities, so that the inevitable popular criticism should be general and not regional. It was in the King's power thus to lessen or increase the natural forces tending toward disintegration.

Ferdinand began right. In November, 1919, he formed a non-party Cabinet of eight Generals, including men from Transylvania, Bessarabia, and Bukovina, to hold elections. These resulted in a majority for the new elements in Rumania, the Nationalists and the Peasants, whose strongholds to this day remain respectively Transylvania and Bessarabia.

The Nationalists were originally organized to represent the Rumanian minority in Hungary. Their leader is the Hungarian Parliament was Alexander Vaida-Voevod. Ferdinand entrusted the Government to him.

Three months later the King forced

the resignation of the Cabinet, while Premier Vaida-Voevod, was absent in Paris, negotiating with the powers for recognition of the annexation of Bessarabia. As he had, a few days previously, telegraphed the King that he had obtained such recognition from England and France, he was the more surprised at his sudden downfall.

King Turns to Old Regime Men.

The King's action at this time marks the turning point in his policy. Since then he has governed the country exclusively through the politicians of the old kingdom. He has done this in a manner calculated to split the country between the old and the new, and to accentuate his own responsibility for this state of affairs.

The new Rumanians were shocked to see their Cabinet overthrown. They were indignant when the King replaced it with a Government under General Alexander Averescu, whose People's Party, up to that time, had not enough Deputies in Parliament to fill the Cabinet.

They were amazed when the General, in the elections he immediately held, swelled his tiny following into a parliamentary majority of a hundred. They were outraged when exactly the same process was repeated in 1922, the King replacing General Averescu with Joan Bratiano, leader of the eight Liberal Deputies in Parliament, who had as startling a success in the elections he then held.

The new Rumanians found themselves in the same position they were in before the war. They had merely changed masters. Instead of being governed by the Magyars and the Russians, they were governed by the old kingdom, by the same, if not cruder, methods.

Their local officials were replaced in many places by men from the old kingdom—cogs in the Bratiano machine. They were represented by Deputies, imported from the old kingdom, whose names they hardly knew.

Old Minorities Realigned.

They found these results achieved, first, by palace intrigues, and second, by wholesale fraud, illegality and corruption in the elections. Responsible leaders of the Transylvanians and Bessarabians told me bitterly that the present Rumanian regime and the Rumanian elections were even worse than those of the Magyars and the Russians.

The result of such a policy was inevitable. Finding themselves minorities still, the new Rumanians fell back upon the very political machinery which they had developed through the centuries against alien rule.

The Transylvanian Nationalist Party, whose raison d'être should have ended when it won its long fight for union with Rumania, represents that region in Bucharest today as it formerly did in Budapest. The Bessarabian Peasants fight the cause in Rumania under the same leader, Professor Stere, who represented them in Russia.

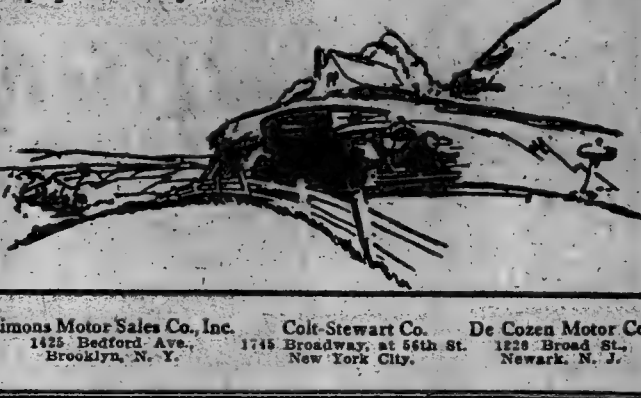
Instead of their merging into the life of Greater Rumania, the Nationalists and the Peasants have become the centres of the opposition into which the discontented elements of the old kingdom have entered. Instead of the country's political currents divided into a healthy, nation-wide struggle between conservatives and progressives, they have been split artificially along regional lines into a struggle between the old kingdom and the new territories.

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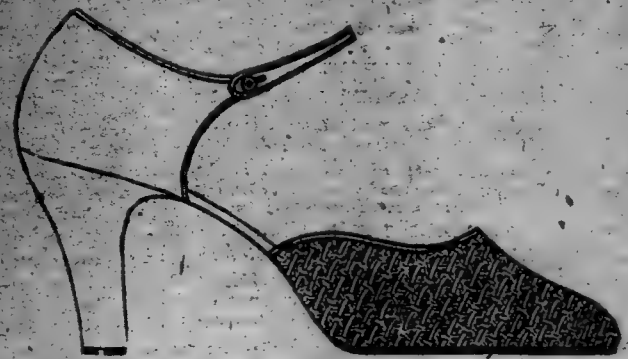
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SANDAL PUMP

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The new version of the basket weave pump that makes its vamp of silk and kidskin woven in a basket pattern. In pearl gray, café crème or capri blue kidskin—on high spike heels.

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LA GRISIN A

AN INVISIBLE, SHAPED BANDEAU OF FINE NET

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A bit of fine flesh colored net, cleverly shaped, to control without hiding the charm of the silhouette.

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The smart Biarritz glove takes on new chic with a cuff. In black, white or the new colours.

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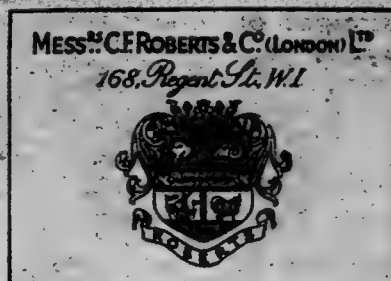
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A NEW LIGHT FELT HAT TURNS UP ITS BRIM TO SHOW A DIFFERENT COLOUR



Black and white
White and black
Navy blue and rose
Rose and navy blue

25.00

Made on the head in our Fifth Avenue Studios.

It has the straight, side-dented crown and its up-ir-front brim of a contrasting colour—lets cut-out flowers the colour of its crown show through.

THE FRENCH MILLINERY SHOP
Fifth Floor

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SAYS BRITISH BLOCK AN INQUIRY ON SYRIA

Italian Diplomat Asserts They
Back France, Fearing a Prece-
dent on Mandates.

HE CALLS CONDITIONS BAD

But Admits That It is a Difficult
Problem for Any One to Govern
the Druses.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

ROME, April 12.—Marquis Alberto Theodoli, President of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, interviewed today at the Circolo della Caccia, denied reports circulated at Damascus and Beirut that the Syrian delegates had not been received when they came to Rome two months ago for the sittings of the Mandates Commission.

On the contrary, the Marquis said that he had talked with them for hours and that they had given him their petitions containing thousands of words describing their grievances against the French administration of the mandate over their country.

The veteran Italian diplomat began his remarks with the admission that the situation in Syria is very bad, but he added that there is little the Mandates Commission could do about it directly, because he says France and Britain hitherto have strenuously opposed the suggestion of sending a commission of inquiry there to investigate conditions on the spot.

The Mandates Commission, he goes on, is therefore "obliged to rest content with drawing up a strongly worded report to the Council at Geneva in which, while the French Government as such is not blamed directly for what has occurred in Syria, the action of some French officials in the administration of the mandate is emphatically condemned."

The report, he adds, also earnestly asks France to take action to restore peace in that part of the world and to do something to ameliorate the conditions of the Syrian people.

Another reason stated by Marquis Theodoli why the Syrians did not receive better treatment from the Mandates Commission is that all their suggestions as to the solution of their difficulties were completely impracticable. Their proposals were so extreme, he says, that the commission could not even take them into consideration; nor is France, he hints, a little girl one can take by the ear when she does wrong.

"The Syrians," he added, "are nothing but big children. It must be admitted, however, they undoubtedly have just grievances." On the other hand, he knows from his personal experience in that country that the Syrian Druses are not easy people to govern.

"In all that time," he said, referring to his eight years spent in Turkey, "there always was trouble of some sort, either in Syria, the Yemen or Mesopotamia. The inhabitants are a warlike people and making trouble comes as easy to them as falling off a log. But I repeat we cannot close our eyes to the fact that French officials have been gravely lacking in tact and political flair in the administration of their mandate over Syria."

Says Italy Would Not Take Syria.

Marquis Theodoli ridiculed reports current in Cairo and Constantinople that France would be compelled for financial reasons to give up her mandate over Syria and that Italy might take it over.

"No, never," he said, "that would be a confession of impotence which a nation like France could not make and

retain its position in the world as a first-class power.
"I very much doubt whether Italy would accept the mandate even if it were offered. Italy needs colonies to absorb some of her population, which is increasing at the alarming rate of half a million yearly; she needs territory where she can send surplus agriculturalists and peasants to till the soil in peace. This is for her a problem of first-rate importance which must not be forgotten by her neighbors. But Syria would not be suitable."

Druse Losses Reported Heavy.

PARIS, April 12 (AP).—Havas dispatches from Beirut, Syria, says the Druses lost 700 men in the recent fighting between the French and tribesmen in the Hermon region, southwest of Damascus. The French losses are placed at eighteen killed, three of them French regulars, and forty-eight wounded.

The movement of submission by the tribal chiefs in the Hermon area is declared to be growing.
Damascus advisers say two engagements, at Kadem and in the outskirts of Tarsus, between French partisans and groups of bandits resulted in the dispersal of the latter, with the loss of seven dead.

In the Aleppo region, squadrons of mobile guards, aided by French aviators, attacked bands about Tell Hamad, southwest of Marj.
"The bandits fled after a violent combat, leaving nine dead, including Souhbi Ladhani, the bandit chief," the dispatch adds.

SOVIET PLANS TO HALT COAL PEACE IN BRITAIN

Moscow Seeks General Strike—
Draws Up May Day Program
—Attacks Unity Here.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

RIGA, April 12.—The Executive Bureau of the Soviet Trade Union International in Moscow has held a special meeting for the purpose of deciding in what form it is possible to support the British miners in the event of a conflict with the mine owners, and it decided to do its utmost to prevent a peaceful settlement, it is said.

M. Losovsky was entrusted with the general management of the campaign, and his immediate task consists of agitating among the English trade unions, especially by gaining influence in the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress.

Further efforts are to be made to involve the British transport workers, particularly the railway men.
The prevailing idea in Moscow is supposed to be to promote a general strike.
The appeal by the Trade Union International to workers of the world, in laying down the program for the coming May Day celebrations, lays stress on the necessity for the workers of every country to do their utmost to back up the "miners, metal workers and others of the English proletariat."

War cries accompanied the appeal. One demands war against all kinds of class cooperation, especially the latest American form.

Reports Shots at Priests in Mexico.
Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, April 12.—Telegrams from the State of Jalisco to El Pais state that a group of Catholics on their way to the shrine at Guadalupe were assaulted in the railway station, where a number of shots were fired. No report of the number wounded is available, but the train bore the marks of a number of bullets.

Mexico, accompanied by some high functionaries of the Catholic Church, were on board the train, but escaped injury.

AIR BOMB IMPERILS ANDREWS IN PEKING

It Explodes Near a Train Just
as Explorer Reaches Safety
Under Freight Car.

CHANG'S TROOPS ADVANCE

Night Firing Only 15 Miles Away—
Wu Pei-fu Appears to Spurn
Command of Kuominchun.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

PEKING, April 12 (AP).—Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, American scientist and explorer, had a narrow escape from death here today.

While at the Hsichimen railway station outside the east gate of the city, arranging for the transportation of supplies for his fourth expedition into the Gobi desert, he was caught in an air raid conducted by the Chinese.

As the planes came overhead Dr. Andrews ran under a freight car. The planes dropped several bombs, two of which fell twenty feet from the explorer's refuge, splintering the sheltering car wheels with fragments of steel.

Five Chinese were killed and nine injured in the raid, the object of which apparently was to destroy the Kuominchun (National armies) equipment parked on the railway siding.
China is without a President and virtually without a Government. Marshal Wu Pei-fu still is hesitating to take over control. Today he sent a representative here to consult with the authorities about it, but he said he must consult with Chang Tso-lin, his ally.

Tao Kun, former President, released from captivity by the Kuominchun coup on Saturday, is reported to have gone to Tientsin.

Foreigners Flee From Battle.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

PEKING, April 12.—Firing east and south of Peking was continuous last night at a distance of fifteen miles.

A party of foreigners proceeding to Tientsin by motor car this morning, and a number of post office cars, were stopped outside of Tungchow and compelled to return.

Fighting was visible for three miles

ahead, and shells and spent bullets fell in their immediate vicinity.

Four airplanes bombarded Peking this morning, dropping forty bombs. It is known that the casualties were eight killed and twenty wounded. Chinese reports are that twenty-three were killed and one hundred wounded.

The object of the attack was the Suifu Railway, which runs from Peking northwest and along which the Kuominchun hope to make their final retirement.

Although the aerial bombardment did comparatively little damage, it greatly perturbed the Chinese.

There was great apprehension this afternoon that invading troops would enter the city, and many Chinese took refuge in the Legation Quarter.

Tuan Chih-wei, the deposed Chief Executive, is safe in the Legation Quarter.

Owing to the disappearance of the Prime Minister, Cabinet meetings have been suspended.

All seems quiet outside the city tonight.

Wu Denies Deal with Kuominchun.

TIENTSIN, April 11 (AP).—General Wu Pei-fu, from 1922 to 1924 the military head of the Peking Government, has refused to heed the call of the Kuominchun to take over the Government once more.

A telegram received here from Hankow Saturday by the Tientsin representatives of General Wu said that Kuominchun generals sent their representatives to Hankow and expressed on earnest wish to surrender to General Wu. The latter's reply demanded

the resignation of the National Army generals and ordered them to proceed to Peking by swift motor trains.

A second telegram, received this afternoon, states that no credence is to be attached to reports that the Kuominchun are cooperating with either General Wu or Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator, erstwhile ally of General Wu.

The report adds that General Wu has telegraphed Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Chang Tso-chang urging them not to believe rumors that he had effected an alliance with the Kuominchun.

Further, the troops of Marshal Chang Tso-lin have not been dispatched beyond Loyal, but it was considered noteworthy that 6,000 passed up to the front on Saturday under General Wan Fulin, formerly Frontier Commissioner of Manchuria.

Sweden Grants Loan for New Ship.
STOCKHOLM, April 12 (AP).—Parliament has granted a loan of 6,000,000 kroner to enable the Swedish-American line to build in a Swedish shipyard a sister boat to the motorship Gripsholm. The new vessel is to be launched in November, 1927. The Gripsholm is a vessel of 10,457 tons net.

Italy Inaugurates Ship Line.
GENOA, April 12 (AP).—The Fella, 5,000-ton motorship belonging to the Navigazione Libera Triestina, sailed today, inaugurating a service to Havana, Colon, San Francisco and Vancouver. The service will comprise five ships with monthly sailings.

REMODELING FUR STORAGE 2% REPAIRING

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Special offering of

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For Tuesday

Coat and Frock Ensembles from our smart

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originals—In the correct fabrics, colours and

combinations of the season.

Priced regularly up to 250.00

125.00

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Fifth Avenue at 39th Street

BRIDES there are and

brides there always

will be. And always

there will be good gifts

for them at Ovington's,

where one needs not the

eye of a detective or the

purse of a Cressus to

make the perfect present.

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Telephone VANderbilt 5430

Negligees and Lingerie

Silk and lace lend charming femininity

to the new Negligees now on display

at McCutcheon's. For traveling you

will like a simple robe of Crepe de

Chine that increases the convenience—

but not the weight—of the traveling

bag. Each negligee at McCutcheon's

expresses smartness and dainty charm

in every lovely fold.

\$17.50 to \$49.50

Costume Slips for summer frocks in

Washable Radium Silk. In white or

flask. \$4.95 to \$11.50

Crepe de Chine Slips use lace for dainti-

ness. \$8.50 to \$32.50

Flesh Crepe de Chine Lingerie

Gowns from \$8.50 to \$29.50

Step-in Chemise 5.75 to 18.50

Step-in Drawers 4.95 to 13.50

Brides-to-be, of course, can choose from exqui-

site imported sets that are decorated with real

laces and hand work as well as many simple

garments.

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Designed and

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New Patterns

New Models

New Colors

Good style is the first attraction, but no less pleasing are the rich fabrics and

the pleasing pattern effects, in these new suits and topcoats, which reflect all

the good things now shown in the realm of men's spring clothes. The

designing and tailoring is the work of the Kirschbaum experts, who know

their work and do it well. You'll get a bigger, better return for your clothes

money here. More quality! More value! More service! More satisfaction!

"Bonnyknit" Topcoats—\$29.50

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"New Car?"
"No—Clayton
Painted It?"
No wonder he thought it was a
brand new car—it looked so
new to his new 1926 color!

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Company does. Give you a Drive
or high built finish. Does the latest
work in the city. Give you a
GUARANTEE of complete satisfac-
tion with every job.

Let The Clayton Company give
you an estimate on your car—
painting it and, if necessary, on
overhauling the engine.

Be PROUD of your car! You
WILL be—and you'll save time and
money—The Clayton Company
does the job!

Please today for a representative
to call. Or drive to the Clayton
Shop for an estimate.

Telephone—Largess 8999
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High Grade Body Builders
437 West 42nd Street
NEW YORK CITY

Sweden Grants Loan for New Ship.

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"Cravenette" Processed

WOULD CUT PROJECT FOR COUNTY ROADS

Westchester Commission Wants Seven Miles Omitted Because of Excessive Land Costs.

REPORT DUE ON MONDAY

Mamaroneck River Parkway and Tarrytown-White Plains Highway Are Affected by Proposal.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 12.—

Turning the prices asked for rights of way on sections of the Mamaroneck River Parkway project and the proposed Tarrytown-White Plains Parkway "unwarranted," the Westchester County Park Commission, in a letter to the Board of Supervisors, recommended today the abandonment of approximately two miles of the Mamaroneck River Parkway and approximately five miles of the cross-county parkway. The letter was referred to the Committee on County Parks, which will meet and report next Monday.

The Tarrytown-White Plains Cross-County Parkway was authorized during the early part of this year, the work to cost approximately \$1,600,000. This parkway would have run from the Hudson River, across the Sawmill River Parkway and the Bronx River Parkway and connect with the Mamaroneck River Parkway between Westchester Avenue and Silver Lake Park in White Plains.

Jay Downer, chief engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission, said today that estimates made when the project was first discussed showed that the land necessary to construct a 20-foot-wide parkway, including the elimination of several grade crossings, could have been acquired for the sum named then. Since the money was appropriated, however, the demands for the land necessary have increased to such an extent that approximately \$2,000,000 more than the \$1,600,000 appropriated would be needed just to acquire the land.

V. Everett Macy, President of the Park Commission in his letter, recommended that the cross-county park-

way be abandoned, with the exception of a section running from the State Road at Thompson Avenue across the Bronx River Parkway to Silver Lake Park, approximately a half to three-quarters of a mile. This would link up with the Mamaroneck River Parkway.

On the Mamaroneck River Parkway project it was recommended that a section about two miles long, from the Boston Post Road to the pumping station of the Interurban Water Company, at Winfield Avenue, be abandoned. For this project an additional \$200,000 had been appropriated in January. Mr. Downer said, however, that land which was needed to run the parkway from the pumping station across to connect with the new cross-county parkway from Yonkers to Rye had formerly been held at 10 cents a foot, but that the owner had raised the price to \$1 a foot and had refused to reduce this figure. That abandonment of this section will mean that the Mamaroneck River Parkway will terminate for the present in Silver Lake Park, a short distance from the cross-county parkway, and an outlet into this parkway will probably be planned at a later date.

FIRE COLLEGE OPENS.

Chief Kenlon Addresses Class at Start of Fifteenth Year.

The New York Fire College opened yesterday for its fifteenth year. The college is in the quarters of an abandoned engine house at 133 West Fifty-eighth Street. There will be sessions four days a week until June 15, when the school takes a Summer recess.

The opening session was attended by twenty young lieutenants, recently promoted. Fire Chief John Kenlon, President of the college, delivered the opening address. He told the students that the college was not for their personal advancement, but that the knowledge gained at the college was for dissemination among the firemen under them.

The Faculty of the college consists of Deputy Chiefs Thomas F. Dougherty, Edward J. Worth, John Davis, John J. T. Waldron, Richard J. Marshall, Henry B. Helm, Battalion Chief Charles W. Rankin and Inspector Leo Lieberman of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

Stand in Battery Park Burns.

The octagonal shaped refreshment stand in the centre of Battery Park was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin yesterday morning. The loss in equipment amounted to \$4,000. The stand was built and owned by the city, which leased it to George and John Villias, in whose family the concession has run for twenty-eight years.

Ited out of a side door and hurried to the Paterson jail.

The Passaic police stopped all picketing today at the mills and those who attempted to rally the strikers were thrown into patrol wagons and rushed to police cells. Chief of Police Richard O. Zober deprived Ray Doyle and Jack Wallace, respectively reporter and photographer of The New York Mirror, of their police cards and ordered them out of town "never to return." Zober charged that the tabloid paper published a report that he tampered with the American flag during the disturbance last Saturday.

Tonight the police of Garfield lodged warrants for the arrest of Welsford at the County Jail on charges of inciting to riot, conspiring to prevent the proper administration of law and inciting to injury of property. It is reported that similar warrants are being prepared by the authorities of Clifton and Lodi. If Welsford is held in \$10,000 bail on each charge as he was held in that amount on each accusation today his bail will amount to \$120,000.

Unrest in Schools.

A spirit of unrest prevailed today among the school children in the strike zone. Hundreds marched on the streets shouting "No school today!" and picketed the schools to prevent their classmates from entering. In Passaic it was estimated that 1,000 of the 6,000 children were absent. Clifton and Garfield schools also felt the effect of the "strike." School principals said the attendance would be normal in a day or two.

Lodi police appeared on the streets today for the first time with nightsticks. They have hitherto maintained order without the use of clubs, but last week they were cut off and knocked down in a demonstration of strikers.

RIOT ACT AND CLUBS ROUT 5,000 STRIKERS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

riot act and laid down "martial law" regulations at the same gate where the act was read in 1919 and 1922, on the occasion of other strikes.

Following her arrest, Miss Sandowsky was taken to the Bergen County Jail at Hackensack. She was out on a 90 days suspended sentence, having promised not to return to the picket line.

Police Judge Davidson, who held Welsford in \$30,000 bail in connection with the children's parade which was broken up by the Passaic police last Saturday, was not informed of the charges against him until twenty minutes before he was arraigned. He was arrested last Saturday. Detective Totopack, under the cross-examination of Sigmund Unger, attorney for Welsford, admitted in court today that he had no warrant when he arrested Welsford and did not read the warrant to him until today.

Three Charges Drawn Up.

Judge Davidson held that a prima facie case had been made out against Welsford for inciting to riot and fixed bail of \$10,000 on this charge. Charges of introducing Communist literature and inciting against the Government were then read to Welsford and bail was fixed at \$10,000 in each case. A large crowd of strikers waiting for a glimpse of Welsford was disappointed when their youthful leader was spir-

YALE BEGINS SURVEY OF UNDERGRADUATES

Seeks by Questionnaire to Place Students on the Right Road to Life Work.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—Yale today started a survey into the history and possible future work of undergraduates in order to avoid waste and duplication in student effort and to assure the placing of the graduate in the life work for which he is best adapted.

It is being directed by Albert Beecher Crawford, head of the Bureau of Appointments. Manufacturing, public utility and industrial corporations have urged the questionnaire to place the college course on the most efficient possible basis.

While the survey has been criticised by some of the undergraduates as indicating a paternalistic tendency, it has the firm support of the Faculty. A time chart has been sent to each student calling for the completion of the questionnaire by April 30.

"The information sought is of obvious value to the university," Mr. Crawford has declared. "As a result of such group studies other than scholastic criteria for admission may possibly be utilized to a greater degree in future than heretofore."

"This survey affords students the opportunity of expressing their views and educational demands in such a way as to assure them of serious and sympathetic reception."

"The time chart is a particularly important part of the whole investigation. It will give students an opportunity of demonstrating the value of extra curricular work and the fact that participation in such activities is not necessarily incompatible with or detrimental to scholastic achievement."

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Straightline coats or cape coats after Chanel, Lan

STOCKS HIT HERE AS CUBA RECOVERS

Breaks of 1 to 12 Points Occur
in Selling Wave, Which
Appears Professional.

CALM RESTORED IN CUBA

Run on Banks Ceases and Deposits
Resume as Money From Here
and Canada Arrives.

Normal banking conditions have been restored in Cuba following the run of Saturday, according to cable messages received yesterday by large New York banks, but the disturbance was capitalized in Wall Street by heavy selling of stocks, which resulted in a break of from 1 to 12 points in prices on the Stock Exchange and an advance to 5½ per cent. in the rate for call loans, as against a 4 per cent. basis at the close of last week.

At the offices here of the National City Bank and the Royal Bank of Canada, whose branches were subjected to the run last week, it was said that ample funds were at hand or on the way to meet the demands of all depositors.

While there were some further withdrawals yesterday morning, the excitement has subsided and in many cases those who took out their money on Saturday were redepositing it yesterday. Estimates of the amount of money transferred to Cuba ran as high as \$100,000,000, but most bankers considered this figure excessive. The Federal Reserve machinery provided about \$45,000,000, and further amounts are on the way from several parts of the United States.

While stocks of the Cuban sugar companies and other corporations having large interests on the island ranged lower, the decline was general in the market, extending to stocks on which the Cuban situation could have no apparent bearing. Weakness was general in the motors list, Hudson reaching a new low point for the year at 63½, and closing at a net loss of 6½ points, at 68.

United States Steel declined 1½ points, closing at 117½, while du Pont lost 2½, closing at 118½. The railroad, baking and other industrial issues all were lower on what appeared to be mostly professional selling, which met with little buying support.

In the Cuban issues, declines occurred. Cuba Cane Sugar preferred, which dropped to new low levels, and in Cuban-American Sugar. International Telephone and Telegraph ranged lower, despite the fact that this company's Cuban holdings represent only a small proportion of its total properties. Shares of the Cuba Company, which owns the Cuba Railroad Company, were weak on reports that a railroad strike was about to be called on the island. It was reported late in the day that a strike was likely to be called this week, but that it would be unlikely to affect either the sugar or the banking situation in Cuba.

Bankers here declared that the run of last week was started by malicious stories, the origin of which authorities in Cuba have been unable to determine. The rumor was that American banks, owing to the depressed condition in the sugar industry, were about

to abandon their policy of leniency and call loans at mortgage rates, and that all this would lead to the proclamation of a moratorium. Market chaos began with the news from the banks about Thursday, which led to gossip, and the hysteria reached its height on Saturday. President Machado has announced that there will be no moratorium, and President Charles E. Mitchell of the National City Bank has cabled that even if a moratorium should be declared, his bank would not take advantage of it, but would pay all depositors who wanted their money.

The basic situation regarding Cuban industry has not changed, according to New York bankers, who said that depression had existed for months as a result of low prices and difficulties caused by the high American tariff. The bank run, they declared, merely directed public attention to the situation and was seized on by professional operators for a drive against stocks. If anything, bankers believe that a favorable turn has arrived in Cuba. Plans for a reduction in production, Government assistance and banking cooperation are expected to bring substantial relief in the near future.

Intensive activity was reported yesterday in shipping money throughout Cuba to the various branch banks, and the run is regarded as a closed incident. The Cuban situation was responsible for the calling of about \$35,000,000 of loans in the New York money market, which caused the advanced rate. It was explained that the Royal Bank of Canada and other institutions, operating in Cuba carry large deposits in New York and were calling on these, which caused banks here to cut down in their advances to brokers. It was apparent that there was no basic change in the credit situation, as time money continued to loan at 4½ per cent., with bids as low as 4¼ per cent.

\$45,000,000 Reaches Havana.
Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

HAVANA, April 12.—With the arrival here today of \$45,000,000 aboard the cruiser Cuba, with fifteen members of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank and postoffice guards, Havana settled down with little excitement in banking circles. The National City Bank of New York made extensive preparations to combat an expected run, but no effort was made by creditors to withdraw funds. This also was the case with all branches of the Royal Bank of Canada on the island. A discharged employee of the Royal Bank named Reyes, was arrested, accused of spreading a false alarm that the bank was in bad financial condition. A reporter for El Imparcial, a Spanish language newspaper which published the alarming reports, is being sought. The Interior Department will prosecute the real estate firm which advertised in the papers yesterday with scare heads, announcing "Banks Are Weakening."

American Cubans and foreigners all rallied to the support of the Royal Bank this morning. A special train left for the interior of the island with more than \$10,000,000 to protect bank branches in the interior cities. The Brotherhood of Railway Men issued an ultimatum tonight that a walk-out would be called on Wednesday night at 6 o'clock unless the agreement made with the union many months ago is put into force at once. If the strike is called 60,000 men will be out.

Storm Threat Delays Los Angeles.
Special to The New York Times.

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 12.—Indications of a storm blowing up the coast prevented the naval dirigible Los Angeles being taken from the hangar this afternoon. If the weather forecast is favorable, Captain George W. Steele said, the airship will be moored to the mast some time tomorrow and will make a trial flight late tomorrow afternoon or early Wednesday.

CHURCH WANTS TREATY WITH TURKEY RATIFIED

The Congregational Council Asks
Favorable Action by Senate on
Luzerne Compact.

Ratification of the Luzerne Treaty with Turkey, now before the United States Senate, was strongly urged by the Commission on International Relations of the Congregational National Council at a meeting held at the council's office, 287 Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

A copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and to President Coolidge, who is the Honorary Moderator of the council.

It was pointed out that the Congregational Church had the largest number of missionary workers in Turkey of any denomination, 114 of the 127 foreign missionaries in that country belonging to the Congregational faith.

PROMISES MORE OF JOSEPHUS

Possessor of Slavonic Text Will Publish It in English.

Overlaid, 1826, in the New York Times. Dr. Wilhelm V. Burch, of the University of Leipzig, April 12.—Further disclosures concerning the discovery of a Slavonic version of the writings of Josephus which has thrown a new light on the historic character of Christ, are promised in a month's time by Dr. V. Burch, lecturer on theology at the Leipzig Cathedral.

It is understood that the old Slavonic manuscripts are in Dr. Burch's possession, and that it is he himself who is engaged in preparing a full edition of the new text of Josephus in English.

The work of scholarship, according to Dr. Burch, has unaccountably overlooked the importance of the discovery made some years ago. He states that he is not at the moment able to assess the full value of his researches, because the ultimate conclusions must depend upon extensive literary work in several of the ancient languages.

PLAZA

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Several handsome designs, taken from our regular stock and offered at marked reductions.

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2 x 2 yards	\$ 6.75	\$ 9.50	\$ 9.75	\$12.50 each
2 x 2½ "	6.85	7.75	11.75	12.00 "
2 x 3 "	9.00	10.00	14.00	14.50 "
2½ x 2½ "	11.50	12.75	16.00	"
2½ x 2½ "	14.50	16.00	19.00	"

NAPKINS

22 x 22 inches	\$ 6.00	\$ 8.00	\$ 9.75	\$11.50 a dozen
24 x 24 "	7.75	9.00	13.25	14.00 "

Plain Satin Band Napkins in fine quality Linen, very attractively priced.
\$13.25, \$15.50, \$18.50 a dozen

Sheets, Pillow Cases, Towels

Linen Sheets 72 x 108 inches	\$13.50	\$18.00 a pair
Linen Sheets 90 x 108 inches	17.50	22.50 "
Linen Pillow Cases 22½ x 36 inches	3.00	4.50 "
All Linen Huck Towels	10.75	15.00 a doz.
Imported Bath Towels with colored borders.	18.00	"

Linen, pantry, glass and kitchen towels—Cotton Sheets and Pillow cases of excellent quality also at special prices.

Fancy Linens

Unusual values in hemstitched colored hand-embroidered Spanish Tea Sets. Cloth 40 x 40 inches and 6 Napkins—at
\$30.00, \$38.50 and \$40.00 a set

Hemstitched colored bordered Luncheon Sets. Cloth 63 x 63 inches and 6 napkins—

Reduced to \$8.50, \$11.50, \$13.50 and \$15.50 a set

Fine quality Damask Luncheon Napkins in two designs. Chrysanthemum and Plain Satin Band. Hemstitched. 15 x 15 inches. Specially priced. \$8.50 a dozen

New Address—5th Avenue—49th Street

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926



Sterling and Plated Silverware

Salts and Peppers—Sterling silver weighted, hand engraved. New shapes. 6½ inch, \$12.95. 7½ inch, \$13.95

Vase—Sterling silver weighted. Hand engraved border. Grey or bright finish. 7 inches high, \$14.95

Candlesticks—Sterling silver weighted, daintily engraved. Plain round posts. 10 inches high, \$10 pair.

Double Vegetable Dish—Plated. In plain oval shape. Side handles. Hammered or plain grey finish, \$8.95

Here are especially desirable pieces in especially attractive designs—and each a special value—collected for the celebration of our Centennial Year. Their gleaming beauty will lend distinction to your own table, or they will make decidedly acceptable gifts.

In addition to the items illustrated there are well and true platters of heavily plated ware in various useful sizes, as well as other desirable pieces.

GROUND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK



As Seen in Hyde Park

Perambulators

\$59.50

Made for our Centennial Year

A luxurious perambulator—as comfortable for Nurse to wheel as it is for Baby to ride in. Copied from an English perambulator, it has all of the newest improvements such as piped upholstery, nicked gear, pusher and bumper, non-skid rubber tired wheels, oiled springs, storm apron, and leather-lined hood. Enameled in blue, grey or tan.

TOY DEPARTMENT—SEVENTH FLOOR

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Women's Costume Suits

Reduced to

\$95

Spring costumes for women—the best fabrics, colors and styles of the season.

Fabrics: Patou crepe, twills, charmeuse, kasha; with frocks of flat crepe or printed silks.

Colors: Tan, grey, porcelain blue, natural kasha, bois de rose, navy blue.

Furs: Grey or beige squirrel.

Styles: Straight line, flares and pleats—some two-piece frocks.

COSTUME DEPARTMENT—THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Wilton Rugs

Reduced

A group of good quality, serviceable Wilton rugs imported from France. Persian and Chinese designs in soft rich colorings on grounds of blue, light blue, rose, tan and gold. All of these rugs are priced exceptionally low.

27' x 54'	\$ 8.50	9' x 12'	\$57.50
4' 6" x 7' 6"	22.50	9' x 15'	98.50
6' 9" x 9'	47.50	11' 3" x 13' 6"	118.50
9' x 10' 6"	54.50	11' 3" x 15'	128.50

FIFTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

FINDS NIGHT CLUBS LINKED WITH VICE

Committee of Fourteen, Fighting Commercialized Evil, Says Prosecution Is Difficult.

ASKS SINGLE STANDARD LAW

Report for 1925 Criticizes Enright's Regime, but Calls Conditions Worse Abroad Than Here.

The Committee of Fourteen, which was organized in 1905 to fight commercialized prostitution, made public its annual report for 1925 yesterday, emphasizing that prostitution and liquor selling have become associated under prohibition. It was this connection, the committee pointed out, that caused the organization against the old "Raines law hotels." The connection today is a close one, it said, but not as close as that which existed twenty years ago.

Finding that the present situation is a result of the gradual growth of night clubs and speak-easies under prohibition, the report went on:

"The committee's investigations disclose that prostitutes can be found or obtained at many of the smaller night clubs, or 'speak-easies,' which are open after midnight, by those who secure admission. In many instances these women act as nominal hostesses, while if extra women are wanted to entertain patrons, the management secures them from those employed before midnight as instructresses in dance halls.

Prosecution Difficult.

"The double violation of law—illegal sale of liquor and prostitution—in these places has caused a conflict as to court procedure; there being no State liquor law, the police must act under the Federal Volstead act. If there is to be an adequate search and seizure, the Federal law requires a search warrant. The delay subsequent upon securing it prevents the arrest of women by whom the officers may have combinations of wholesale dealers in poultry to advance prices in the trade, which is being conducted by Referee H. L. Turk at the Brooklyn Bar Association, defended yesterday the business activities of the Square Deal Poultry Corporation. Each of these witnesses, Samuel Lefkowitz, 553 Christopher Avenue; Simon Adler, 138 Watkins Street; and Morris Oswaldsky, 111 Thibault Avenue, was formerly an independent retailer who turned his business over to the corporation and had continued as manager at a salary.

"They denied there had been any unreasonable profits by the corporation while they were connected with it. Nor had there been any price-fixing or effort to stifle competition, they testified. David Kugel, attorney for the Square Deal Poultry Corporation, told Deputy Attorney General Lerner that the corporation had lost approximately \$30,000 since its organization on Jan. 1, 1925.

The report criticized former Police Commissioner Enright for abolishing the district vice squads and replacing them two years ago with the Special Service Division, which Commissioner McLaughlin had now abolished in favor of the old system. It said that the "unreliability" of the men on the Special Service Division "was the principal factor in part to the temptations of the prohibition situation."

Cites Arrests of Policemen.

"Certainly," it continued, "never within the knowledge of the observer (the Secretary of the Committee), have there been so many police officers arrested for dereliction of duty, or transferred from plainclothes work to patrol duty because of failure to hold the confidence of their superior officers." Former Commissioner Enright, according to the report, created a "difficult situation" for the committee by ordering the Police Inspectors not to report to the committee any action taken on its complaints, and not to work with the committee's staff. The report also criticized the investigation of the committee by former Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld at former Mayor Hylan's direction. Only one addition to existing laws, according to the report, is necessary to

aid its fight against commercialized vice, and that is a law to establish the "single standard," providing penalties for the men as well as women. It urged the adoption of "the customer amendment" to the criminal code.

PUTTING FIRST EVENT IN INDOOR CONTEST

Professionals Vie in Golf Show at Gimbel's—Exhibition of Trick Shot.

Jack Redmond, trick shot golf specialist, scored a 35 yesterday morning in the metropolitan indoor professional putting championship and carried off the first prize of \$100. The putting contest for professionals was the opening event of the Gimbel Brothers metropolitan golf show which is to continue throughout the week, morning and afternoon.

Louis Costello of the Milburn Country Club, Cyril Walker, former national open champion, and W. J. Burns, both unattached, and Johnnie Farrell of the Quaker Ridge Golf Club, tied for second place with scores of 36. In the play-off, which took place in the afternoon, Walker won the \$50 second prize with a score of 18 for nine holes. Costello took the third prize of \$25 with a 19.

Joe Kirkwood, Australian golfer who specializes in flicking golf balls from watch crystals, demonstrated his skill at intervals from 10 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon.

Other putting contest contestants were: Charlie Hunter of the Havana Country Club, Harry Spaulding of the Riverhead Golf Club, Bobby Cruickshank, recent winner of the North and South open at Pinehurst, N. C., who represented the Progress Club, Fred Moore of the Dunwoodie Golf Club, William Walker of the Englewood Golf Club, Frank Scully of Moshulu, Willie Macfarlane of the Oak Ridge Golf Club, J. Marzotta of the Lake George Golf Club, George Wolf of the Fishers Island Golf Club, Fred Canausa of the West Point Military Academy, and Godfrey Reid of the Warwick Golf Club.

DENY BIG POULTRY PROFITS.

Witnesses in the Ottinger Inquiry Defend Square Deal Company.

Three witnesses at the inquiry by the Attorney General of alleged combinations of wholesale dealers in poultry to advance prices in the trade, which is being conducted by Referee H. L. Turk at the Brooklyn Bar Association, defended yesterday the business activities of the Square Deal Poultry Corporation. Each of these witnesses, Samuel Lefkowitz, 553 Christopher Avenue; Simon Adler, 138 Watkins Street; and Morris Oswaldsky, 111 Thibault Avenue, was formerly an independent retailer who turned his business over to the corporation and had continued as manager at a salary.

"They denied there had been any unreasonable profits by the corporation while they were connected with it. Nor had there been any price-fixing or effort to stifle competition, they testified. David Kugel, attorney for the Square Deal Poultry Corporation, told Deputy Attorney General Lerner that the corporation had lost approximately \$30,000 since its organization on Jan. 1, 1925.

IRISH ISLANDERS IN DISTRESS

Free State Hears of Famine on the Islands Off Connemara.

Special Cable to The New York Times. DUBLIN, April 12.—Reports continue to reach Dublin of acute distress in the West of Ireland.

The Secretary of the Galway Board of Health has written to the Free State Minister for Local Government informing him that the inhabitants of the islands off Connemara Coast are suffering great hardships. The fishing industry had a very poor year and many of the islanders are living on a diet of potatoes and water while tuberculosis is rife throughout the islands.

The Galway County Council requested the Government not to press the islanders for five years for arrears of the rates they owe. Steps are being taken for their immediate relief.

MEXICANS WON'T GO TO YSABEL HEARING

American Opposition Leads Them to Ignore Umpire's Call to Tampico to Hear Decision.

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MEXICO CITY, April 12.—The Mexican Commission on the Special Claims Commission have suspended their trip to Tampico, where the Umpire, Dr. Octavio de Brasil, is waiting to call a special session to deliver the decision in the Santa Ysabel case. It is said the suspension is due to the refusal of the United States to accept the right of Dr. Octavio to call a meeting outside Mexico City without special permission from both Governments, as provided in the Warren-Fayne agreement.

It is stated that the action of the United States in refusing to accept the new meeting at Tampico will result in the suspension of meetings and probably cause the commission to fail.

It is known that the Mexican Government is not satisfied with the decision of the General Claims Commission in Washington in deciding that Mexico is liable for claims incurred during the Administration of Victoriano Huerta. While satisfied with the decision whereby claims against Mexico for the De la Huerta revolt were denied, it is contended that the Government of Victoriano Huerta was illegal.

Another point that is not revealed well here is the affirmation that the American Government would protect the rights of its citizens, although such citizens, through renunciation of citizenship in each specific case, declined to request their own Government to take action.

The decision that the American Government has power to take action despite the negative attitude of its own citizens backs up all the claims made here by Ambassador Sheffield, who maintained that the requirements of the Mexican Government that foreigners must renounce citizenship in cases where they were holding property, were illegal and contrary to the rules of international law, and that the United States would not accept such provisions.

TWO DETECTIVES REDUCED.

Were With Patrolman McCarthy When "Radio Burglar" Shot Him.

Detectives Richard Siegert and Henry Bureau of the Richmond Hill Station, who were with Patrolman Charles McCarthy on the night of April 5, when McCarthy was shot by the "radio burglar" who had previously shot three other patrolmen in his burglary career in Richmond Hill, were reduced to patrol duty in uniform yesterday by Police Commissioner McLaughlin.

Siegert and Bureau, it was reported, were seated in an automobile when McCarthy started to question the burglar, who was leisurely walking toward the police car. The assailant got away through an alley, although pursued by the two detectives. Captain Gallagher, head of the Queens Detective Bureau, said last night that an extra patrol of detectives was being continued in quest of the "radio burglar" in Richmond Hill, Woodhaven and Elmhurst, although no robbery that appeared to be his handiwork had been reported from these districts for more than a week.

MACYS Shops Men

34th Street and Broadway, New York City

CLOTHING SHOES Fifth Floor FURNISHINGS Sixth Floor



MIDDLE-BROOKE Single Breasted

—Subdued, yet Distinctive

FASHION is dignified in the Middle-Brooke model. The two button single breasted coat is tailored in the correct, conservative English manner.

\$44.75 AND HIGHER

FIFTH FLOOR, EAST BUILDING, FRONT

SAYBROOKE

Hand Tailored Clothing

Saks-Herald Square

Broadway at 34th Street



Light Weight Coats

WE are continually scouting this country and England for new wools—fresh patterns, original weaves—so that our tailoring shops both here and abroad can make them up into the smartest topcoat styles. Practically every model or fabric is represented in our collection for Spring—from such a variety it is a simple matter to select your particular style.

English Topcoats, 28.00 to 35.00
"Paddington" Topcoats, 43.00 to 63.00
Saks-Tailored Topcoats, 43.00 to 68.00

Sixth Floor

EIGHTY-THREE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32nd STREET-BROADWAY-33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

Store Hours 9 to 5:30 PENsylvania 5100

Men's High Grade Terry Cloth Robes

Just the Thing for Spring and Summer

\$7.95

These bathrobes were made—with infinite care—by one of the country's foremost makers. Unusually smart—with shawl collar and silk girdle. A fine assortment of colors and patterns—in practical terry cloth. A wonderful value!

Sizes: Small, Medium and Large.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor



SPECIAL SALE ON SLIP COVERS

WOMEN! MAKE UP SLIP COVERS NOW BEFORE SPRING RUSH AND SAVE MONEY
Phone Raymond 7500—7501 FOR SALESMAN WITH SAMPLES
SLIP COVERS: 5 Pcs. French or Dutch, \$12
Belgian Danish or Croatian; beautiful designs, suitable any room. All orders held on hand, except until delivered.
5 PCS. REUPHOLSTERED: 1 by one; in finest Tansy or halibut leather, Franco polished. \$22
ROYAL UPHOLSTERY CO. 1 W. 34th St. Near 5th Ave. Phone 3971
BRANCH: 2001 Jerome Ave. NEAR BURN- SIDE AVE. PHONE WISCONSIN 462

The Coward Shoe



Don't Neglect the Arch

The arch is literally the keystone in the physical structure of the foot. The position of all the bones, the strength of all the muscles of foot and ankle are dependent upon it. Picture what happens when the arch fails in its purpose—the collapse of this whole frame work!

Fortunately, nature sends out a warning. And at the first sign of pain or strain take heed. Coward Arch Support Shoes worn in time strengthen the muscles and tendons. Remember that the Coward is the original arch support shoe and has always been acknowledged to be the most scientifically perfect.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

James S. Coward

Shoes of Quality Since 1868 For Men, Women and Children

270 Greenwich St. Near Warren St., New York
Store Hours: 8:30 to 5:30

Shoes Illustrated on Snakeskin

Medium Heel Pump

(Illustrated at Top)

of parchment kidskin, with heel and appliques of genuine cobra snakeskin.

At 12.50

Semi-Sandal

(Illustrated 2nd from Top)

of parchment kidskin with genuine cobra snakeskin inserts.

At 16.50

Strap Pump

(Illustrated 3rd from Top)

of genuine cobra snakeskin and champagne kidskin.

At 18.50

Spike Heel Pump

(Illustrated at Bottom)

of parchment kidskin with genuine cobra applique.

At 12.50

All-cobra spike heel oxford. At 18.50

Saks-Herald Square

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

Third Floor

ASKS FOR A PARDON FOR SON'S SLAYER

Newark Widow Would Take
Youth, Who Has Served 7
Years, Into Her Home.

BOYS WERE PALS, SHE SAYS

Writes Governor She Believes the
Shooting on Hunting Trip
Was Accident.

Mrs. Sophie Niemiec, 42 years old, of 192 Springfield Avenue, Newark, whose son John was killed seven years ago when he was 17 years old, pleaded in a letter made public yesterday by Governor A. Harry Moore for the pardon of Boleslaw Dumbeck, the boy sentenced to life in prison as her son's murderer. Dumbeck, who has spent nearly seven years in the State Prison at Trenton, was 19 years old at the time of the conviction.

Not only does Mrs. Niemiec, who is a widow and without other children, ask for Boleslaw's release but she begs that she be allowed to take him into her home "as my own son" in an effort to make up for the years and the happiness he has lost. Governor Moore indicated that he was favorably disposed toward her petition.

It was on a springlike Saturday afternoon in February, 1919, that the two playmates hiked down to the Kearny meadows, where in the long grass they planned to spend the afternoon shooting birds. Each, according to the police version at the time, had a loaded pistol.

That night neither returned. The next day Niemiec's body was found on the border of the swamp with a bullet wound in the back of the head. After a week Dumbeck was picked up by the police. He said that the shooting was accidental and that he had been afraid to return home. Brought to speedy trial, the lawyer assigned by the Court entered a plea of non vult for him.

Judge Harry V. Osborne, since retired, sentenced him to life imprisonment. Mrs. Antonette Dumbeck, the boy's mother, also a widow, and mother of three other children, broke down and wept at the sentence. So did her son. Shortly after imprisonment he suffered a mental breakdown and for a year was confined in the State Asylum for the Insane, but was later reported cured.

His mother engaged a lawyer, John A. Frye of 116 Market Street, Newark, five months ago to take the case before the New Jersey Court of Pardons. Mr. Frye said he had drawn up the necessary papers and obtained signatures of petitioners.

In the small kitchen of her tenement home at 245 West Keny Street, Newark, Mrs. Dumbeck when seen yesterday was busy getting dinner for her children, toward whose support she works as a cook and laundress. Though small and dark the room was decorated with lithographs picturing Christ, another one of the Last Supper, one of the Madonna, and Child and a large calendar inscribed in gilt letters with "Home, Sweet Home."

The shooting had been an accident, she said—just two boys playing with loaded pistols. "Mrs. Niemiec, she is a wonderfully kind woman," she went on. "Her boy and mine, they always played together. She knows my boy never shoot hers on purpose."

But as to her boy going to live with Mrs. Niemiec "when he gets out," that was another matter. "Boleslaw will come home to me. I am his mother. Why should he go to some one else? My little boy will come to me, and I will protect him and see that he goes right," she said vehemently.

Bereaved Widow's Letter.
Mrs. Niemiec's letter, as given out by Governor Moore, follows:

His Excellency, A. Harry Moore,
Governor of New Jersey, Trenton,
N. J.:
Dear Governor—If I am not too

persistent I would like your Excellency to have clemency with one Boleslaw Dumbeck, who is confined to the State Prison for the last seven years. He is an invalid. I, the mother of a deceased son, would like to have him released. I am willing to accept him as my own son and give him a home. He was my son's pal. They went out shooting birds in the meadows when my son was accidentally shot by the defendant. He is now 25 years of age, so at that time he was not quite 18 years of age. He is an invalid. I, the mother of a deceased son, would like to have him released. I am willing to accept him as my own son and give him a home. He was my son's pal. They went out shooting birds in the meadows when my son was accidentally shot by the above-mentioned prisoner. I think he has suffered enough for the last seven years.

I have filed a petition with the Court of Pardons, with reputable citizens as signers. I do not know what the Court of Pardons did at the last meeting but I have learned the only remedy is to write to your Excellency for clemency. Recently I have received a letter from the defendant requesting me to see the Governor, but being that I am a woman it is a hardship for me to travel, so I am writing to you. I do sincerely hope your Excellency will give this matter his consideration. In behalf of Boleslaw Dumbeck, 6884 Drawer N, Trenton, N. J.

Hoping my appeal will meet with his Excellency's approval, I am most humbly yours, SOPHIE NIEMIEC, or Mrs. Niemiec, a large motherly woman, who works as a cook in a restaurant, admitted she had had aid in writing the letter and displayed a copy of the letter she had received from Dumbeck, requesting her to appeal to the Governor. It was addressed to "Dear Sophie." Friends explained that among Polish people it was customary to address each other by the first name regardless of respective ages.

Dated April 4, Dumbeck's letter read in part: "Only God and myself know the misery I am going through every day. Oh, my dear Sophie, what I have yet to face! But with the help of God I will try to make the best of it."

"Boleslaw didn't do it on purpose," she said. "It was an accident, and there was no one there to see how it happened."

Both she and Mrs. Dumbeck visited him in prison from time to time. Mrs. Niemiec said she sent him "two three dollars every once in a while." Detective Sergeant Daniel Rothenberg, who arrested Dumbeck, gave a different version of the shooting. He said that the pistols had been stolen a few days before from a pawnshop, and that Dumbeck had admitted stealing \$15 from his companion's pocket after shooting him.

Governor Moore referred the case to the Board of Pardons.

FOUR AMERICAN WOMEN LOSE JEWELS IN PARIS

'Cat Burglar' in Hotel Gets
\$15,000 Loot; Man Flees Over
Roof From Room.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 12.—Four American women were the victims of a "cat burglar" in a \$15,000 jewelry robbery in a Paris hotel last night. The man escaped.

The women were Mrs. Edith Frank, Lucile Somwell, Albrecht Banquet and Regina Gasbire.

All had apartments on the same floor of the Hotel Place de la Concorde. At 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Frank was aroused by a noise in the room.

She found a man standing beside the dressing table. She rang a bell and shouted an alarm, but the burglar leaped from the window to the balcony and scrambled up the water pipes to the roof.

Hotel employees and the police made a thorough search of the building without finding any trace of the burglar except fingerprints in some rooms which he had visited.

Mrs. Frank was the principal victim.

FOUR TRUSTEES QUIT CALVARY CHURCH

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Dr. Stratton's salary while at the same time he was making money and seeking personal publicity in Florida. We are no longer willing to serve as minority members of a board the actions of the majority of which we continually disapprove, and think that our resignations may more forcibly call the situation to the attention of the members of the church than anything else we can do.

4. We may add that in our opinion the true purpose of the Calvary Baptist Church would be better served if more attention were devoted to its spiritual side and to making it an effective force through real service to its neighborhood and the city at large and less attention were paid to futile challenges to debates and other hippodrome stunts connected with everything on earth except the true work of Calvary Baptist Church.

BENJAMIN J. MILLER,
W. A. MILLER,
ROBERT B. BUZZBEE,
Dr. Stratton in Chicago.

At his residence, 62 East Seventy-seventh Street, Dr. Stratton was reported last night to be in Chicago. He is expected to return to this city tomorrow, members of his family said.

Walter E. Soderstrom, his Secretary, made a statement which he said was an outline of Dr. Stratton's position: "I feel," he said, "that these men

are putting themselves in line for more trouble. Calvary Church by unanimous vote granted Dr. Stratton permission to go to Florida for two months, and it is a matter with which the trustees who have resigned have nothing to do. These men have been thoroughly beaten both in church and court and do not now have grace enough to step aside. Calvary Church had more additions in the year 1925 than the five leading downtown churches combined. After obtaining a complete victory in the Supreme Court, Dr. Stratton in public meeting 'freely forgave' these men and withdrew all charges against them."

Justice Black said the resignation of the four trustees had been left in his office by a messenger who took a receipt from one of his office attendants. The joint letter of resignation, which the Justice showed and which was signed in common by all the four retiring members of the board, under date of April 12, read:

"We the undersigned, trustees of Calvary Baptist Church, hereby resign as such trustees, to take effect as of today."

Justice Black said: "I regret that the trustees are not remaining on the board to enjoy the new building, the proposition regarding which has just been presented to me with a picture showing a beautiful elevation of a magnificent thirty-story structure."

"They are very estimable gentlemen. I am afraid, however, that the trustees' meeting will lose much of their interest, now that they have resigned."

Justice Black had lying on his desk the drawing to which he referred. It showed the facade of the proposed combined church and apartment house as planned by the architects, Warren & Wetmore. The plans have been ap-

proved by the Building Committee.

Justice Black said.

He added that he had just received details of the financing plan formulated by Robert Catts in behalf of a syndicate headed by Otto Kahn of the banking house of Kahn, Loeb & Co., and other financiers. Under that plan, the Justice declared, the church would be encumbered neither by mortgage nor taxes, nor by maintenance cost of the apartment house portion of the building, and the church would derive for twenty years a net income from the syndicate of \$41,000 a year. At the end of the twenty-year period, he said, new terms were to be arranged under a new appraisal, provision for which is made.

Representatives of the majority of the Board of Trustees said that in the recent litigation the dissenting members had been successful only in their action brought to enjoin Justice Black from permitting Dr. Stratton to vote as an ex-officio member of the board. In the actions brought by the minority members to enjoin the church from erecting a new building on its present lot and to place the property in the hands of a receiver, it was declared, Justice Tierney had ruled against them, holding that the church was competent to manage its own affairs without intervention by the court. In still a third action, it was declared, it was sought to enjoin the church from trying certain members upon charges preferred by Dr. Stratton. Justice Tierney again ruled against them. It was declared, when they applied to the court to have this action dismissed without costs against them, the church authorities assented, and later, when Dr. Stratton, as the mover of the charges, suggested that the church dismise the allegations, the organization adopted that course.

If you are tired of the commonplace



THE COPY-BOOK SAYS
... "Familiarity breeds contempt."
And so it does ... if the object of the affections is without sound basic quality. That's why so many men are constantly changing their cigarette brands. A new love intrigues for a while. But if the quality isn't real, it soon sates the palate.

In the end, a trite product becomes a tiresome product. There is this about HELMAR: ... it captivates on first taste; and it infatuates on long acquaintance. For time cannot wither ... nor custom stale the infinite quality-appeal of this uncommonly fine cigarette!

Meet **HELMAR**
The Queen of Distinctive Cigarettes

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FROM 1907 TO 1926 ... EVERY YEAR A STEADY INCREASE

Again!
PAR VALUE

The Wallach golf set
for 'old timers'
and beginners
\$12.50

LAST season we broke all golf set precedent by announcing the 'Par Value' at \$12.50. It was great news. This season we are again happy to announce the same feature—at the same old price.

You'll be proud to carry this set; five clubs equal in quality to branded clubs. A good looking bag. Guaranteed quality and value you can't duplicate for \$12.50

Hickory shaft; balanced driver and reinforced brasses.
Forged steel mid-iron; hickory shaft.
Forged steel mallet; hickory shaft.
Forged steel putter; hickory shaft.

4-inch metal bottom, reinforced canvas bag

Phone or mail orders promptly filled
WALLACH BROTHERS
Fifth Ave opposite the Library
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JOHN FORSYTHE
Shirtmakers and Haberdashers
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Consider the Return
On Your Shirt Investment

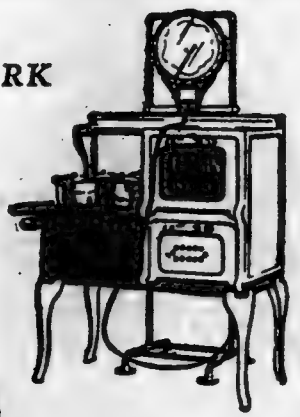
RUE economy is not judged by initial cost, but by accumulative return.

If a better-made Shirt gives you a greater return in service and satisfaction—why, then, the better-made Shirt is the better investment for you. Even though the initial cost may be a trifle higher.

Stop in at FORSYTHE'S and prove this for yourself!

TWO CONVENIENTLY LOCATED STORES

TO SERVE
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Who
Tests
Your Gas Range?

That is a question worth asking. It is particularly worth while to know that all ranges sold by your Gas Company have been tested in its Utilization Testing Laboratory, under practical operating conditions for SAFETY, EFFICIENCY and DURABILITY.

All ranges sold by us are designed in accordance with the American Gas Association's specifications.

Ask at any of these Gas Offices before you buy:

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| Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
157 Horner Street
132 East 154th Street
212 West 57th Street
21 Audubon Avenue
2054 Third Avenue | Northern Union Gas Company
310 East Kingsbridge Road
1615 Webster Avenue
Bronx Gas & Electric Company
43 Westchester Square |
| New Amsterdam Gas Company
142 East 15th Street | New York & Queens Gas Co.
114 Amity St., Flushing, L. I. |
| Standard Gas Light Company
22 West 124th Street | East River Gas Company
299 Bridge Plaza North, L. I. C.
20 Webster Avenue |
| Central Union Gas Company
220 Courtlandt Avenue | |

Consolidated Gas Co. of New York
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

1823—More than 100 years of uninterrupted public service—1926

BOAT IN SLIP BLOCKS COAL FOR BELLEVUE

Dealer Refuses to Move Barge,
So Hospital Appeals to Two
City Departments.

FUEL IS FINALLY UNLOADED

But President of Cullen Company,
Claiming Land Under Water at
Pier, Warns of Trespassing.

Bellevue Hospital's coal supply again became a subject of concern yesterday for the hospital authorities, when the Cullen Fuel Company, at 410 East Thirtieth Street, refused to move one of its coal barges to make way for coal consigned to the hospital bins.

It was only after hospital stevedores, under orders from the Department of Docks, moved the Cullen barge that another barge containing 1,000 tons could be eased beneath the giant crane of the hospital power house, after standing in the slip since Saturday.

Dr. Mark L. Fleming, Medical Superintendent, had requested the aid of the marine police to clear a right of way in the long, narrow slip between the terminal piers of East Thirtieth and East Twenty-ninth Streets, but James H. Cullen, President of the Cullen Fuel Company, which owns the land as his own, refused to do so. He said he had dim recollections of a fight, but could not recall that an ostrich was his opponent. His case was put over until April 15.

Bank Sues Alleged Bond Thief.
The Bankers Trust Company, through its attorneys, White & Case, began an action in the Supreme Court yesterday against Ray Anderson for the recovery of \$4,000, the total of cancelled bond coupons which Anderson was alleged to have altered and disposed of after he had stolen them at various times in the last year from the offices of the Long Island Lighting Company in the Hudson Terminal Building. Anderson was arrested last week after an attempt had been made to dispose of \$300 of the altered coupons in a Brooklyn bank. He was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Moses R. Ryttenberg in the Tombs Court and pleaded not guilty.

Refuses to Move Barge.
The Medical Superintendent then called on the Dock Department and Dockmaster William R. Elsiele responded. In a conference in Mr. Cullen's office, it was reported, Mr. Elsiele ordered the coal dealer to move his barge. Mr. Cullen refused and suggested that if the hospital wanted it moved its employees, not his, would have to do the job.

"I refused to vacate my own premises," Cullen said later, "and they will have to take the consequences of trespassing and interfering with the conduct of my business."

The controversy over who should use the southwest corner of the slip started some time ago and reached a climax last Friday, when Commissioner of Purchase Peter J. Dooling announced that the Cambria Coal Company, as low bidder, had received the contract to provide the hospital with 25,000 tons of coal for the coming year. According to the Corporation Counsel's office, Burns Brothers and the Cullen Company were the unsuccessful bidders. The Cambria Company offered the coal for \$3.54 a ton. Cullen's bid was \$3.64 and Burns Brothers \$3.66.

Mr. Cullen, who last Winter and on other occasions also, he said, provided the hospital with an emergency supply when the contractor was unable to deliver coal, asked that the city accept his bid for several reasons, among

which was the contention that he owned the land of the slip where the barge for Bellevue must tie up and needed the space for his own business. Representatives of the city, however, felt bound to accept the low bid.

Offered to Cut Price, He Says.
"I offered them coal at less than cost to me," Mr. Cullen said yesterday, "and when I found that another company was 10 cents a ton under my price I offered to meet the figure and take a further loss of \$2,000. It is worth that to me to have control of the slip. Last Winter I had to move twenty-five barges to make room on my own property for a boatload of coal for the hospital."

"I knew that the hospital bins contained five or six hundred tons, enough for a few days at least, and so I thought now was a good time to make an issue of this matter of the slip."

HELD FOR KILLING OSTRICH.

Man in Boston Court Recalls Fight, but Is Dim on Opponent.

BOSTON, April 12 (AP).—William C. McIntyre, who is accused of killing an ostrich in the Franklin Park Zoo, was held in \$1,000 bail in Municipal Court today. The charges were breaking and entering, cruelty to animals and trespassing.

Governor, an aged, mean-tempered but vigorous male ostrich, was found dead last Friday morning, evidently killed in a terrific combat during the night. The bird was known to be a dangerous fighter and accordingly had been caged alone. Why any one should have bearded the creature alone and how he could have killed the bird bare-handed mystified the police.

McIntyre was said to have identified a bloodstained handkerchief and an ostrich feather found within the high fence as his own. He admitted that he had been drinking last Thursday. He said he had dim recollections of a fight, but could not recall that an ostrich was his opponent. His case was put over until April 15.

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We have been authorized by one of our clients to engage a
SALES MANAGER
for a large and important out-of-town real estate development. The man we require must have the following qualifications:
1. Experience. 2. Ability to form and direct his own sales organization. 3. Ability to furnish very best of references.
To such a man our client will pay a liberal salary or a liberal commission on sales, as desired.
All Replies Confidential.
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Advertising N. Y. City
154 Nassau St.

Open Now
in New York
City

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Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts. Formerly A. T. Stewart Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

From the Founder's Writings

We Shall Stop Advertising

when it seems necessary to try to make you believe something that is not true.

We have but one idea in this business, namely: To study the wishes of the people who look to us for what they want; to go to any length and scour all countries to find the best and truest of qualities and purchase it for cash down, with all discounts off, and sell it to our patrons for what it really is, without overpricing, and at the small profit an unusually large business permits.

A large business, centrally located, by its large turnover and by proper management, excels in leveling down the costs to afford smallest profits.

This is a well-established fact.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

October 2, 1917.

A Wanamaker Week Event of Wide Interest

Anatomik Shoes AT ONE-FIFTH LESS

FOR WOMEN—Oxfords, \$10 for the \$12.50 grade; \$11.20 for the \$14 grade; \$12.50 for the \$16 grade. One-strap pumps, \$12.80 for the \$16 grade. Two-strap pumps, \$12.80 for the \$16 grade, \$14.50 for the \$18 grade. High shoes, \$11.20 and \$12.50 for the \$14 and \$16 grades.

FOR CHILDREN—Oxfords, \$5.50 to \$8.20 for the \$7.50 to \$10.25 grade (according to size). High shoes, \$4.40 to \$8.50 for the \$5.50 to \$10.75 grades (according to size).

FOR MEN—Oxfords, \$10 for the \$12.50 grade. High shoes, \$11.20 for the \$14 grade.

FOR BOYS—High shoes, \$8.40 for the \$10.50 grade.

Street Floor, New Building

Silk Costume Slips, \$5.50

THE \$7.50 GRADE.

All have deep double hems, all have the new flat pleat toward the back for fullness, but some are

...lace trimmed silk crepe, with four inches of cream lace around top and bottom and a yoke inset with imitation Venice.

...and others, tailored silk crepe, finished with hemstitching and the rosebud touch.

...or—very heavy, fine radium, utterly lovely in tailored simplicity.

Flesh, white, coral, rose, tan, gray, blue, navy and black.

Petticoat Shop—Third Floor, Old Building

NOTIONS

"Sonia" hair nets, single mesh, 25c dozen for the 50c grade.

"Pencils" hair nets, double mesh, 50c dozen for the \$1 grade.

NOTE—Either of these nets may be had in cap or fringe styles and in blonde, three shades of brown, auburn or black.

Cretonne garment protectors, 85c for the \$1.25 grade.

Cretonne shoe pockets—with eight pockets, 75c for the \$1 grade; with twelve pockets, 85c for the \$1.25 grade.

Imported solid steel scissors and shears—1½ to 7½ inches long—58c for the 75c to \$1.25 grades.

Street Floor, Old Building

Women's Gloves, \$1.95

THE \$3.50 GRADE

Gloves with cuffs—kidskin—in many variations of turned back or flared styles, perforated, embroidered or braided. Both overseam and pique sewn, in black with white, tan and brown.

Slip-ons, Kidskin or Suede, \$2.45—the \$3.50 grade—overseam sewn or scalloped. The Suede slip-ons are washable; light gray and four tones of beige. The Glove slip-ons are in black, white and colors.

Fabric Slip-ons, 60c—the \$1 grade—in strapless style, have embroidered backs and are brown, beaver, covert, mastic, sand or gray. Washable, of course!

Street Floor, Old Building

HANDKERCHIEFS

At Surprisingly Low Prices

Imported—and made expressly for John Wanamaker

FOR WOMEN

\$1.25 doz. for the \$1.50 grade. Fine white Irish linen, with 1-16 or ¼ inch hemstitched hems. Sold only in dozen lots.

25c each, the 40c grade. White and colored linen, with hand-rolled hems, hand-drawn threads in contrasting color, and hand-embroidery.

FOR MEN

\$2 doz. for the \$3 grade. Soft white linen from Ireland—with ¼ inch hemstitched hems.

25c each, the 50c grade. White Irish linen, with woven borders—four styles—in lavender, blue or brown. ¼ inch hemstitched hems.

50c each, the 75c grade. From Paris, white linen with woven corded borders in four very neat and attractive patterns.

Street Floor, Old Building

WOMEN'S SILK OVERBLOUSES

\$7.85

THE \$10.75 TO \$14.75 GRADES

A remarkable collection, including the "sample" blouses of a leading maker, in fine crepe de chine, mousseline—rough-surfaced silk or radium silk.

Perfectly tailored, they reveal many smart details—hemstitching, colorful pipings and stitching, tuckings, pleatings, shirring, gilet effects, jabots, scarfs and every approved type of collar.

In the correct new shades—green, bois de rose, beige, wisteria, navy blue, black or white. Sizes 34 to 42.

First Floor, Old Building



Women's Tailored Suits

\$29.50

FOR THE \$45 GRADE

An accepted fashion of the hour, interpreted with great chic in a material whose importance cannot be over-emphasized—tweed. And, they have all the earmarks of custom-made tailors, for they have been finely tailored in our own workrooms.

The tweeds—plain, with hair-line stripes or in smart checked effects—are of commendable qualities. The colors—grays, blues, tan and oxford mixtures. Sizes 36 to 44.

Paris-Made Ensembles, \$55

FOR THE \$110 GRADE

Second Floor, Old Building



Misses' Coats, \$39 and \$59

THE \$49 TO \$98 GRADES

Such distinctive lines and materials in the collection at \$39! Natural, after all, as the coats are the \$49 to \$59 Grades. Interesting style points! Satin lined with cashmere cloth, for instance—a bit of quilting making it very new. Another black satin model with the perkier of capes. Cashmere cloth coats—scalloped edges show just a bit of contrasting color. Fine twills in straightline models and wrap-over coats—balloon sleeves, rich embroideries, and squirrel collars even, on some models.

At \$59—the \$69 to \$98 grades... Ever so many subtle points that make one remark upon this or that new conceit. Amazingly fine twills in the new slightly flaring coat, ever smart straightline models, and cape-coats, of course. Some with quilted effects after the manner of Lanvin. The lavish use of moleskin on two models is smartness itself. One model is embroidered and quilted all over.

Many, many styles—anywhere from two to six coats of each model, and all sizes from 14 to 30 years, are included. All new spring colors.

Second Floor, Old Building, Tenth Street



The Crocheted Straw Hat

The Furore of Paris and New York

\$9.85

FOR THE \$12.50 TO \$16.50 GRADES

There isn't a type of smart hat you can think of that hasn't been reproduced in this collection! The small close-fitting hat and the one of slightly larger proportions, for both are very important.

Crowns are unusually interesting, with height the first consideration. There's the type pleated in the Paris manner, either at the side or at the back. The rounded crown that is a little more youthful, and the draped crown that has borrowed the debonair charm of the beret. Brims, too, reveal smart tendencies that are unmistakably of the Spring mode.

The straw is a very fine quality—imported from Italy. Green, beige, gray, bois de rose, red, brown, navy blue or black.

Second Floor, Old Building

3,000 Pairs of Boys' Shoes

Featuring Adwear Process Soles

\$2.95 and \$3.65

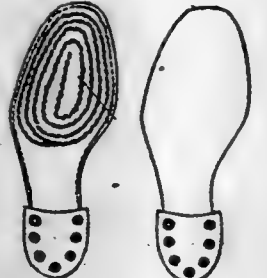
FOR THE \$5 AND \$5.50 GRADES

An introductory sale—when these 3,000 pairs are gone we can get no more to sell at these very special prices.

High lace shoes of tan calfskin—plain or blucher cut—with soles of oak tanned leather reinforced by this patented process, so that they give much longer wear—in most instances triple the wear of plain, untreated soles.

Sizes 10 to 13½, \$2.95 for the \$5 grade. Sizes 1 to 6, \$3.65 for the \$5.50 grade. Widths C and D.

First Floor, Old Building



Hosiery and Underwear

\$35,000 WORTH FOR \$21,000

Hosiery and underwear of Wanamaker standard qualities, recommended to give service and satisfaction. For months we have worked with our manufacturers so that we could present during this week unusual reasons for coming to the Wanamaker Store for hosiery and underwear.

FOR WOMEN

Lisle-Top Silk Stockings, \$1.25

THE \$1.85 TO \$1.85 GRADES

Pure thread silk, medium or heavy weight. Black and a wide range of the wanted street and evening shades. Sizes 8½ to 10.

All-Over Silk Stockings, \$1.55

THE \$1.95, \$2.50 AND \$2.95 GRADES

Pure thread silk, sheer or medium weight, carefully interlined at strategic points to double their wear. Nude, grays, black, shadow, gunmetal or black. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Silk-and-Rayon Stockings, 75c

THE \$1 GRADE

A new and improved type, with lisle garter tops and lisle heels and toes. Silk plaited on rayon, giving a very desirable wear that will wear well. Nude, moonlight, shadow, bran, atmosphere or sunset. Sizes 8½ to 10.

Street Floor, Old Building

Glove Silk Vests and Step-ins, \$1.95

THE \$2.50 TO \$3 GRADES

The vests are of medium weight silk, with bodice tops and self shoulder straps, or with built-up shoulders. Reinforced under arms. Pink, peach, orchid, maize, Nile green or rose. Sizes 36 to 44.

The step-ins, of medium weight silk, are cut full to insure service. Pink only, and all in size 7.

Third Floor, Old Building

Knitted and Athletic Underwear, 65c

THE \$1 AND \$1.25 GRADES

Athletic union suits of fine voile or batiste, cool and comfortable, in pink or white. Cotton or lisle union suits—low neck or bodice tops, shell or cuff knees—in pink or white. Sizes 5 to 8, but not in each style or color.

Street Floor, Old Building

FOR CHILDREN

Cotton and Lisle Underwear, 55c

THE \$1 TO \$1.50 GRADES

For boys and girls, fine gauge cotton union suits, with cap sleeves or sleeveless, and in knee or trunk lengths. Also misses' cotton-and-lisle vests with cap sleeves, and knee or trunk length drawers. Sizes 2 to 18 in the lot.

Third Floor, Old Building

FOR MEN

Fancy Cotton Golf Hose, \$1.45

THE \$1.95 GRADE

A new jacquard pattern—very smart for Spring, and in excellent color combinations. The predominant shades are—gray, brown, camel, white or black. Sizes 10 to 11½.

Rayon and Lisle Socks, 55c

THE 85c TO \$1 GRADES

Excellent wearing socks—that means that they are well-reinforced. Smart checked, plaided, broken diamond and striped effects in fifteen different color combinations. Sizes 10 to 11½.

Athletic Union Suits, 85c

THE \$1.15 TO \$1.25 GRADES

Full cut and finely tailored of materials famous for their exceptional wearing qualities—English broadcloth, and plain, striped or plaided madras. Sizes 34 to 46.

Street Floor, New Building

Boys' 4-piece Suits, \$12.50

OUR \$17.50 GRADE

Through the cooperation of one of our best makers we offer 100 suits that our critics report cannot be duplicated in New York at the price. All-wool cassimeres, in single and double breasted models, each with coat, vest and two pairs of fully lined knickers. Tans, grays, browns and mixtures. Sizes 8 to 15 years.

Youths' Blue Cheviot Suits

WITH TWO PAIRS OF TROUSERS

\$23.50

THE \$30 GRADE

Suits that are stubborn about wearing out because they are made of durable all-wool fabrics tailored to our own specifications. The Spring styles, in double breasted models, each suit with TWO pairs long trousers. Sizes 32 to 38.

Third Floor, Old Building



now-a real
O-Cedar Mop
at the unheard of
price **50¢**

Reductions on other O-Cedars 75c to \$1.75

Now is the time to buy a real O-Cedar mop and keep your floors beautiful. There's a new one at 50¢—a price that only O-Cedar could offer. Such quality! Such results! And there are sharp reductions on some of the larger O-Cedar Polish Mops, too—one for every purse. There's nothing like an

O-Cedar Mop at any price. They end the drudgery of keeping floors attractive. No bending—the long handle eliminates that. No dented furniture—every mop padded. No corners that have to be skipped—the triangle swab gets into the sharpest ones and leaves them clean and bright. Buy an O-Cedar Mop now.



It dirts, cleans, polishes

TRADE BOARD RULES IN 'RADIO TRUST' SUIT

Denies Its Counsel's Appeal to Name Stockholders in Alleged \$2,000,000,000 Monopoly.

WITNESS TELLS OF PATENTS

S. M. Kintner Traces Consolidations of Manufacturing Companies—Describes Fessenden's Work.

The Federal Trade Commission has ruled that the names of the dominant individual stockholders in the alleged \$2,000,000,000 radio trust need not be disclosed. This was announced yesterday afternoon at the reopening of the investigation of charges that a monopoly controls the field of radio manufacturing. The hearings are being held in the commission's offices at 45 Broadway.

The decision sustained the ruling of the commission's examiner, William C. Reeves, made April 1, when he upheld the protest of Darin E. Peck, counsel for the General Electric Company, against making public the names. Edward L. Smith, counsel for the commission, announced an appeal at the time and asked for an adjournment until the ruling was made.

Samuel M. Kintner, in charge of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's research department, was on the stand during the entire session yesterday, under direct examination by the commission's counsel.

He gave a detailed description of pioneer work in radio telephony and wireless telegraphy under the direction of Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, who has obtained many basic radio patents. Professor Fessenden recently instituted a suit for \$50,000,000 in Boston against several companies concerned in the present investigation, alleging that their pool control of patents did away with a market for his inventions. The suit was brought under the Sherman act.

Mr. Kintner testified that the National Electric Signaling Company was organized in 1902 to develop Professor Fessenden's patents, and was later absorbed by the Radio Corporation of America. He said it was Professor Fessenden's invention that was first used for wireless telegraphic communication both ways across the Atlantic Ocean. This was in 1906, he said, a year after Marconi had transmitted messages across the Atlantic one way. Mr. Kintner told of the activity and experiments under the direction of nine leading radio engineers who were employed at one time by the National Electric Signaling Company. He described how under the Fessenden patents it was possible in 1901 to transmit words without wires a mile or two at a demonstration at Roanoke, Va. The Fessenden system, he said, was superior to the Marconi wireless, and the Marconi people adopted a similar type later.

Mr. Kintner told how the National Electric Signal Company went into the hands of a receiver, how its assets were sold to the International Signal Company of Delaware and how the International Radio Telephone Company grew out of the various absorptions and consolidations.

The witness identified more than twenty-five contracts which will be the basis of further questions by Government counsel when the hearing is resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

The direct examination of the witness may take another day or two. He will then be questioned by counsel for the companies represented at the hearing. They include Frank H. Woods and John J. McCloy, appearing for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; Thurlow M. Gordon, for the Radio Corporation of America; and Harold G. Hathaway, for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company.



The Secret of a Well-dressed Man

ONE often hears it said of a man: "How well he wears his clothes"—as if it were entirely an enviable personal accomplishment.

The men who get the best effects, however, rely least on themselves and most on their clothes.

They're the type who come here!

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARD

Iverson & Dunson
Mens Clothes
7 East 44th Street



Here is a Colossus among Giants

General Motors' Contribution to American Industry

BORN of the combined engineering genius of 1,000 of the world's foremost engineers and fostered by the gigantic General Motors Corporation, with operations covering some 144 countries, resources running in the hundreds of millions of dollars and sales approximating One Billion Dollars yearly, comes Big Brute—a truck such as the industrial world has never seen before.

Brute in name, power, in size. Brute in terrific stamina and tremendous endurance. Big Brute

is built to stand impregnable against the most brutal requirements of man and industry.

Beautiful in its brutal ugliness, Big Brute looks what it is . . . a Colossus among the Giants of modern transportation. With the operating ease of a little passenger vehicle, a Fisher-Built Cab to furnish driver's comfort unknown before, and mechanical improvements years beyond the ordinary conceptions of today, it stands to change the industrial motor transportation of the world.

Big Brute is a Truck Like Men Have Never Seen Before

From its vast engineering experience, covering the production of over 4,849,485 passenger and commercial cars, during the last 25 years, General Motors Corporation has eliminated, in Big Brute, the vital weaknesses, the engineering mistakes, the structural flaws previously common among heavy duty trucks. Big Brute is a truck without "bugs." More than 71% of all motor vehicles made and sold by General Motors are now in active service.

The motor trucks of the entire world were studied by General Motors engineers in developing Big Brute. Service records, covering the past ten years—actually the experimental development years in truck transportation—were gathered from all possible sources, throughout the world. The strength and weaknesses of all trucks became an open book to General Motors experts.

It was learned why some trucks rendered but limited service. Why others surpassed them. Why some operated under nominal upkeep, while others were economic failures. Some of those

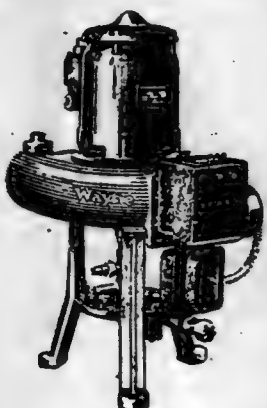
factors related to engineering, others to material and workmanship; some to operating simplicity, others to minor mistakes in design or manufacture. One by one, these factors were met, analyzed and weighed. The mistakes of these ten experimental years were corrected. A new standard in heavy transportation thus was set.

Years from now another truck like Big Brute may be built. Today it cannot be fairly weighed against any other known. There is no other that's comparable . . . In presenting it, General Motors Corporation feels that it is making an important outstanding contribution to American Industry.

Sold Under GMAC Plan

Big Brute, like all other products of the General Motors Corporation, is offered under the liberal General Motors Acceptance Corporation Plan of deferred payments—the lowest cost under which any motor car or truck can be financed on time payments.

A Wayne Oil Burner for only 10% Down Money-back Guarantee Year to Pay



Approved by New York City Bureau of Standards and Appeals



Here's Wayne's remarkable offer—

Install a Wayne Oil Burner now.

Pay only 10% down—balance in one year.

If at any time within the first 120 days of actual heating service the burner fails to perform the functions for which it is intended, we agree to remove the burner and refund your money.

In addition—FREE SERVICE—for one year—day or night.

You don't have to wait—you don't need to hesitate—a small down payment and you are freed from the drudgery of coal.

The Wayne Oil Burner is built complete by the Wayne Tank and Pump Company—an internationally known organization with 35 years' experience in the oil equipment industry.

You can't go wrong when you buy a Wayne. Either you get all the comfort, convenience, and unfailing service which a good oil burner should give—or you get your money back.

Come and see the Wayne Oil Burner—then you will understand why this better oil burner is so popular. Remember—the money back guarantee protects you.

Wayne also builds oil burners especially made for apartment house use.

Wayne
THE BETTER OIL BURNER

Anyone of the dealers listed below will be glad to give you a complete demonstration of the Wayne Oil Burner. We want you to feel free to call on them for any information without the slightest hesitancy. You will not be urged to buy.

Wayne Tank and Pump Company

1780 Broadway Circle 5075 New York City

OIL BURNER ENGINEERING CO., 5023 E. 177th St., N. Y. C. Westchester 9145

BEONX HTG. & PLEB. CO., 907 E. 134th St., N. Y. C. Deylan 3448

GEO. BERNHARD HTG. CO., Inc., 80 W. 40th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 4787

1907 Church Ave., Brooklyn, Westminister 9090.

H. HELLER ENGINEERING CO., 445 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn Triangle 5451

FRED A. BUSER, 1318 Taylor Ave., N. Y. C.

S. W. SHELDON, Pearl River, New York

FRED F. MERKEL, 131 S. 12th St., Newark Humboldt 4417

OIL APPLIANCES CO., 4486 Boulevard, Union City Union 1500

H. M. Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y. Louisiana 10151

Mail This Coupon—
to the dealer nearest you or direct
to the Wayne Tank & Pump
Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Mail This Coupon Now

Please send me a copy of your Standard literature—“Wayne The Better Oil Burner.” This involves no obligation on my part.

Name _____

Address _____

GMC

PRODUCTS OF
Yellow Truck & Coach Manufacturing
Company

Subsidiary of General Motors

GMC Big Brute, 5-ton Yellow Cabs
GMC Big Brute, 3½-ton Yellow Coaches
GMC 1½ and 2½-ton Trucks Yellow Light Delivery Trucks
GMC 4 to 15-ton Tractors Hertz Drivurself Cars

Big Brute

General Motors Truck Company

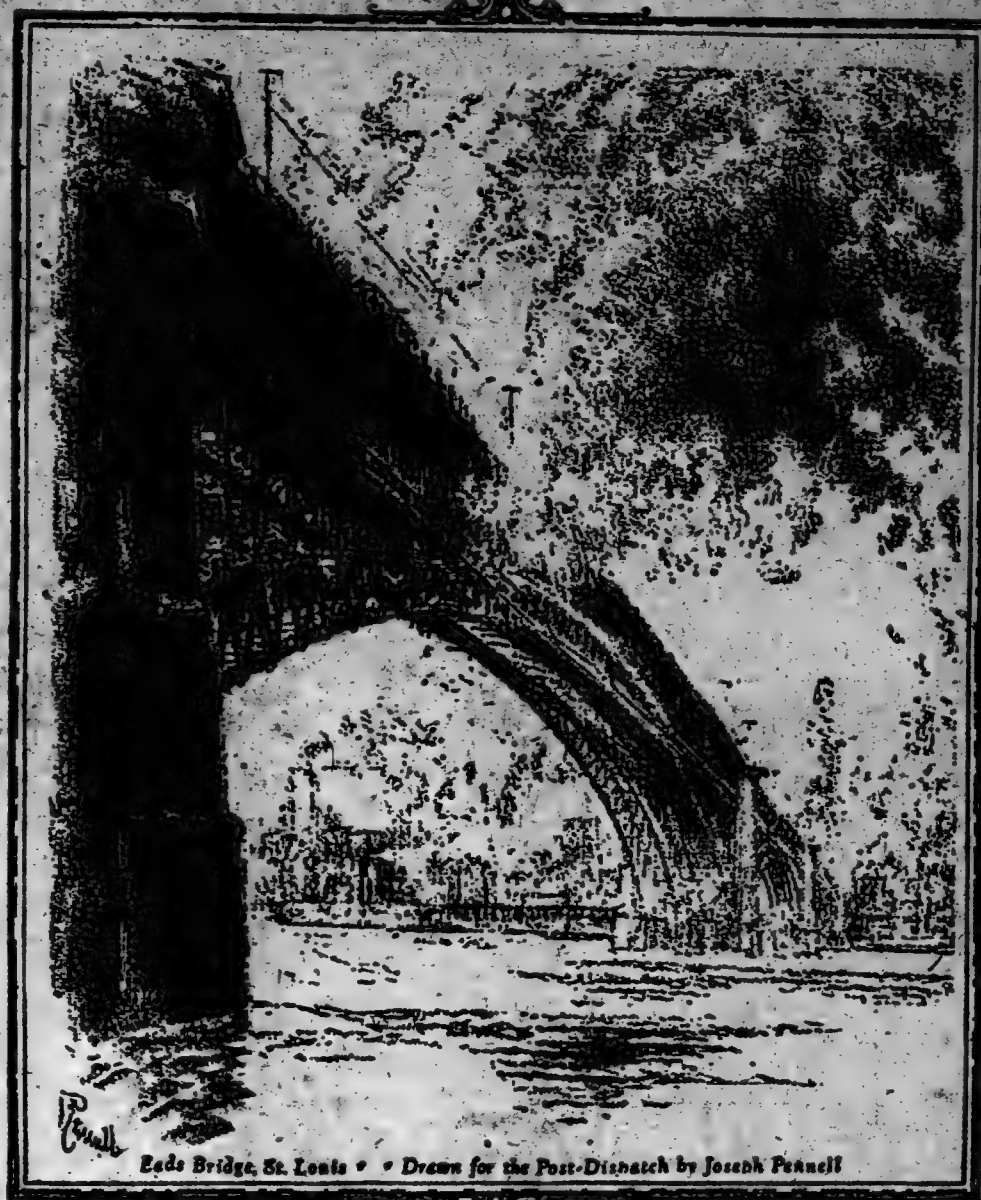
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891 East 149th St., New York City 620 De Graw St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 95 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

THIS IS THE FIRST CHAPTER IN THE STORY OF A NEWSPAPER

entitled to be ranked among the
great newspapers
of the country"

Herbert S. Hadley
CHANCELLOR WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Eads Bridge, St. Louis • Drawn for the Post-Dispatch by Joseph Pennell

Herbert S. Hadley—former Republican Governor of Missouri, Chancellor of Washington University, a national political and educational figure, who has known the Post-Dispatch throughout his public career, says:

"I have known and have read the St. Louis Post-Dispatch for over twenty years, and I have always felt that it was entitled to be ranked among the great newspapers of the country.

"True to the ideal of its great founder, it is concerned in something more than 'merely publishing news.' It has been and is an effective agency for the expression and moulding of public opinion. I have particularly admired its courageous aggressiveness in protecting public interests. I have not always agreed and do not agree now with all its editorial positions on public questions, but the force and definiteness of its advocacy and its fairness in being willing to give the other side command approval.

"Can we not feel something of renewed confidence in American democracy that the Post-Dispatch by such a policy has won its success and power?"

Herbert S. Hadley

THE true greatness of a newspaper lies not in fortune, but in usefulness. The press is the greatest instrument of public service, and publicity is our surest safeguard.

A newspaper should be respected in all walks of life for courage. It should be esteemed by all parties for fairness. This was the conception of newspaper making projected by Joseph Pulitzer, who in 1878 founded the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and it is by adherence to these principles the Post-Dispatch has become great.

There are many kinds of newspapers in the United States, but this kind alone enjoys the acclaim of thinking men. That the Post-Dispatch is such a newspaper is less credible out of our own mouth than the mouths of others.

In the series to follow, eminent Americans—men who know the press and its function—who know that eternal vigilance is indeed the price of liberty—tell what they think of this newspaper. The Post-Dispatch is independently Democratic; there appears on this page what an eminent Republican thinks of it.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

METHODISTS START WAR ON WADSWORTH

Will Seek an Independent Dry Candidate to Run for United States Senate.

ASSAIL "WET" CLERGYMEN

Conference Fights Move to Make "Uncle Sam a Bartender"—List of Local Opponents.

The placing of an independent candidate, one acceptable to the drys, in the field against United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. was advocated in a report on prohibition, read yesterday by Dr. L. P. Tucker and approved by the New York Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which met in the Washington Square Church.

The report scored both political parties in this State, declaring that the wet in the Democratic Party were in control of the Executive Mansion, and that the Republican wet were in command of the Legislature. It opposed "any attempt to have the Government control liquor, which would make of Uncle Sam a bartender," and advised Methodists not to vote on a referendum that was "needless, expensive, delicate and in the interests of the brewers."

The annual appointments to charges in the four districts were made public. They involved seventy-three changes in pastorates and the appointment of the Rev. W. H. Lofthouse as successor to the Rev. George A. McDonald as Superintendent of the Poughkeepsie District. Dr. McDonald is assigned to the Tremont Church here.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell in announcing the appointments said they had been made after the most careful consideration. The Rev. Lewis F. Christian of the Washington Square Church is transferred to the New York East Conference and will be pastor of the Fourth Avenue Church, Brooklyn. His place will be taken by the Rev. C. R. Ross of the Central Church of Yonkers.

Reading his report on prohibition, Dr. Tucker declared that the prohibition movement had shown enough vitality to live through the present attack and grow stronger on account of the attack.

Expect More From Congress.

"A wet minority in Congress has made a lot of noise, but the Volstead act has not been weakened and is not going to be," the report said. "After a week of debate a measure designed to cripple the work of the Federal agents was allowed to come to a vote in the House and polled seventeen votes. Congress has given the wet nothing and has given the drys a lot."

and it is going to give them a lot more before it adjourns.

"Prohibition has gained in Congress, and from judicial decisions and from administration efficiency, and has demonstrated its usefulness as a hygienic and economic force."

"A systematic campaign of vilification has been carried on. This has been participated in by unauthorized research committees of religious bodies, by high ecclesiastics who have hidden behind sacerdotal robes, and by officials of so-called church temperance societies. The antidote for the poison is a campaign of education carried on under the auspices of the mill-ions of Christian churches and through the agencies created by them."

"We recommend that our members, both lay and clerical, use all diligence to prevent any letting down in the teaching in the public schools of the effects of alcohol upon the human system; that temperance day in Sunday schools shall not be omitted, but rather shall be made more prominent than heretofore; that all diligence be used to counteract the lying propaganda of the organized wet interests, and that literature be distributed systematically and generously."

Against Federal Control.

"We object to any form of Government control, as it has always proven a failure and is proving worse than a failure in the Canadian Provinces. We would rather have the report of the unbiased Congressional Committee than the recommendation of the distinguished President of Columbia University as to America's best policy for the control of the drink evil."

The New York Legislature defaulted on the passage of a State enforcement code. The trouble with New York is that the wet end of both political parties is in control.

"We insist that this year a candidate for the governorship shall be nominated who can be trusted by the dry voters. We are unalterably opposed to the attitude taken by United States Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. toward the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act."

"If neither political party presents a candidate for United States Senator for whom believers in prohibition can vote, we recommend that an acceptable independent candidate should be nominated for United States Senator."

"We urge the immediate passage of an administration bill to reorganize the prohibition unit, and establish a Prohibition Bureau with a head so that responsibility can be located when things go wrong. We call upon Congress to give the prohibition enforcement force all possible and needed assistance."

John E. Andrus, Treasurer of the Conference Board of Trustees, in his report, said that ease of conscience and Christian living were to be preferred to great wealth. He has been Treasurer of the board for twenty-six years.

List of Appointments.

These appointments were announced by the Conference:

New York District.

THOUGH HOUSTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

Chelsea—C. F. Reiter.

Chelsea—Associate: C. V. Hogle.

Church of the Saviour—A. H. Wilson.

Park Avenue—P. C. Weyant.

St. Andrew's—J. Bennett.

St. James—P. W. Stacy.

St. Mark's—J. W. Robinson.

St. Mark's—J. A. Holden.

St. Stephen's—H. Carr.

Union—R. J. Harrison.

Washington Heights—J. E. Price.

Washington Square—J. H. Rose, associate.

Raina M. Houston.

West Side—J. W. Wagner.

Calvary—A. E. Beebe.

Centenary—J. E. Spencer.

Epworth—J. H. Andrews.

Fordham—G. F. Snyder.

Most Avenue—A. H. Vesilind.

Tremont—G. A. McDonald.

Woodlawn Heights—O. Warner.

Woodward—J. P. Garry.

Ardsley—J. Van Buren.

Bedford Hills—J. M. Farnham.

Buchanan and Beecroft—J. F. Cates.

Central—James Douglas.

Croton-on-Hudson—Frederick Withers.

Dobbs Ferry—R. H. Witten.

Goldens Bridge and Purdy—R. H. Nor-

throp.

Hartdale—J. E. Spencer.

Irvington and Eastview—G. E. Barber.

Lake Mahopac—J. W. Leadbeater.

North White Plains—J. V. Taylor.

Peekskill—G. A. Shahan.

Peekskill—First—C. C. Eason.

Peekskill—St. Paul's—A. G. Pearce.

Pleasantville—Central—J. A. Brimelow.

Pleasantville—First—G. E. Wright.

Pittsford—J. G. Smith.

Sarab Oak—G. L. Wilby.

Tarrytown—W. J. Vaughan.

Yonkers—J. Deniston.

Yonkers—Memorial—J. H. Lincoln.

Yonkers—Morseman—G. M. Stockdale.

OTHER PASTORATE CHANGES.

Bishop Announces Appointments at New York East Conference.

The appointments of the New York East Methodist Conference were read by Bishop Luther B. Wilson at the conclusion of the session in Brooklyn last night.

The following changes in the metropolitan area were announced:

District Superintendents—North Brooklyn: Dr. George R. Tompkins, to replace Dr. William L. Davidson.

South Brooklyn—Dr. H. H. Beatty, to succeed Dr. William H. Kild.

BROOKLYN NORTH DISTRICT.

Brooklyn—Andrews Church: W. H. Burgwin.

Bushwick Avenue—R. B. Ross, Simpson.

St. Craig.

Queens—Astoria: First: F. W. Potens.

Jamaica: A. B. Moss, R. A. Harney.

Manhasset: J. J. Foust, Whitehouse: J. W. Dean.

Long Island—Middle Island: Harold Whit-

taker, Cutchogue: William C. Miles.

Glen Cove: W. M. Neast, Greenvale: S. E. Lawson.

Hempstead: F. D. Torrey.

Huntington: H. W. Richards.

Port Washington: P. F. Corson.

Seatauket: C. E. Williams.

BROOKLYN SOUTH DISTRICT.

Brooklyn—Bay Ridge: A. A. Bouton.

Key Avenue: J. W. Johnston.

18th Street: Thomas Grenfell.

Fourth Avenue: J. E. Christian, Vandewater Park: E. F. Neumann Jr.

Westchester—New Rochelle: First: W. H. Kild, St. John's, G. E. Bishop; Rye: J. W. Morgan.

Connecticut—Bridgeport: Cannondale: J. W. Alsworth; Danbury: W. E. Schoonover.

Darien: H. M. Hancock; Long Hill: C. A. Padrick; Norwalk: East Avenue, C. S. Gray; Norwalk Church: M. F. Colver; Rowayton: W. G. Cowart; Springfield: S. E. Lewis; Stoney Brook: S. E. Harding; Stamford Church: Gordon L. Thompson.

WILL ROGERS GIVES \$2,500.

His Donation to Jewish Campaign Equals Proceeds of Concert.

The proceeds of the concert in which Will Rogers appeared as the star on Sunday night at Carnegie Hall amounted to \$2,500. Mr. Rogers sent a check for this amount yesterday as his contribution to the United Jewish Campaign of New York, of which William Fox is chairman.

Rogers was asked about his contribution as he was rushing for a train to do "one-night stands in the sticks," as he expressed it.

"Yes, sir," he said, a little modestly, "that was my contribution to the fund, but the funny thing was, they thought I was kidding and wouldn't take the check. They couldn't seem to see a comedian giving money away. But I assured them it was a perfectly good check, and they took it, so it looks like a joke on them. But I'm mighty glad to do what I can for the Jewish fund, and some night I'm going to play for the Irish. I make it a rule to play every Sunday night for charity, and that's what I did last night."

At the headquarters of the United Jewish Campaign at the Hotel Biltmore it was said that the contribution from Rogers was particularly gratifying and in "keeping with the big heart of the comedian," also that it set an example others might follow.

The campaign here is raising \$50,000 as part of a nation-wide drive for a \$150,000 chest to aid the Jews of Eastern Europe.

PRaises AMERICAN STAGE.

Roland Holt Speaks at the Book and Craft Luncheon.

A comparison of the American and English theatrical situations was made by Roland Holt at the Book and Craft luncheon at the Hotel Claridge yesterday. He spoke optimistically of the accomplishments of the American stage this season and named more than a dozen plays seen here during the last year to disprove the contention that the type of play now produced is of poor quality. He also told anecdotes of his experiences in play-hauling in England and of English humor.

The guests of honor were Fanny Headly Lea, the writer; Crichton Clark, attorney; Walter Pulitzer, Howard B. Spencer, Grant Mitchell, Kenneth Webb, Mrs. Marshall Darrach, Constance D'Arcy MacKay, Orrella Rosford, Petrona Benton and George Mead.

Third Kastel Trial Starts Today.

The third trial of Philip Kastel, known as "Dandy Phil," will begin this morning before Federal Judge Nebbett, who presided at the other two trials which resulted in disagreements.

United States Attorney Buckner announced that he would personally conduct this trial. Kastel was head of Dillon & Co., a brokerage concern which became bankrupt in September, 1922, with assets of \$1,300 and liabilities of \$374,861.35. It is alleged that Kastel took more than \$150,000 out of the firm and spent it along Broadway.

UPHOLDS JAMAICA BAY PLAN

Dock Department for Completing \$5,000,000 Hygienic Program.

The immediate completion of the entire Jamaica Bay development program, involving the expenditure of more than \$5,000,000, as authorized in the Hygienic administration, and new construction to cost the city \$2,000,000 was recommended in the report submitted to the Board of Estimate yesterday by the Department of Docks.

The board will hold a public hearing on this report on Monday, April 26, when civic and industrial organizations will attend to urge the adoption of the program.

Skating Club Gives Carnival.

The New York Skating Club gave a carnival last night at Iceland, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, which was attended by several hundred persons who took part in several historical pageants. Some of those present were Irving T. Brokaw, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hartsorn, Mrs. A. D. Brooks, Dr. J. W. Decker, Henry Tower, Russell Doubleday, Nelson Riglow and Miss Gertrude Meredith.

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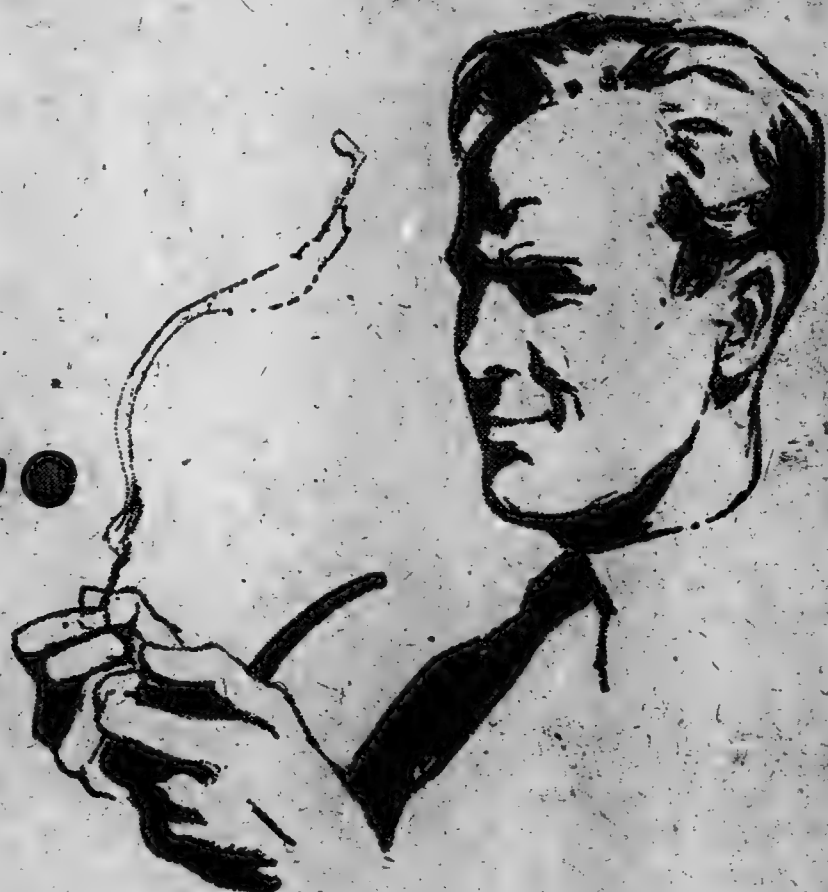
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Booklets on Request

THE MORRIS PLAN

P.A.
is
pippin pipe
tobacco



THOSE fellows who get so much fun out of a pipe—don't envy them . . . emulate them! Get yourself a jimmy-pipe and a tidy red tin of Prince Albert. That's what they did, and look at them. Wearing smiles a mile wide. Puffing away on good old P. A. and happy as ducks in their first rain-storm.

There's no trick about it . . . no deep, dark secret. P. A. is pippin pipe tobacco, made for pleasure and lots of it. Prince Albert is mellow as moonlight on a silent summer sea. Fragrant as a breeze that filters through apple-blossoms. Cool and sweet in a way that spells comfort to a pipe-smoker.

Not the least of P. A.'s virtues is the kindly way it treats a fellow's tongue. The Prince Albert process cut out bite and parch years ago, thereby opening the gates to smoke-peace for millions of men. No matter how hard you smoke P. A., there is no protest from your tongue or throat.

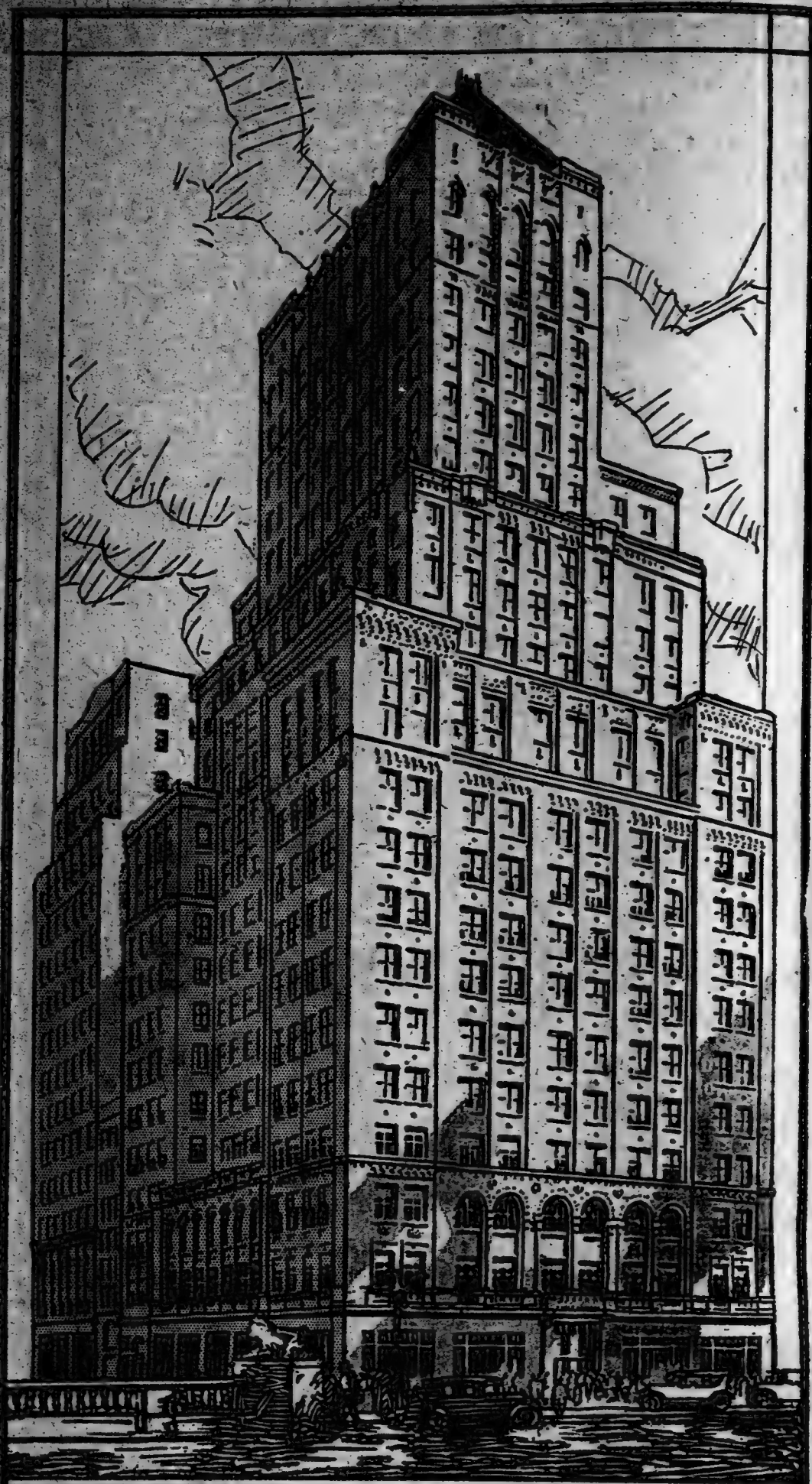
To make sure that you are not missing the full enjoyment of your pipe, go to the nearest tobacco shop and tell the man you want a tidy red tin of Prince Albert. He knows of hundreds of men that have found the enjoyment that's waiting for you. There's a revelation coming to you with a pipe—and P. A.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tin, red tin, pound and half-pound tin tins, and in every glass humidor with a change-mistreater top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY BUILDING overlooking the Library and Bryant Park at Fifth Avenue and 41st Street.

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A STONE'S throw from the busiest corner in the world, a model of office building construction, and a marvel of the set-back design which is America's outstanding architectural achievement, this 24-story masterpiece reveals in all its details the sound judgment of the owner, architect and builder. The same judgment selected Pennsylvania Pre-tested Cement for the construction.

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Electric refrigeration is one of the country's fastest growing industries and offers large financial rewards. Sales for 1926 are conservatively estimated as five times greater than in 1925.

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For details and an appointment write
P 375 Times

RIFF PEACE TERMS DRAFTED AT PARIS

Abd-el-Krim Will Be Offered
Refuge in France and His
Tribes Must Disarm.

SPANISH ENVOYS IN ACCORD

Briand and Painleve Instruct the
Delegates Who Leave Today for
Paris in Morocco.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 12.—General Simon, head of the French peace delegation for the discussion of terms with the Rifians, left Paris this evening for Oujda and will be followed tomorrow by the rest of the mission and the Spanish delegates, who are going by way of Madrid.

Before General Simon's departure, a final consultation was held by Premier Briand and the Government at the Quai d'Orsay, after which it was announced that there was full agreement between the Spaniards and the French.

At this meeting the Spanish delegation insisted strongly that the best assurance of peace would be the disarmament of the Rifians. It is a well-known feature of the situation that the main supply of arms for the Rifians has been obtained by purchase in the past from the Spaniards and by purchase from the French before the latter entered the Moroccan war. Further insistence was laid today on the fact that these negotiations were not with the Rif as a political entity but with the tribes and Caids of the Rif district separately, who will receive certain compensation for their abandonment of arms by having their depleted flocks and herds made up to them.

An agreement was also reached on the extent of measures of precaution which must be taken before any cessation of hostilities will be observed by the French, their "d" "e" fully determined not to halt in any way the preparation for a new offensive in case of the rupture of these negotiations.

Peace Terms of the Two Powers.

PARIS, April 12 (AP).—What is practically an armistice along the Rif front according to the latest news from Morocco, gives strength to the hope of peace as the delegates representing France, Spain and the tribesmen are moving toward Oujda to open negotiations.

Premier Briand, M. Painleve, the War Minister, and M. Steeg, President of the Council, had another conference on the subject this morning and decided upon final instructions to the French delegation, which may be summarized as follows:

Abd-el-Krim must leave the Rif, at least for a certain time. The rebellious tribes must be disarmed, and prisoners must be exchanged at once.

On these terms the French and Spaniards will offer the tribes separately such economic and financial advantages as will make peace far more attractive than any possibilities of booty from continuation of the war.

The question of autonomy for the Rif has dropped out of sight. In its place is a proposal to guarantee each tribe its autonomy under the authority of the Sultan and under the control of Spain.

Apprehension was expressed in political circles when the conditions were announced, however, on the theory that Abd-el-Krim would accept it only if absolutely down and out.

The powers are ready to provide a comfortable residence for him, and a villa in France, with sufficient capital for his upkeep, may be offered to him. The Main reports that he may also be offered a handsome indemnity to leave the Rif.

NEW YORKER LOST AT SEA.

James B. Walsh Falls Overboard
From the Liner Volendam.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—When the liner Volendam arrived at Plymouth today it was stated that James B. Walsh, a New York merchant, was lost overboard during the voyage.

The city directory and telephone directories list only one James B. Walsh, an engineer, living at 2,185 Grand Concourse. He is not the man who sailed on the Volendam. Representatives of the Holland America Line said last night they had no information regarding Mr. Walsh.



"Annesley" for Spring Wear

The elaborate detail in women's wear for spring is also apparent in the "Annesley."

This Pump is one of the most comfortable of the season. And yet it is also one of the most comfortable, thanks to the invisible Dr. Reed's Cushion Sole of soft lamb's wool and cork.

"Annesley's" low price is another of its attractive features.

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CUSHION SHOES

Sold only at
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TRIPOLITAN TOWNS CHEER MUSSOLINI

He Visits Excavation of Roman
City of Sabratha—Sees Wild
Derivish Dance.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TRIPOLI, April 12.—Retracing the route the Roman conquerors' chariots passed 2,000 years ago, Premier Mussolini today inspected the ruins of the ancient Roman city of Sabratha, seventy-five kilometers up the coast from Tripoli.

Once one of the most beautiful cities of antiquity and built by Septimius Africanus in the first century of the Christian era, Sabratha lay for hundreds of years covered by shifting sands.

Its excavation, begun two years ago, is part of the Government's plan to redeem as far as possible all the landmarks of old Rome.

Escorted by a rapidly galloping detachment of red-robed Arabian cavalry, the Premier's automobile caravan reached Sabratha at noon and found a large part of the city uncovered. Followed by detectives, photographers and newspaper men, Mussolini strode vigorously through a forum of paved mosaic filled with white marble pillars to a statue of Jupiter, almost perfectly preserved.

He stood long, seemingly impressed by the face of the god who to the Romans typified power and supremacy.

Clicks of the movie cameras mingled with the soft sound of the waves of the Mediterranean just down the incline. The Premier inspected the theatre whose arena is almost as large as that of the Coliseum at Rome.

All day long the trip through the possessions continued the standard of the spectacular not by Sunday's ceremonies in Tripoli. Relays of Arab cavalry mounted on the swiftest horses raced alongside the car a large part of the way. Every down gave a conqueror's welcome, the streets were lined with white-robed figures, arms raised in the Fascist salute, voices rose and fell in cadence, "rai, rai, rai, Mussolini."

Although here and there the chiefs could be seen ordering more cheers it was evident that a certain amount of the demonstration was genuine. However, I saw no signs of suppressed ill will.

He proceeded westward among the more demonstrative Bedouins many faces openly showed pleasure and enthusiasm.

The Premier was treated to some of the desert's most savage rites. The air was filled with the throbs of tom-toms as he entered Zavia. In the square in the centre of the town a mass of derivishes was swinging in a wild "Maddance" their long, black hair tossing, their bodies swinging from side to side, while an old Arab hammered an instrument resembling an ice pick into the abdomen of one dancer after another. The instrument penetrated nearly to the hilt, the dancer yielding and continuing his gyrations with the dagger dancing in the hole in his flesh.

At Zaurid the objective of the journey, a thousand mounted Bedouins, cradling their rifles and streaming robes behind them, charged across the

field before the Premier presenting a stirring spectacle of wild beauty. Thereupon, the chief presented to Mussolini an Arabian horse. Mussolini thanked him briefly for both his loyalty and the horse. The latter he will take to Rome.

On the return trip of the train all the station platforms were lined with natives. Tripoli is bright tonight with multicolored electric lights and the streets are thronged. Mussolini is cheered everywhere. Tonight's program includes more Arab "phantasies" and probably fireworks.

OFFERS TO DROP CASE AGAINST PHYSICIAN, 93

Broome County District Attorney,
However, Wants Those Involved
in Arrest Not Held Liable.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 12.—Charles E. Cook, attorney for Dr. Edwin Fye T. nee Owsley Oshadeston, nonagenarian Crimean war veteran charged by the Binghamton, N. Y., authorities with horse stealing and jail breaking in 1881, announced today that District Attorney U. C. Lyons of Broome County, N. Y., had telephoned him making an offer to quash the indictments if the aged physician would sign papers releasing Deputy Sheriff Foster Black and all other Binghamton and Broome County law officers involved in the arrest of liability.

Mr. Cook and Dr. Oshadeston conferred today on the advisability of entering suit against the nine-one-year-old Deputy Sheriff who arrested the doctor here. Mr. Cook said that an announcement regarding the suit and the offer of District Attorney Lyons would be made tomorrow.

Dr. Oshadeston denied today a story from Mount Carmel, Pa., that he might be the "John Klinger of Klingerburg, Pa." who twelve years ago rented a horse from a liveryman there and disappeared. The horse was found at Shamokin three days later.

"I've never been in Mount Carmel or Shamokin or Binghamton," Dr. Oshadeston said when told of the story.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 12 (AP).—District Attorney Urbane C. Lyons of Broome County admitted today that he had made overtures to Charles E. Cook of Asbury Park, N. J., to drop all charges against the latter's client, Dr. Edwin F. T. Oshadeston, upon the condition that Broome County should not be held liable for the arrest.

Mr. Lyons said he had investigated the case and was satisfied that Dr. Oshadeston was the man wanted here, but doubted if Broome County would be successful in getting Oshadeston out of New Jersey. "It would cost more than it is worth to prosecute and would not particularly satisfy the ends of justice owing to the age of the crime."

Minnesota Governor Asks Re-election

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12 (AP).—Governor Theodore Christianson filed today for the Republican renomination as Governor of Minnesota.

MICHAEL HALLANAN'S WILL

"Greenwich Village Blacksmith"
Leaves Estate to Children.

The will of Michael Hallanan, known as the Greenwich Village Blacksmith, and the Father of Sheridan Square, was filed yesterday. It disposes of the bulk of his estate to his children. Mr. Hallanan, who was one of the largest property owners in the Sheridan Square section, died after a long illness on April 4. The value of his estate was not disclosed. Specific bequests in the will amount to about \$100,000.

Mrs. Annie Hamilton, a daughter, of 4 Sheridan Square, inherits bequests valued at \$50,000, while another daughter, Mrs. Mary Brady of 43 Barrow Street, gets \$20,000. Mrs. Alice Koch, a daughter, of 149 West Tenth Street, receives a similar bequest, and George H. Hallanan, a son, of 72 Grove Street, is named the residuary legatee. A bequest of \$1,000 is made to the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Sixth Avenue and Washington Place.

The will directs the executors and trustees to pay 75 per cent. of the net annual income from the Hallanan Building, and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 Sheridan Square and No. 4 Barrow Street, to reduce the mortgage now held by the Greenwich Bank and the Title Guaranty and Trust Company. These properties are owned by the Rumson Realty Corporation, which was owned by Mr. Hallanan.



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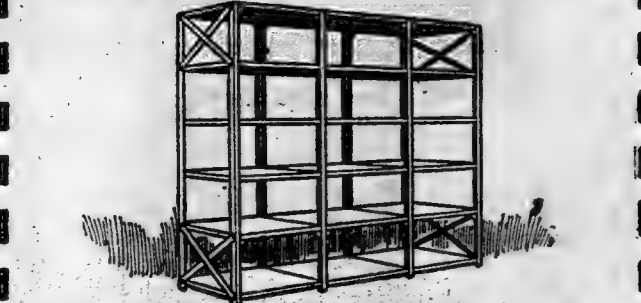
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INC.**
119th Street and Fifth Avenue.
HEWITT'S HUDSON-ESSEX CO. INC.
1221 St. Nicholas Avenue, at 171st St.
HUNT HUDSON-ESSEX CO. INC.
Broadway, at 53d Street.
LEUNAS MOTOR SALES CORP.
211 East 118th Street.
FRED PETERSON,
625 West 54th Street.
RIVERSIDE MOTOR SALES,
126th Street and Harlem River.
L. SCHNEIDERMAN,
1122 First Avenue and 64th St.
BRONX
BOULEVARD HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
INC.
222 West 242nd Street.
CESTONA HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
INC.
1240 Broadway.
DAVIS HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
INC.
234 East Tremont Avenue.
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Fordham Road, at Third Avenue.

MORE THAN EVER THE WORLD'S GREATEST VALUES

WAR OF BIDS FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

Senator Densen (R.) of Illinois, Chairman, said:

"We hope to get Mr. Ford, the Aluminum, Harvester and Electric Power Companies bidding against each other. If we do, the American people will get the best possible benefits from their great property."

April 1926, when bids must be in, April 25th, when lease will be let to successful bidder.

The granting of lease means immediate operation and tremendous increase of population, presenting a remarkable opportunity for Real Estate Investment.

Let us send you Free Wonderful 250-Page Illustrated Book Entitled "The Facts About MUSCLE SHOALS"

You will be interested in the big money making possibilities in Muscle Shoals Real Estate. Only a few hundred dollars is required. Muscle Shoals is destined to become one of the greatest industrial centers of America. U. S. Government has invested over \$185,000,000 in factories and huge power dams which are completed providing unlimited cheap electric power. There are vast quantities of raw materials, cheap R. R. and water transportation. The facts about Muscle Shoals contained in this Book will convince you of the tremendous opportunity for investment in Muscle Shoals. Send for your copy today. It is FREE.

SEE
The Motion Picture
OF
MUSCLE SHOALS
with Lecture
Friday Evening at 8 o'clock
Write for FREE Tickets

Richard B. Allen Land Co.
Established 1910
1431 Broadway, New York City
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All important news articles published in The New York Times are consistently listed in The New York Times Index, which appears four times a year, bound in gray cloth. \$2 a volume; \$5 a year—Adv.

ROCKEFELLER FUND \$199,031,338 IN 1924

Foundation Reports \$7,288,822
Expended in That Year and
\$8,191,008 Income.

\$1,146,297 WENT TO CHINA

\$1,676,495 Used to Fight Three
Diseases, Hookworm, Malaria
and Yellow Fever.

The annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation for the year ended December 31, 1924, released for publication yesterday, shows little changes in the volume and value of its investments, compared with 1923. Several individual items, however, show interesting changes, due to conditions in the petroleum industry. The aggregate value of all investments shows a slight loss compared with 1923.

Total assets of the Foundation, which are chiefly the gifts of John D. Rockefeller, were valued at \$199,031,338 at the close of 1924. Total income for 1924 aggregated \$8,191,008, and expenditures \$7,288,822. The Foundation reported a balance of \$7,007,187 on hand as of December 31, 1924, against \$6,704,503 reported at the close of 1923.

The report shows that \$1,676,495 was spent in 1924 for checking hookworm, malaria and yellow fever. The sum of \$42,862 was spent for checking tuberculosis in France; \$405,878 was spent for public health education; \$189,468 for miscellaneous purposes, and \$221,631 for administration purposes.

A total of \$1,146,297 was spent in China to construct new buildings and to carry on the work of the Foundation there. The report also shows that \$2,045,296 was spent for medical education, \$910,730 to carry on various studies and to further the welfare of the public, and \$425,000 for hygiene and public health.

The financial statements show that the total investments at the close of 1924 were carried at \$102,423,241 on the books of the Foundation, of which \$49,051,020 was in bonds and \$113,372,

322 in Standard Oil, railroad and miscellaneous securities. At the close of 1923, the value of investments totaled \$104,512,188 of which \$48,111,245 was in the form of bonds and \$116,512,193 in stocks. The value at which these securities are carried is fixed by the trustees of the Foundation, and are, in some instances, far wide of the current market value. In most instances the securities are carried below the market value.

The largest individual investment of the Foundation is in the common stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. At the close of 1924 a total of 919,500 shares of this stock was carried on the books at \$36.47 a share, or an aggregate of \$33,538,702. At present, this stock has a market value of \$37,925,375.

The following table gives a complete list of the holdings of Standard Oil securities at the close of 1924 and 1923, together with the price at which these securities were carried, per share:

	1924	1923
Anglo-Amer.	366,517 \$23.16	366,517 \$23.16
Buckeye Pipe	49,900 35	49,900 35
Crescent Pipe	1,000 35	1,000 35
Cummins Pipe	1,000 40.66	1,000 40.66
Galena Pipe	12,357 12.357	12,357 12.357
Do. of	1,133 123.7	1,133 123.7
Indiana Pipe	24,845 105.11	24,845 105.11
Mutual Oil	200,000 2.80	200,000 2.80
N. Y. Transit	12,357 12.357	12,357 12.357
N. Y. Transit	12,357 12.357	12,357 12.357
North Pipe	1,000 40.66	1,000 40.66
Solar Refin.	9,076 22.50	9,076 22.50
Southern Pipe	24,845 125	24,845 125
West Pipe	8,000 125	8,000 125
S. O. Indiana	400,750 43.35	400,750 43.35
S. O. Indiana	400,750 43.35	400,750 43.35
S. O. New Jer.	919,500 36.47	919,500 36.47
S. O. New Jer.	919,500 36.47	919,500 36.47
S. O. Ohio	33,012 102	33,012 102
Do. of	17,088 102	17,088 102
Union Tank	36,000 44.81	36,000 44.81

The 200,000 shares of Mutual Oil held at the close of 1924 was received in exchange for stock of the Continental Oil Company, held in 1923. The Mutual Oil stock has since been exchanged for stock of the Continental Oil Company, the latter name having been reassumed during the past year.

The stock of the Galena Signal Oil Company, carried at \$107.69 a share in the above table, or an aggregate of \$3,418,790 at the close of 1924, has depreciated substantially since that time. At present this stock has a market value of \$380,000, or \$3,038,000 less than carried on the books in the latest report. On the other hand, the Standard Oil of Indiana stock, valued at approximately \$19,900,000 at the close of 1924, is worth \$23,567,000 in the open market today, and the Consolidated Gas stock, valued at \$2,423,000 is now worth \$3,600,000.

There Is an Old Wooden House at Hawthorne

Thirty miles from New York, among Westchester Hills, and we are raising the money to build a proper fireproof home

FOR OUR 50 PENNILESS CANCER PATIENTS

Now at this address.

On Hand in Fund, \$154,847.57 Needed, \$150,000.00
These sick are in constant danger. Will you help build the new home?

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.,
Treasurer.
THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER
Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

There is an Opportunity With a Manufacturer of a Nation- ally Advertised Product,

in the vicinity of Philadelphia, for a man between the ages of 28 and 37, with a broad education and with experience in accounting and finance.

For the right man this position will eventually lead to that of Treasurer.

Apply giving qualification and send copy of recent photograph.

Box Z 2348 Times Annex.



"Yes,
a different flavor"

Of over 200 brands on the market, Lucky Strikes are the only cigarettes offering this added enjoyment—45 minutes of toasting develops the hidden flavors of the world's finest tobaccos.

because it's toasted

that's why "Luckies" taste so good

Here are the Answers to Your Questions About Latex-treated Web Cord

Q—What is Latex-treated Web Cord?

A—Web Cord is the special cord structure developed by this Company for Royal Cords and other United States Tires.

Q—How does Latex-treated Web Cord differ from the cord structure used in other makes of tires?

A—Each individual cord from which Web Cord is made is latex-treated by immersing the cords in a latex bath. The cords are then laid side by side and when the liquid dries they become webbed together by pure, natural rubber.

Q—Don't other manufacturers treat their cords?

A—Some do, but not in latex.

Q—How do those who do not treat in latex, surround their cords with rubber?

A—1. By a process called frictioning. The cords are passed between heated rollers and the rubber is squeezed down into and around the cords. 2. By treating cords in a chemical solution of rubber.

Q—What is the object of treating cords with latex?

A—All tire cords must be impregnated with rubber. Using latex impregnates the cords with rubber, without using chemicals.

Q—Why don't other manufacturers use the Latex Process?

A—The Latex Process was developed, patented and is owned by the United States Rubber Company.

Q—What are the advantages of Latex-treated Web Cord?

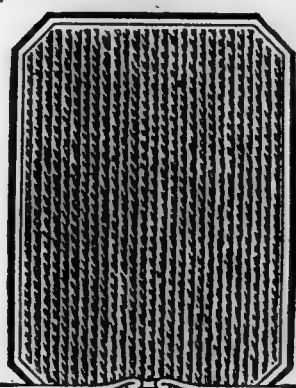
A—Greater flexibility, strength and longer life in cord fabric. The Latex Process surrounds and protects each cord with rubber and webs it to its neighboring cords with a flexible rubber coating. This does away with the necessity for cross tie-threads.

United States Rubber Company

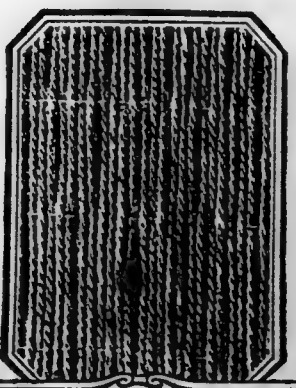
Trade Mark



Latex, the milky-white liquid that flows from the bark of a rubber tree, when it is tapped, is the source of all rubber. The United States Rubber Company ships latex from its rubber plantations in the Far East to its tire factories. Special machinery treats tire cords in a latex bath and lays them side by side, producing Web Cord. See below.



A—Latex-treated Web Cord. Note how each cord lies smooth and parallel and absence of cross tie-threads.



B—The old-style cord structure with cross tie-threads and uneven position of cords. Compare with above.

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON

PUSSYFOOT JOHNSON

says: "I had to

LIE! BRIBE! DRINK!

to put over

PROHIBITION"

Read His Own Statement in the MAY

Hearst's International
combined with
Cosmopolitan

Out Today!

MISS SHAFF BRIDE AT AMBASSADOR

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Shaff Married to Reginald Reichman.

MRS. NEWCOMBE WEDS

Her Marriage to Charles W. Johnston In St. John's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn—Other Nuptials.

The marriage of Miss Agatha Shaff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Shaff of 1,050 Park Avenue, to Reginald Reichman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Reichman of 15 East Fifty-eighth Street, took place last night in the Italian Garden of the Ambassador. The Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass performed the ceremony.

Miss Marian Shaff, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Herbert Reichman, an uncle of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Mortimer Rodgers, William Morris, Richard Kraker, Roman Greil and Howard and Alfred Saperstein. The ceremony was followed by a reception and dinner.

Mr. Reichman and his bride will go to Bermuda on their wedding trip. They will live in New York.

Johnston—Newcombe.

Mrs. Jeannette Elliott Newcombe, widow of Arthur R. Newcombe, was married to Charles Worth Johnston of Charlotte, N. C., yesterday afternoon in St. John's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. T. Bond Holland, the rector of the church, in the presence of the immediate members of the two families. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wentworth Peirce, 22 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Elliott. Mr. Johnston is a partner of the Johnston Mills in Charlotte, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston will sail tomorrow on the Aquitania for their wedding trip abroad. They will live in Charlotte, N. C.

Albany Couple Marry in Paris.

Special to The New York Times. ALBANY, N. Y., April 12.—The wedding of Samuel Mendelson and Mrs. Ruth Heasberg Samuels, both of Albany, took place today in Paris. Mr. Mendelson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mendelson of Albany and New York, and Mrs. Mendelson is a daughter of Mr. Albert Heasberg. The ceremony was performed in the California Hotel, Paris, and was witnessed by several friends of the couple, who also attended the wedding breakfast. Among those in the party were Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Rosenstock of Albany, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levi of Schenectady, Mr. and Mrs. William Kaufman and Miss Adele Kaufman of New York.

Mr. Mendelson will make a tour through Germany, Holland and England and will sail for New York May 8. Mr. and Mrs. Mendelson will live in Albany.

Very fine single rooms are available at \$23, \$25 and \$27. Splendid double rooms from \$32. ALL RATES SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER ON YEARLY LEASE.

Management BING & BING, INC.

RATES Transient (with bath)

Single.....\$3.50 to \$5 per day

Double.....\$6 and \$8 per day

Semi-permanent

En suite rates range from—

2 single rooms...\$46 per wk.

1 single & 1 double...\$55 per wk.

2 double rooms...\$68 per wk.

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SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. R. Thornton Wilson are expected to arrive from Europe early next week.

Mrs. Schuyler Nelson Warren, of 12 West Fifty-third Street, has invited some of her friends for next Sunday afternoon to hear Thomas Mott Osborn deliver an address on "Crime Waves and Criminals."

Mrs. George A. Dixon Jr. and her young daughter, who have been here for a visit with Dr. George A. Dixon at 15 West Forty-ninth Street, will sail on April 20 for their home in Paris to join Mr. Dixon, who is associated with a branch of the National City Bank. Dr. Dixon will accompany them, to remain until the end of June, when he will go to By-the-Way, his place in Southampton, N. Y.

Arthur Iselin and W. O'Donnell Iselin will sail tomorrow on the Aquitania.

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Mrs. Frank S. Voss of 280 Park Avenue gave a luncheon yesterday at the Plaza for Mrs. Eugene McK. Froment. Mrs. William Keyes and Mrs. Arthur Graham.

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Dr. and Mrs. James Gilmore Kerley of 10 East Eighty-first Street will give a luncheon followed by a theatre party and supper at the Embassy Club on Thursday for Miss George Panahave Fols and George Dwight of Boston, who are to be married on April 24 in the church of St. Thomas's Church.

Dr. and Mrs. Kerley will leave on Friday for Dallas, Texas, to attend the meeting of the American Medical Association.

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Miss Janet H. Robb, daughter of Mrs. Thayer, who has been abroad all Winter, returned yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam.

Lady Thornton and her daughter, Miss Thornton of Montreal, are at the St. Regis; also Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lee Hagdon of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Charles P. Williams of Newport, R. I.

Miss Kathryn King Bache, who is now in the Coast Guard at 814 Fifth Avenue, will give a luncheon yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for Mrs. Beverly Bogert and Mrs. T. Markoe Robertson.

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Westchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Foote and Miss Valeria Foote of Rye are in Pinehurst, N. C., where they are playing the Little Theatre group of Scarsdale, will present "The String of the Samian," a Japanese tragedy, tomorrow evening at the Westchester Women's Club. The cast will include Helen Schwab, Henry V. Leonard, Caleb Tucker, Briggs Malcom Curry and Miss Van Bort. Laura Adair will direct the performance.

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner gave a program of monologues last evening at the Dyckman Hall, Scarsdale, in aid of St. James's Church. The patronesses were Mrs. F. O. Ayres, Chairman; Mrs. F. J. Agate, Miss E. E. Crane, Mrs. H. J. Agate, Mrs. Allan Davies, Mrs. Henry Dodge, Mrs. Muscoe Garrett, Mrs. Donald Hills, Mrs. Caleb Syrett, Mrs. Guy Forbes, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. George Kenney, Mrs. F. B. Nairne, Mrs. C. A. Scully, Mrs. Charles S. Siler, Mrs. Herbert Shonk, Mr. J. B. Upjohn, Mrs. Oscar Williams and Mrs. Philip Russell.

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Mrs. E. H. Kingsland of Pelham Manor has returned from Columbus, Ga., and is staying temporarily in New York.

Mrs. Frederick W. Ingalls and daughter, Miss Adele Ingalls, of Palmetto, Fla., where they spent two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace D. Strack of Pelham Manor have returned from White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Alfred C. Ewert of Pelham Heights has returned from a four months' trip through the South.

Mrs. Douglas H. Cooke, President of the New Rochelle Garden Club, presided at a luncheon given yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for Mrs. John W. Paris of Flushing, President of the New York State Federated Garden Clubs; Mrs. Louise B. Wilder, honorary member of the local club and author of garden books, and the following presidents: Mrs. Louise Parker Schwab, Riverdale Garden Club; Mrs. Hugh P. Baker, Dobbs Ferry Club; Mrs. C. Helme Strater, Rye Garden Club; Mrs. Jesse F. Duryea, Garden Section of Bronxville Women's Club; Mrs. Gardner, Bronxville; Mrs. Cyrus F. Tibbels, Ramapo Valley Garden Club; Mrs. John W. Paris, Flushing Garden Club; Mrs. Clarence L. Smith, Wayside Garden Club, Scarsdale; Mrs. E. A. Ackland, Pelham Manor Garden Club; and Mrs. John E. Speller, White Plains Garden Club.

Others were Miss Jennie Salisbury, Second Vice President, Nyack Garden Club; Mrs. Harry Holden, officer of Mamaroneck Garden Club; and Mrs. Frederick W. Elrich, Mount Vernon Garden Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Humphrey of New Rochelle and children have returned from Florida, where they spent the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome Sheffield of New Rochelle have returned from three months' travel in Europe. Mr. Sheffield is now in Princeton University to resume his studies.

Mr. Frederick Koch and sons have returned to their home in Mamaroneck from Asbury Park, N. J.

Long Island.

Miss Kathie Scofield of Hempstead gave a dinner party on Saturday evening at her home.

Mrs. Eugene Hawkins of Rockville Centre has returned from Southern Pines, N. C.

Robert Boggs of Rockville Centre has returned to Cornell University after spending the vacation at home.

Mrs. Harrison Wright of Rockville Centre has returned from a visit to her father in Florida.

Miss Ethel Kloborg of Rockville Centre has resumed her studies at Sargent School, Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Lewis C. Abrams of Rockville Centre will give a luncheon and bridge at her home this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. DeFere and Paul C. DeFere Jr. of Bay Shore are spending a few days in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wallace D. Strack of Pelham Manor have returned from White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. Alfred C. Ewert of Pelham Heights has returned from a four months' trip through the South.

Mrs. Douglas H. Cooke, President of the New Rochelle Garden Club, presided at a luncheon given yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton for Mrs. John W. Paris of Flushing, President of the New York State Federated Garden Clubs; Mrs. Louise B. Wilder, honorary member of the local club and author of garden books, and the following presidents: Mrs. Louise Parker Schwab, Riverdale Garden Club; Mrs. Hugh P. Baker, Dobbs Ferry Club; Mrs. C. Helme Strater, Rye Garden Club; Mrs. Jesse F. Duryea, Garden Section of Bronxville Women's Club; Mrs. Gardner, Bronxville; Mrs. Cyrus F. Tibbels, Ramapo Valley Garden Club; Mrs. John W. Paris, Flushing Garden Club; Mrs. Clarence L. Smith, Wayside Garden Club, Scarsdale; Mrs. E. A. Ackland, Pelham Manor Garden Club; and Mrs. John E. Speller, White Plains Garden Club.

Others were Miss Jennie Salisbury, Second Vice President, Nyack Garden Club; Mrs. Harry Holden, officer of Mamaroneck Garden Club; and Mrs. Frederick W. Elrich, Mount Vernon Garden Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Humphrey of New Rochelle and children have returned from Florida, where they spent the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jerome Sheffield of New Rochelle have returned from three months' travel in Europe. Mr. Sheffield is now in Princeton University to resume his studies.

Mr. Frederick Koch and sons have returned to their home in Mamaroneck from Asbury Park, N. J.

Long Island.

Miss Kathie Scofield of Hempstead gave a dinner party on Saturday evening at her home.

Mrs. Eugene Hawkins of Rockville Centre has returned from Southern Pines, N. C.

Robert Boggs of Rockville Centre has returned to Cornell University after spending the vacation at home.

Mrs. Harrison Wright of Rockville Centre has returned from a visit to her father in Florida.

Miss Ethel Kloborg of Rockville Centre has resumed her studies at Sargent School, Cambridge, Mass.

Mrs. Lewis C. Abrams of Rockville Centre will give a luncheon and bridge at her home this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. DeFere and Paul C. DeFere Jr. of Bay Shore are spending a few days in New York at the Waldorf-Astoria.

PRUDENCE PONSONBY WEDS HUGH TEVIS

Daughter of Late British Captain a Bride in St. Peter's Church, London.

CIVIL CEREMONY REPORTED

Friends Tell of Marriage at Palm Beach Last January—Bridegroom Is American Sportsman.

LONDON, April 13 (A.P.).—Hugh Tevis, son of the late Hugh Tevis of San Francisco, and Miss Prudence Ponsonby, daughter of the late Captain William Ponsonby of a distinguished English family, were married today in St. Peter's Church in Euston Square.

Friends of the young couple now state that they had previously been married by a civil ceremony at Palm Beach last January, merely announcing their engagement from there, and had eloped away late on their honeymoon with a chaplain.

The engagement of Miss Ponsonby and Mr. Tevis was announced in January when they were both at Palm Beach. Miss Ponsonby is a cousin of Sir Frederick Ponsonby, Controller of the King's household, and of Arthur Ponsonby, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Ramsey MacDonald. Another cousin is Lieut. Commander Alan Hillgarth-Evans, who spent part of the Winter at Palm Beach.

BRILL BROTHERS

BRILL BROTHERS

CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

**Both Fail to Gain Fall in One Hour
of Grappling in Semi-Final—
Masetti Tosses Kaplan.**

Hana Steinke of Germany scored one of the most surprising wrestling victories of the season in the main bout of the program at the Seventy-first

Zbyszko to the mat when his own defeat seemed imminent. Steins won with a roll and half nelson after 1 hour 2 minutes and 45 seconds of grappling that entertained a crowd of

Jim London, described from his ring as the Greek Apollo, wrestled to a draw with Charles Hanson, Minnesota Swide, in the semi-final bout scheduled for one hour. Frank Judson, former Harvard wrestling coach and originally billed to face London, could not appear due to illness. London, 194, and Hanson, 197, were exhibition matches and put up a show for the fans. London took holds and head locks, all figured in the grappling at one time or another but neither man could gain a decisive advantage. Hanson received a cut over his right eye. Although Steinkamp, 192, pounds, he was severely punished throughout the bout.

by the Pole. Zhyzsko, wrestling with his accustomed speed and power, clapped on such a gruelling series of headlocks toward the end of the bout that Steinko was groggy and all but helpless. At full length on the mat, keeping his shoulders from the canvas, he by desperate and apparently hopeless efforts while Zhyzsko worked feverishly to end the contest. Steinko suddenly

Collapses in His Corner.

Zbyszko went to his corner after the defeat fresh and apparently little fatigued after his strenuous efforts. The big German, however, was so exhausted that he collapsed in his corner. He was revived quickly to acknowledge the cheers of the crowd. It was a big feather in the cap of the German.

man, as Byzasko is known as a tough, ferocious and capable opponent, having once held the heavyweight championship of the world. Last night's contest was billed as an elimination contest for a bout with Joe Stecher, the champion.

The bout was the second of four on the program and, as it was to be a finisher, it was put on immediately after the preliminary contest between Giuseppe Massetti of Italy and Abe Kaplan, Jewish heavyweight. Massetti, 223, won this bout with a tidy roll and wristlock in 26 minutes 8 seconds. His opponent whizzed 202.

When Byzasko and Steiner entered,

the ring they were given a warm reception by the crowd. Both men appeared in fine condition and went after each other with speed and zest from the opening gong. It was soon apparent that Zbyszko was the faster. He was around his lumbering opponent and also on top of him. A succession of toe holds made the German writhe with pain.

Zbyszko Varies Attack.

Zbyszko varied the toe hold punishment with leg leverage holds and arm locks that had his opponent in danger

Steinke also assumed the aggressive role, but he appeared to have little success in punishing Zbyzsko. Steinke's capacity for absorbing punishment was never better shown than in the last minutes of the bout when he stood up under punishment and turned the tables with a last desperate effort.

RUDOLPH GAINS CUE LEAD.

Wins Night Block of Handicap Pocket Billiard Match With Greenleaf.

Erwin Rudolph took the lead from Ralph Greenleaf, for six years pocket billiard champion of the world, 208 to 241, in their twelve-block handicap match which began yesterday at Dwyer's Broadway Billiard Academy by virtue of a victory in the night

block after the afternoon session. Greenleaf is playing for 1,500 points against 1,250 for Rudolph. The blockleaf has 125 to 100 points for the first five days of the match and of 125 points each on the sixth and final days. Although Greenleaf trailed, he turned the tide in a shot that is considered by spectators as one of the greatest ever made on at Dwyer's. It caused the spectators to cheer so loud and long that play was suspended until quiet was restored. After the break Greenleaf found his cue ball frozen to the pack-

Greenleaf made the stroke without undue preliminary fussing. Greenleaf won the afternoon block

131 to 69, in thirteen innings. His high run was 57 and Rudolph's 23. The evening block went to Rudolph by 131 to 110 in nine innings. He made a high run of 58 and went out with an unfinished run of 46. Greenleaf's high run was 39.

OTHER BILLIARD RESULTS.

Joseph A. Power defeated John J. Hickey 5 to 3 in a New York State amateur pocket billiard match at the Recreation Academy in Brooklyn last night. The victor's high run was 14 and the loser's 10.

Herbert Hammer and Harry Stern were victors in 182 talkline matches in the "Coughenbush Memorial" Cup tournament at the "Coughenbush Billiard Academy in Brooklyn." In the first match, Hammer defeated James Langdon 250 to 85 in fifty-three innings. Langdon was playing for only 123. Stern took the measure of Edward S. Knapp 250 to 67 in thirty-one innings. Hammer was only 125. The second runs were—Hammer 25, Langdon 11, Stern 40, Knapp 18.

THE MAYFAIR

A Young Man's Model

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HATTERS

Harry Carroll Is Beaten by Zeod in Race at Bowie

ZEOD WINS BY NECK IN RACE AT BOWIE

Outsider Triumphs Over Harry Carroll, While Buttercup Finishes Third.

WHITNEY ENTRY BEATEN

Pyrex and Pandora Second and Fourth to Sea Moss in Fillies' Race—Green Blaze First.

By HENRY B. LILEY.

Special to The New York Times.

BOWIE, Md., April 12.—There was a mediocre card offered at the Prince Georges Park track this afternoon, the program being made up of six claiming events and a race for two-year-old maidens. Notwithstanding the lack of promise there was a large turnout. The track was fast.

Place of honor was given to the race at a mile and seventy yards for three-year-olds, in which eight went to the post. There was no outstanding favorite, almost every starter being well played. The winner was H. C. Green Blaze, gelding Zeod, the least favored of the field, which paid his followers \$24.20 for each \$2 ticket in the mutuels. Tammara had the mount of the son of Zeod and got the gelding away well after considerable delay at the barrier. He was out in front all the way. He was the best at the end, however, to take the money by a neck from S. Louis's Harry Carroll, which came fast on the outside to take the place by half a length from A. Schiro's Filletiger filly Buttercup.

Whitney Colors Lowered.

The Whitney juveniles burned up a lot of the public money in the opening number, a dash of half a mile for two-year-old maidens. The Whitney entry of Pyrex and Pandora was the short-priced favorite.

Pandora, away slowly, came on fast, but swerved badly in the stretch and could do no better than fourth, while Pyrex was up to take second money, half a length back of H. C. Green Blaze. Sea Moss, the latter paid \$15.30 in the mutuels. Red Harvey was up in the winner, which was a very fast coming home in 0:48, only a fifth of a second slower than the track record.

Coming from far back, E. K. Bryson's filly Green Blaze was well ridden by Edwards to get home in front in a field of six three-year-olds that ran the six furlongs of the claiming event restricted to that age. Green Blaze finished gamely to win by a length and a half from H. G. Bedwell's filly Haze. The winner paid \$15.30 in the mutuels.

The New Jersey Stable's Mary Grace, with Chick Lang up, was away like a flash and opening well appeared to be a winning lead. She could not carry the pace under 111 pounds, however, J. A. Coburn's filly Adieu took third money.

Muskalongo in Front.

Mrs. J. Rowan's old gelding Muskalongo ran a force which he beat five others in the claiming race at six and a half furlongs. He was the second choice to W. A. Smithson's Sun Rajah.

The latter, a slow beginner, was in difficulties early and did not get clear passage until they straightened out for home, but it was too late and he was beaten for the place by F. H. Smith's Mackbeth.

Bowie Entries.

By The Associated Press.

FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse \$1,200; time 0:25-0:26, 0:27.

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Vaccarelli Is Beaten on Decision by Bernstein

BERNSTEIN VICTOR OVER VACCARELLI

Yonkers Boxer Wins Decision in 10 Rounds at Broadway Arena Before 5,000.

WALLACH SCORES EASILY

East New Yorker Outclasses Hall, Who Substitutes for Drew, in Semi-Final.

By JAMES P. DAWSON.

A sage old fighting head overcame the fire of youth last night in the ring at the New Broadway Arena, Brooklyn, where Jack Bernstein, former junior lightweight champion, won the Yonkers boxer wins decision in 10 rounds in a spirited ten-round battle which thrilled a crowd of 5,000 that packed the little Brooklyn club to the doors. Judges James Gerins and Tom Flynn and Referee Billy (Kid) McPartland voted the decision to Bernstein. The verdict was approved by the gathering and Bernstein won handsily in one of the best battles the Yonkers had furnished recently. He entered the ring at his best and had to come through victoriously as he did. He had to employ every trick of the trade at his command to stave off Vaccarelli, the Yonkers lad did and to such good effect that he was able to win the decision even in the face of a terrific last-round rally in which Vaccarelli showed all caution to the winds, went in to try for a knockout. He rushed Bernstein tirelessly and twice rocked the Yonkers fighter with heavy rights to the jaw.

This tenth round was one of three which Vaccarelli won. He carried off the third and the seventh sessions and in the sixth and the ninth rounds the Harlem youngster held his rival even. But in the other five rounds Bernstein appeared in advantage.

Both Fights Violently.

It was a battle which at times developed vicious action and was at all times exciting. There was no love lost between the principals and neither asked nor gave quarter. In the eighth round Bernstein found it necessary to warn Vaccarelli for using his elbow in close quarters and soon after in this round the ring arbiter had to warn Vaccarelli for use of the barred back-hand blow.

Bernstein won because he is a better hand than Vaccarelli. One of the greatest defensive fighters ever to grace the light-weight ranks, the Yonkers lad called on all his knowledge in this department to fight off the rushes of Vaccarelli and succeeded.

In a vicious first round Bernstein was best because there was consistency to his work, whereas Vaccarelli was flashy. The former champion spent cuts over each of Vaccarelli's eyes in this session with snappy rights and lefts at close quarters. In the second, fourth, fifth and eighth rounds Bernstein appeared to advantage, being eddily with his left.

Vaccarelli staggered Bernstein with a right to the jaw in the third round, but Bernstein shook off the effects of the blow and didn't leave himself open for another.

In the seventh session Vaccarelli again was the aggressor, as he was in the tenth. But the Harlem lad could not land with a blow which would turn the tide his way. Bernstein weighed 130½ pounds, and Vaccarelli 125½ pounds.

WALLACH OUTPOINTS HALL

Harry Wallach, East New York featherweight, easily won the decision from Benny Hall, St. Louis negro boxer, in the semi-final of ten rounds. Hall, substituting for Johnny Drew, who reported ill, was overmatched, being at a disadvantage in height, reach and weight. Added to this handicap, Hall had the burden of fighting a southpaw whose style was confusing. Wallach, jabbing effectively with his extended right hand and boxing with his left, won every one of the ten rounds in a one-sided, uninteresting battle.

Johnny Green, Harlem featherweight, carried off the decision over Geromy Shack, who substituted for Andy Martin, in the first of the ten-round bouts. The crowd did not approve of the ver-

Firpo to Quit Auto Business And Devote All Time to Ring

BUENOS AIRES, April 12 (AP).—Luis Firpo, the Argentine heavy-weight, announced today that he has definitely decided to liquidate all his interests in an automobile agency here immediately and to devote his entire time again to a career in the ring.

"I am only 31 and healthy and am still confident," he said. "I still have a future in pugilism."

He attributed his poor showing in his recent bout with Erminio Spalla to overweight and lack of training. He plans to sail soon to the United States, first going to England.

dict unanimously, and there was a roar from Shack's partisan admirers in the throng. But the decision was eminently fair.

Green, by his consistent work on the attack and his cleaner and harder hitting, clearly out-pointed his rival and was entitled to the verdict. Green weighed 121 pounds and Shack weighed 124½ pounds.

Joey Parrentino, South Brooklyn fly-weight, carried off the decision over Phil Tobias, Williamsburg lad, in the six-round preliminary, which furnished an exciting contest. In the scheduled four-round preliminary, Irving Price, Harlem lightweight, knocked out Harry Simms in 1 minute 56 seconds of the first round.

MARULLO KNOCKS OUT AD STONE IN SECOND

Drops Rival for Count of Two in First Round—De Kuh Stops McDougall in Third.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP).—Tony Marullo, New Orleans light-heavy-weight, knocked out Ad Stone, Philadelphia, in the second round of a scheduled ten-round fight here tonight. In the semi-windup Arthur De Kuh of Italy and New York knocked out Fred McDougall of Burlington, N. J., in the third round of a scheduled ten-rounder. They are heavyweights.

Marullo dropped Stone for the count of two in the first round, and during the session landed hard and often. Ad was almost out when the bell sounded. A left to the jaw and a heavy right to the body sent Stone down for a count and Marullo followed him up with a moment later, dropped him again with a right to the jaw. A towel fluttered into the ring as Stone was being counted out.

DeKuh, making his first appearance here, was on top of McDougall from the beginning, but it required more than two rounds to hammer him into unconsciousness. McDougall went out from a series of head and body punches and was unable to leave the ring for several minutes after the knockout.

ROMERO SHORN OF TITLE.

His Failure to Box Porzio Gives South American Crown to Latter.

BUENOS AIRES, April 12 (AP).—Alfredo Porzio of Argentina has been proclaimed heavyweight champion of South America, displacing Quintin Romero of Chile, who is reported to have failed to accept Porzio's challenge. The South American Boxing Federation made a ruling to this effect today.

Romero received the championship several years ago by order of the Federation, after Luis Firpo's refusal to meet the Chilean.

CARPENTIER ADDS 2 BOUTS.

Frenchman to Meet Loughran and Burke After Huffman Match.

Georges Carpentier, French light-heavyweight, yesterday was reported as accepting terms for two matches in addition to his clash with Sailor Eddie Huffman in Madison Square Garden on May 21.

Carpentier had accepted terms for a bout with Tommy Loughran at Philadelphia on June 10 and for a meeting with Martin Burke in New Orleans on June 20.

DEMPSEY-TUNNEY CANNOT BOX HERE

Farley Definitely Tells Rickard Board Will Not Sanction Fight This Year.

WILLS MUST GET CHANCE

Promoter Advised to Sign Negro With Dempsey or Tunney—Fugazy Seeks Big Bout.

If Tex Rickard entertained any last lingering doubt as to the sincerity of purpose back of the announced opposition of Chairman James A. Farley of the State Athletic Commission to a heavyweight title bout between Jack Dempsey, the champion, and Gene Tunney, New York's challenger, it was dispelled yesterday.

Appearing before the meeting of the commission, Rickard, it was learned, was bluntly told that under no circumstances would the commission sanction a match between Dempsey and Tunney. The declaration came from Chairman Farley, who has repeatedly voiced his opposition to Tunney as the rival for Dempsey while Harry Wills, negro challenger, is in the background.

Rickard, leaving the commission office without discussing the heavy-weight situation and maintaining a severe silence on the matter through the rest of the day, nevertheless is known to be considering the advisability of returning to his original plan of staging the proposed Dempsey-Tunney match in his arena in Jersey City. This alternative would supply a way out, unless some development occurs which will induce the commission to change its mind, and this doesn't seem likely.

This is the first direct intimation that Rickard has had from the commission with respect to the board's attitude toward the proposed Dempsey-Tunney match. It is the first time, too, that Rickard, since he started negotiations for the Dempsey-Tunney bout, has discussed his plans with the commission, so far as could be learned.

No Obstacle to Dempsey-Wills.

Absolutely opposed to the Dempsey-Tunney bout, the commission is, however, prepared to sanction a match between Tunney and Wills as an elimination bout, the winner to meet Dempsey. Or the commission wants Rickard to promote a bout between Dempsey and Wills for the title. At least, Chairman Farley insists that Wills should get his championship chance and professes to know of no opposition to such a bout, despite the reports that official and unofficial opposition exists.

Following the commission's meeting Chairman Farley, in response to a query from the newspaper men, unqualifiedly reaffirmed his previously announced opposition to Dempsey fighting Tunney.

"You can bet every cent you own and you can mortgage the old homestead that Dempsey will not be permitted to fight Tunney here for the

Lipton to Attend Christening Of Racing Sloop in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP).—Sir Thomas Lipton, British yachtsman, today wired from New York his acceptance of an invitation of the Chicago Yacht Club to participate in the christening ceremonies for a fleet of Eagle class racing sloops being completed for Summer racing on the lakes. The invitation was tendered by Commodore Hollis E. Potter. The speed craft will race for a trophy offered by the late S. Thomas Nutting, intimate friend of the British sportsman. Date for the christening has not been announced.

maker Jimmy DeForest of the Polo Grounds. Further involving the situation is the threat of disciplinary action against Rickard if the promoter attempts to hold the Dempsey-Tunney bout in Jersey City.

Following the announcement from Chairman Farley it was learned that Humbert Fugazy, Ebbets Field promoter, plans to enter the field as a bidder for a bout between Dempsey and Wills. Fugazy yesterday announced he will go to Chairman Farley this morning to seek permission to start negotiations for the battle.

Fugazy already has discussed the subject with Faddy Mullins and has been advised that the negro's manager is bound by the Floyd Sigmundson contract until Thursday, after which any promoter who obtains Dempsey's signature will get the negro challenger.

Delaney Still Balks Rickard.

Rickard found himself against a stone wall not only on the Dempsey-Tunney bout plans but on his plans for a light-heavyweight championship match between Paul Berlenbach and Jack Delaney as well. The promoter sought to enlist the aid of the commission in swinging Delaney into line, but was advised that the commission intends to adopt a "hands-off" policy with regard to important outdoor matches for which the local baseball park promoters are struggling. Rickard informed the board he had received a verbal promise from Pete Reilly, manager of Delaney, that he would sign the Bridgeport fighter to face Berlenbach, already under contract, in the Yankee Stadium on June 10. It is understood the commission plans to publish the matter for a discussion of the matter.

Original in Design Refreshing in Pattern



READY-TO-WEAR SUITS \$75 Custom Finished SILK LINED THROUGHOUT

James Balledda 630 FIFTH AVE. at 50th Street OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL PREPERRING CUSTOM MADE TO MEASURE

READY-TO-WEAR Suits may be bought elsewhere at \$75—but nowhere else, at anywhere near this price, can you find such originality in Design and such a refreshing profusion of Spring colours as in the New Suits and Top-coats by James Balledda.

Our New Department specializes in fitting the larger man with the younger man's favored models.



Originality In Top-coats

D'Andrea Brothers do not specialize in any particular type of garment. But we find that new customers are always impressed by the distinctive design, rich materials and exquisite finish of our Ready to Wear Top-coats.

Perhaps this is because we take more trouble with Top-coats than most tailors do, and make them with an eye to quality rather than price.

The result is a Top-coat that will do you justice anywhere. And the extraordinary durability of a D'Andrea Top-coat makes it as economical a garment as you can buy anywhere at any price.

Ready to Wear, \$75

D'Andrea Brothers Inc.

MEN'S TAILORS

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Telephone—Murray Hill 5532

B. Altman & Co.

MEN'S TOPCOATS

Topcoats of distinction—only those with a high standard of quality and workmanship—may be found in our specialized Men's Section. But, prices are conservative.

For the Young College or Business Man Desirable patterns at \$32.50

For Traveling Homespun and tweeds \$45.00

For Formal and Semi-Formal Affairs Oxford Cheviots, \$50.00

Of Particular Interest English topcoats made of unusual fabrics that are distinctive and exclusive \$65.00 and \$70.00

Men's Shoes

Made from Selected Leathers of a High Grade

No substitute for leather is ever used in Altman shoes for men. You are assured of qualities that wear and keep their shape.

A Feature Value \$9.50 SPRING OXFORDS especially priced at

THE BALTA STYLES

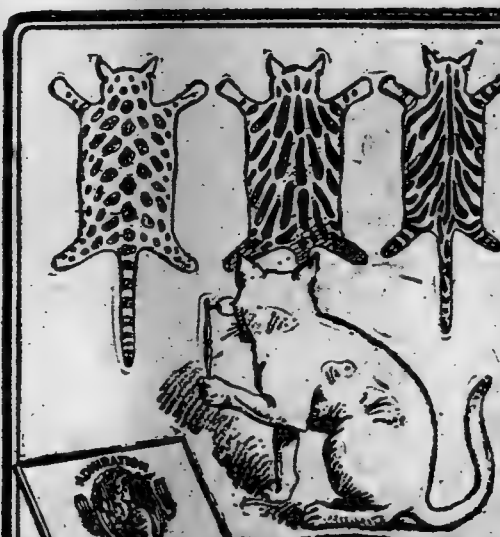
Unexcelled for workmanship and distinctive styling—the highest grade of shoes that we could procure—and exclusive with B. Altman & Co. \$12.50 to \$18.00

MEN'S SECTION—SIXTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE THIRTY-FIFTH STREET NEW YORK



The Chat's coat is not uniform

ADMIRATION Cigars are always uniform in quality. Their fragrance and mildness never vary. Their flavor and workmanship never disappoint. Smoke one today.

The Cigar that wins ADMIRATION

Little Cigars that Win ADMIRATION Miniatures 10 for 25¢ Gems 10 for 35¢

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Auto Hire NEW CARS SLASH IN RATES \$3.00 per Hour \$25.00 Day—100 Miles W. A. TROCK 2203 Columbus 411 W. 55th St.

Boats, Launches, Accessories. YACHTS for sale, Skiffs, nearly new, about one-half original price; bargains; \$17,500. Phone New Rochelle 1261.



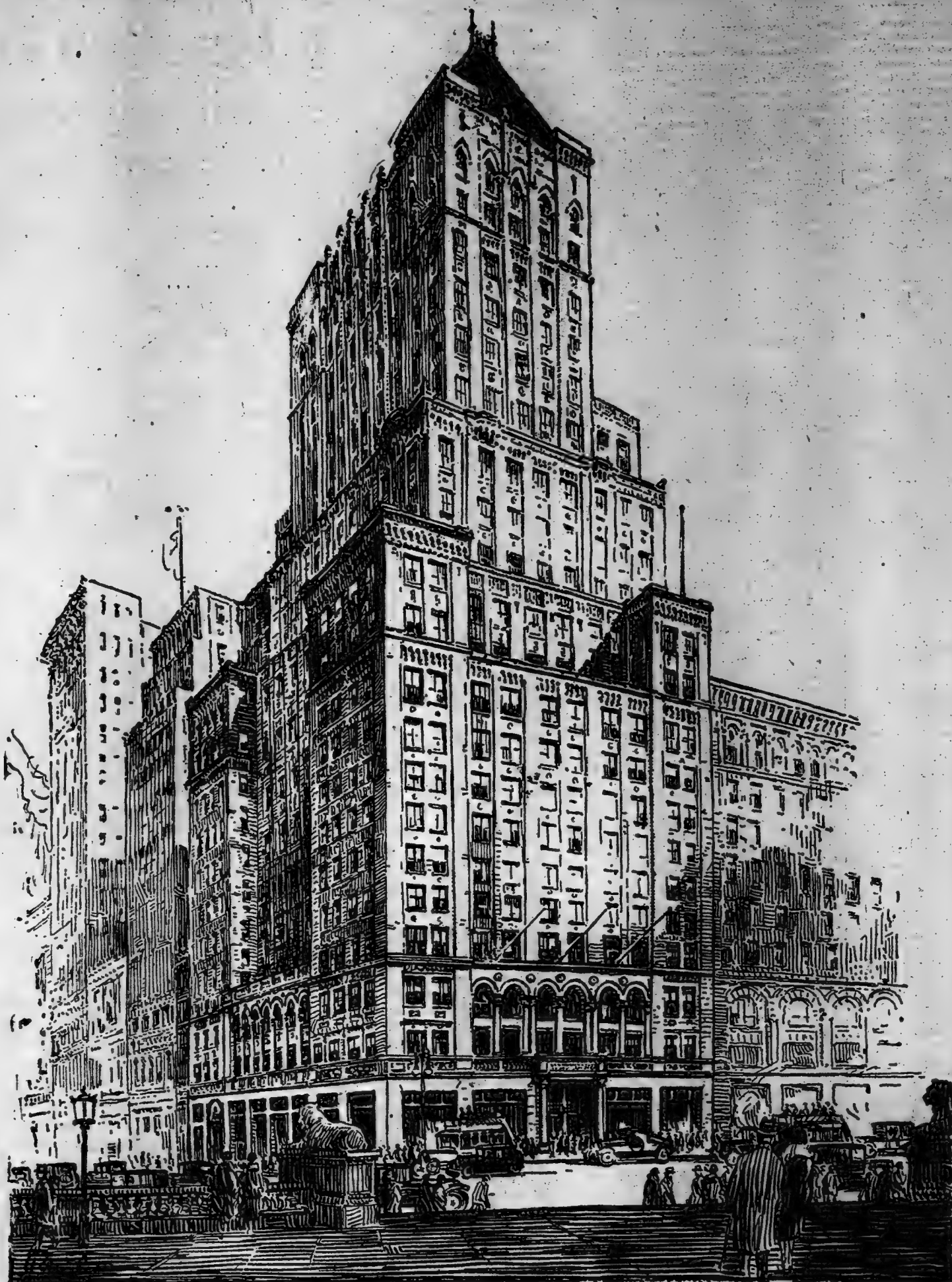
FLORSHEIMS never go to extremes—except in the manner of selecting and using the materials from which they are made. In that direction Florsheim care knows no limits.

The Exeter \$10

FLORSHEIM STORES

1577 Broadway 149 W. Forty-Second Street (Strand Theatre Building) (Two Doors East of Broadway)

One Hundred and Fifty Florsheim Dealers in Greater New York (There is One in Your Neighborhood)



IN opening the new home of its Fifth Avenue Office in May, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company feels gratified that it can now offer to its present and future patrons commodious facilities for their ever-growing calls upon its services.

This Company early foresaw the need of Mid-Town New York for convenient headquarters in Trust, Custodian and Safe Deposit matters, Commercial and Personal Banking.

Accordingly, in 1906, it established its Fifth Avenue Office, at Forty-first Street. And this was the first uptown office of a downtown Trust Company.

In the light of twenty years' development which has transformed Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Park Avenue and the streets crossing these great thoroughfares, the sure vision which located the Fifth Avenue Office at Forty-first Street seems almost prophetic.

The completion of this new building, and the opening of the doors of this new Fifth Avenue Office, will mark a new era of enlarged usefulness by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

22 William Street

Fifth Avenue Office
at Forty-first Street
London
15 Cockspur Street

Madison Avenue Office
at Seventy-second Street
Paris
70 Rue des Petits Champs

Chartered in 1822

"For the Purpose of Accommodating
the Citizens of the State"

IN THIS NEW FIFTH AVENUE OFFICE AT 41st STREET THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY WILL BE AT YOUR SERVICE EARLY IN MAY

THE NEW BUILDING

A MASSIVE structure of stone and brick, towering 23 stories, from Avenue to tower cornice. And below the street level are two stories more, for the Safe Deposit Department, and for the Company's vaults.

The ground-plan of the building measures 105 feet on Fifth Avenue, and 140 feet on Forty-first Street—taking in not only the original site of the Fifth Avenue Office of this Company, but also adjoining sites on both streets.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OFFICES

THE offices of the Company occupy the northern half of the ground and first floors of the building, with vaults on the two floors below the street level.

One enters either through the Main Corridor Entrance from Fifth Avenue, or through the Private Entrance on Forty-first Street.

The Main Banking Room has a distinguished and comfortable atmosphere. It is paneled in warm grey-tinted oak, with rich wrought iron grille work, and is furnished in walnut of 18th Century influence.

In every part it is designed to make the transaction of business pleasant and efficient.

THE OFFICERS IN CHARGE

In the main Banking Room, separated from the Banking Floor by only a low railing, the officers have their desks, readily accessible to all who wish to consult them.

In its staff of 100 the Fifth Avenue Office has a personnel equipped by training and experience to render every sort of financial and fiduciary service.

It is, in effect, a thoroughly rounded out Banking and Trust organization, located in Mid-Town New York. Behind it, ready for its customers' needs, stands all the experience and resource of the entire Company.

THE TRUST DEPARTMENT

In physical equipment, the Trust Department of the Fifth Avenue Office is new. In outlook, in initiative and vigor, it is as modern as the new building itself. In experience, ideals and standards, it is the most mature in the United States, probably in the world.

It goes back, not simply to the day twenty years ago when the office was first opened on Fifth Avenue, but to the time when this Company was chartered over a century ago.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT

ONE floor below the street level, is a Safe Deposit Vault, in which every appurtenance for comfort and convenience has been provided.

The vault itself embodies every modern feature of safety. There is plenty of air—fresh and clean. The ventilation system changes the air completely every few minutes.

There are, besides the Coupon Booths, three large conference rooms accommodating from six to twelve persons.

In the vaults are boxes suitable in size for every customer, from the large safes at \$500 a year down to the small boxes costing as little as \$5.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT of the new Fifth Avenue Office is a complete bank, equipped for every banking function.

Alike in your Personal Checking Accounts and in the complexities of large-scale modern Commercial Banking—including the arrangement of Credit Accommodation—the men and the facilities are here for your service.

THE SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR LADIES

THE provision made for ladies at the Fifth Avenue Office is worthy of special note.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company enjoys the advice and cooperation of a Ladies' Advisory Committee. To their assistance, in no small measure, is due that consideration of the needs and desires of our Women Customers which characterizes the Fifth Avenue Office.

Here is an entire Department for Ladies alone. Officers and Tellers for them especially. A Writing Room, which for quiet elegance and completeness of appointments, is, we believe, unsurpassed.

And now—to all who have helped us make these new Fifth Avenue Offices what they are, our deep appreciation.

Starrett and Van Vleet
Architects of the Building

Peabody, Wilson & Brown
Architects for the Company

Rheinstein Construction Co.
For the Farmers' Loan Building

Marc Eidlitz & Son
Builder for the Company

TELLS PART IN SALE OF GARY TO ST. PAUL

S. F. Pryor Calls His Transfer of \$150,000 Commission to Owenoke Co. "Queer."

SAYS IT WAS HIS OWN IDEA

Denies Rockefeller Aided in the Transaction or Knew He Was to Get Bonus.

Called Action 'Altruistic'

John D. Ryan, a Director, Says Road Bought \$5,500,000 of Copper From Company He Headed.

Samuel F. Pryor, partner of Percy A. Rockefeller in the Owenoke Corporation, testified yesterday at the Owenoke Commerce Commission's investigation of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company's relationship that, "looking back" on his gift to the Owenoke Corporation of the \$150,000 commission he received for selling the Gary line to the St. Paul, seemed "queer."

He insisted, however, that Mr. Rockefeller had played no part in the negotiations for the Gary and had known nothing of his intention to transfer his commission to the corporation's treasury as assets of the Owenoke line.

Mr. Pryor, who was a witness in the hearing, conducted before Commissioner Frederick I. Cox in the office of the Port Authority, at 11 Broadway, brought out some of the most interesting testimony of the investigation, which has been under way in New York, St. Louis, Washington and Chicago since last November.

In addition to Mr. Pryor, John D. Ryan, who was a director of the Owenoke line, and a witness in the hearing, conducted before Commissioner Frederick I. Cox in the office of the Port Authority, at 11 Broadway, brought out some of the most interesting testimony of the investigation, which has been under way in New York, St. Louis, Washington and Chicago since last November.

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Wrecking of Old Aster House Held Up by Ancient Cisterns

The days of old New York when responsibility for the city's water supply rested more on the shoulders of the weather than on those of the city fathers were recalled yesterday in connection with the demolition of the old Aster House at Broadway and Barclay Street.

Workmen taking down the famous old structure came across two cement cisterns of 40,000-gallon capacity each. It was found that they were so placed as to catch and conserve all the rain that fell on the building, in that manner assuring water to guests except in time of drought. Work with steam shovels was held up until the cisterns were cut up with drills.

holding up my end for upward of a year and a half. I therefore concluded, as my own personal decision and without consultation with either Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Adams, to turn in to the corporation any profits which might grow out of my efforts to sell the Gary.

"In accordance with my decision I delivered to the corporation the \$150,000 of Gary bonds when they were received by me in April, 1922. I did not inform Mr. Adams of my intention to do this until some date which I cannot now definitely state, but which was between Jan. 1, 1922, and Jan. 1, 1923."

"I'm it a fact," asked Mr. Fisher, "that you turned the bonds over to the Owenoke Corporation because Mr. Rockefeller helped you to put through the sale of the Gary line to the St. Paul?"

"No, it is not," replied the witness. Called it "Altruistic."

In admitting that it now seemed to him "queer" thing to have done, Mr. Pryor brought out the fact that Mr. Rockefeller had not raised a question relative to the possible "inexpediency" of turning the bonds of the Gary over to the Owenoke. He said he saw now that it was a mistake. In answer to a question about what Mr. Rockefeller had said when he turned in the bonds Mr. Pryor replied:

"He said he thought it was rather altruistic on my part."

He admitted that at no time during his efforts to dispose of the Gary had any railroad company other than the St. Paul offered him a dollar for it. He explained that he had first offered it to Mr. Byram at \$3,700,000 and that Mr. Byram had said he would not consider it at any price until the gap in the Gary had been built up so that it could be used by the St. Paul as a bridge to bridge and track this gap, and had finally consented to pay \$3,700,000, or \$2,700,000 less than the asking price.

Mr. Pryor was on the stand when the hearing was adjourned until this morning and will be the first witness today.

Mr. Ryan testified that while he was a director of the St. Paul, and at the time of the sale of the Gary, he was a director of the Owenoke Copper Company, the St. Paul had purchased from the Owenoke \$5,500,000 worth of copper. The copper was bought through the United Metals Company, selling agency for the Owenoke. Mr. Rockefeller, a director of United Metals, testified last night that the St. Paul purchases from the Owenoke had been comparatively small.

Favored St. Paul Electrification. Mr. Ryan, a director of the Montana Power Company and the Great Falls Power Company, said he had favored electrification of the St. Paul's Puget Sound extension, which is said to have cost around \$300,000, but added that, while he admittedly favored it as good business for his power interests, he considered it a splendid thing for the city of Seattle.

Some security holders have charged that this electrification was one of the chief causes of the road's financial collapse.

Explaining that the St. Paul pays for about 20 per cent more than its minimum requirement, he said that the arrangement was really good for the railroad because it saved the city of Seattle from the long and heavier loads. He declared the St. Paul was getting the lowest price in power ever procured by an individual or a number of individuals.

STEINBERG CLEARED OF PERJURY IN TAX

Circuit Court, Freeing Alleged Bootlegger, Holds Income Levy Is Outside the Perjury Law.

FINDS RUM PROFIT TAXABLE

Says Bench Can't Consider "Morale" — Calls Definition of Intoxicants by Congress "Admitted Falseness."

Charles J. Steinberg, convicted by a jury before Federal Judge John C. Knox on charges of perjury and making a false income tax return in failing to report \$700,435 in profits from bootlegging, was freed yesterday by the action of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in setting aside the conviction. Steinberg, who was in the drug and chemical business and an alleged bootlegger on a large scale, had been sentenced to serve five years in Atlanta Penitentiary and fined \$10,000.

"Circuit Court Judges Charles M. Hough, Martin M. Stanton and Learned Hand were unanimous in the opinion that the perjury charge could not be sustained because the general Federal perjury law did not apply to fraudulent tax returns, which were subject to the provisions of the Federal Tax Code. On the chief feature, from a prohibition standpoint, Judge Hough and Judge Stanton held that bootlegging profits were subject to income tax. Judge Stanton disagreed and filed a separate opinion on this point.

In the majority opinion on this point, written by Judge Hough, he says that the definition of intoxicating liquor in the Federal Tax Code (one-half of 1 per cent) is an "admitted falseness." It is brought out in the opinion that a book, purporting to contain a list of bootlegging profits, was introduced in evidence because it had been found behind Steinberg's desk in his home, and was not connected with evidence against him.

The Court's View. More than twenty defendants have been convicted in various parts of the country for failure to declare bootleg profits as part of their incomes. The opinion in the case of Steinberg is an "admitted falseness." It is brought out in the opinion that a book, purporting to contain a list of bootlegging profits, was introduced in evidence because it had been found behind Steinberg's desk in his home, and was not connected with evidence against him.

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Two Nations Refuse to Certify the Death Of Man Whose Body Falls Astride Border

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times. BERLIN, April 12.—Because Ethel Muller of Berlin had the misfortune to drop dead on the German-Polish border, with his head in the latter and his feet in the former country, his friends and relatives were unable to carry out his wishes to be cremated until after forty-one days.

\$89,000,000 IS VOTED FOR NAVAL AVIATION

House Passes Bill for Five-Year Program for Addition of a Thousand Planes.

FAVORS COMMERCIAL BILL

Would Provide Assistant Secretary to Foster and Regulate Air Activities.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 12.—Two bills designed to improve aviation, one of them involving an \$89,000,000 program for the navy, the other creating an Assistant Secretary for Air in the Department of Commerce, and empowering that department to regulate commercial aircraft, were adopted by the House today—the naval bill by a vote of 297 to 39, and the commercial aviation measure by a vote of 225 to 90.

The naval bill, which goes to the Senate with the endorsement of the Administration, provides for a five-year building program and the addition of 1,000 airplanes by 1932. It provides for the construction of 235 planes at a cost of \$12,285,000 in 1927. It directs that 246 shall be built in 1928, 269 in 1929, 290 in 1930 and 313 in 1931. It also authorizes an appropriation of \$8,000,000 for the building of two dirigibles and \$300,000 for the construction of an experimental metal-clad dirigible by the Michigan company of which Henry Ford is a stockholder.

According to the committee report accompanying this bill, the navy had on Nov. 1, 1925, 408 serviceable and 583 obsolete. The commercial aviation bill, which already has passed the Senate, where it was sponsored by Senator Bingham of Connecticut, does not conflict with the air utility bill, which the navy now is endeavoring to pass. The navy bill provides for the regulation of commercial aircraft, and the commerce bill provides for the regulation of commercial aviation.

The Secretary of Commerce is given broad powers with regard to registering aircraft, examination of pilots and inspection of equipment and prescribing rules of flight. The commerce bill also provides for the regulation of commercial aviation, and the navy bill provides for the regulation of commercial aviation.

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BAND IN BROOKLYN KIDNAPERS' HOLD-UPS

Seven Men, Trained for Weeks by the Police, Are Trapped, Then Confess.

INDICTMENTS LIKELY TODAY

Detective Whose Alertsness Caused the Round-Up Personally Commanded by McLaughlin.

Seven men, rounded up by the police on Saturday night, confessed at Police Headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday that they had committed seventeen hold-ups and one burglary during the last two months. The places robbed included drug, grocery and jewelry stores and one loft building.

The police gave out a list containing the locations of ten of the crimes in which about \$10,000 worth of loot was taken and withheld the names of others on the ground that it might thwart the arrest of an eighth man. The police are convinced that the band is responsible for many crimes that they have not yet acknowledged. It is believed that the total of all thefts will not exceed \$15,000.

The prisoners gave their names as John O'Donnell, 22 years old, a chauffeur, of 319 Speddy Avenue, John Chelowsky, 21, a shoemaker, of 461 De Kalb Avenue, Frank Ambrosio, 23, a tailor, of 130 Third Avenue, and three others, whose names were withheld.

The list of victims of the gang as given out by the police is as follows: ISADORE GALLERSTEIN, laundry, 340 Broadway Avenue, Feb. 20, 1926. ABRAHAM NISSENBERG, druggist, 813 H. C. BOHACKE, grocer, 867 Jefferson Avenue, March 1, 1926. ELLIOTT MARKEN, druggist, 2,154 86th Street, April 1, 1926. JULIUS HARBENBERG, druggist, 319 Rogers Avenue, April 9, 1926. LOUIS FRIEDMAN, jeweler, 1,183 Rogers Avenue, March 30, 1926. CERTIFIED GROCERY STORES, INC., 871 Myrtle Avenue, April 1, 1926. DAVID NEUMANN, druggist, 324 Wilson Avenue, April 9, 1926. JACOB COHEN, druggist, 378 Marcy Avenue, April 7, 1926. MALLET KNITTING MILLS, 195 Broadway, April 7, 1926.

The vigilance of Detective Christian Wackerly of the Butler Street precinct resulted in the capture of the band. While on his way home two weeks ago Wackerly saw a taxi cab standing outside Haberman's drug store. The engine of the machine was running. Wackerly took a good look at the cab and saw that it was a 1925 model. Two men came out of the store. No robbery was committed at that time, but the incident so impressed Wackerly that he reported the matter to his superiors.

Investigation proved that the driver of the cab was O'Donnell. He was arrested by the police and taken to the station. With Detectives Charles Byrne, Harry Billins and Thomas Smythe, Wackerly trailed O'Donnell several times pick up fares who later proved to be some of the prisoners. The cab was described as a 1925 sedan car owned by Brand, one of the prisoners. But the detectives kept on the trail and on Saturday night the sedan stopped in Queens. Mr. Newcombe concluded examining former Health Commissioner Frank J. Monaghan yesterday and said that Dr. Monaghan was in no way affected by the inquiry.

Persons on Fifth Avenue at noon yesterday had fleeting glances of what at first appeared to be a running rainbow when a man, alleged to have stolen a number of varicolored silk neckties valued at \$182, fled up the thoroughfare closely pursued by detectives and clerks.

The "stop thief" cry was raised when the man dashed out of Finchley's store at 546 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-sixth Street, with a bundle of cravats and neckties. The man, who was later identified as a thief, was pursued by the police and taken to the station.

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30 Ounces of Summer Apparel Decried for English Women

LONDON, April 12 (AP).—A maximum of thirty ounces of clothing is what English women will be permitted to wear this Summer if they follow the edicts of fashion experts who are now showing styles at the Annual Fashion Exhibition.

WIFE AND PASTOR FAIL TO FREE THIEF

She Asks Mercy Because of Child, Who Prays for Father's Return.

COURT TURNS A DEAF EAR

Heeds Wife No. 2 and Sentences Auditor to Three and a Half Years in Prison.

Chester W. Reid, 33 years old, an auditor, who gave the address 2,033 Broadway, who formerly lived in Montclair, N. J., was sentenced yesterday by Judge Mancuso in General Sessions to three and a half to five years in Sing Sing for the theft of \$19,000 from his former employers, Potter & Co., bankers and brokers, at 5 Nassau Street.

Reid's wife, Dorothea Kluge Reid, a Montclair school teacher, in a letter to the Court made a pathetic plea for clemency, while Anne Goss, formerly his secretary in Potter & Co.'s office, whose marriage to Reid a year ago was annulled in the Supreme Court last month because he had not obtained a divorce, urged in another letter to Judge Mancuso that he be dealt with severely.

Miss Mabel Sprague, a probation officer, who when Reid pleaded guilty last week, was assigned to investigate the man's past, reported a career of profligacy by Reid in the three years he was stealing the money from his employers through padding payrolls as manager for the company and overhauling checks he was assigned to sign. Miss Sprague said that Reid had an income of \$8,000 a year from the time he began to steal. He had been married to another girl, who got a \$25,000 verdict in a breach of promise action. This girl had been Reid's secretary in the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., 56 William Street, by which he had been employed before he became connected with Potter & Co.

Left His First Wife. Reid had separated from his wife before this girl's action came to trial, and soon after he obtained employment with Potter & Company, the probate judge by which the marriage was annulled. It was on a promotional trip on Long Island on Feb. 25, 1925, the report said, that Reid married Anne Goss. He was then 32 years old. Reid had been married to another girl, who got a \$25,000 verdict in a breach of promise action. This girl had been Reid's secretary in the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co., 56 William Street, by which he had been employed before he became connected with Potter & Co.

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JOURNALISTS DOPT EMBROIDERING CREED

Latin Editors Urge the Same Morality That Governs the News Publications.

CONDEMN EXPLOITING VICE

Cuban Is Applauded for His Strictures on the Use of Semi-Nude Pictures.

WORLD ACTION IS PLANNED

Through International Body It Is Hoped to Standardize Quality of Advertising.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 12.—The delegates of the twenty-one American republics meeting in the Pan-American Congress of Journalists gave unanimous consent today through their spokesman to a program of rigorous censorship of advertising.

The opinion that advertisement formed an essential part of the daily news and should have the same accuracy and reliability as other matter printed in the papers was voiced again and again. The same accord on the part of American journalists which was shown in the anxious discussions relating to such controversial subjects as the handling of international relations and newspaper ethics was also manifested on this point.

The session devoted to advertising was opened by Dr. Ramiro Guerra of El Diario de la Marina, a journal published in Havana, Cuba, who vigorously attacked the widespread use of the half-clad female figure as a design upon which to hang all manner of advertisements.

Enumerating a list of subjects that should be eliminated from the advertising pages, including patent medicines, personifications, unreliable financial inducements and anything smacking of the suggestive.

"There are artists and draftsmen who attempt to attract the attention of readers by using—or rather abusing—their artistic talents in the beautiful form of man's companion into a hackneyed advertising 'motif,' serving for automobiles, clothing or soft drinks."

"It should not be forgotten," he continued, "that just as advertising counts for much in the business life of a periodical it may also bring about a lowering of the moral tone of the press, robbing it of independence, forcing it to adopt prejud

GAVRILOV'S BALLET REVUE IS AMAZING

A Sort of Chauve-Souris on
Tiptoes Given by Russians
at the Princess.

A CIRCUS WITH CLOWNS

Miss Vera Strelakaya Takes a
Flight in the Air—American
Night Club.

At last somebody has translated the ballet that came from Russia into terms that are American. The technique and the artists are still Russian in Alexander Gavrillov's new entertainment launched at the Princess Theater last night, but the "Circus" comes straight from Madison Square Garden—the ring, the trapeze lady, the clowns—and even the horses, though the horses are a pony ballet. The significant thing that has happened to the circus is that it has become rhythmic in being reduced to miniature. The spirit is as American as the spirit of "Petrushka" is Russian. The result is delightful, amazing, exhilarating.

And the "Night Club." Certainly a night club is not necessarily as American as the circus, but Gavrillov has made an American night club into a ballet—not some other sort of night club. There you are. Again, it is exhilarating, especially for people who prefer blonds all in evening dress and the ladies most amusingly evening-un-dressed.

Perhaps the thing that has happened here is much clearer to those who have not seen the new ballet at the Princess by saying that the entertainment includes a translation of "The Afternoon of a Faun" into Arcadian innocence. If you remember the "Goat-Song" quality that Nijinsky gave it you may say that is impossible. Very well, go and see. And yet Gavrillov's faun and the nymph that he lures away and goes away with the lady here are as lovely as the wise robbed of beauty or mockery.

These are all matters of the spirit. Analysis shows that the trick mainly consists in taking as choreographic raw material a perfectly familiar American form of amusement. Rhythm is added to the diaphanous translation of "The Afternoon of a Faun" into Arcadian innocence. If you remember the "Goat-Song" quality that Nijinsky gave it you may say that is impossible. Very well, go and see. And yet Gavrillov's faun and the nymph that he lures away and goes away with the lady here are as lovely as the wise robbed of beauty or mockery.

Graville Bantock's "Pierrot of the Minute" early in the bill was danced for the first time here though not unknown in concert halls. In its courtly pictures, brightly staged, it recalled "The Birthday of the Infanta," of exquisite memory, while Mr. Gavrillov as the light-hearted Pierrot, and later as the dying Bantock, gave the number, displayed amazing youth and agility as an artist who already had done leading roles with the Diaghileff troupe ten years ago. His partner, Georgia Ingram, was an accomplished American.

A dainty "Toy Box" dragon-fly and frog, by Vera Strelakaya and the wholly concealed Vladimir Chastunoff, started a series of gay trifles in the true spirit of "revue," combining technical bravura and burlesque. "The Circus," adroitly staged, gave Miss Strelakaya a moment of flight in air that brought down the house, just as she herself was brought down, presently, perched on a high stool, from atop of a step-ladder. Mary Wynne was a native name in the bill, as "The Faun," and Emilie Hadley among the nymphs of the same. There was much by-play before curtain, while a persistent hint of "jazz" culminated in the tango of "Pancake Holiday."

Just as Isadora Duncan, from hereabouts, once in the bill, was a revival of classic ballet, so a Russian influence in turn has come over the great American self-expression of dramatic dance, from the Kiroffs and Volinine fifteen years back, followed by Pavlova and Mordkin, and then by Diaghileff's large company, of which Bolin, Gavrillov and Koboleff were members, there have arisen half a dozen permanent groups in this town. Only one has been as successful as the Bolin group, and Mr. Gavrillov last evening won honors as the first among them to carry the ballet invasion into the camp of Broadway comedians.

Mack and Belasco Authors of "Fanny,"

Willard Mack and David Belasco, it is announced, are the authors of the play in which Mr. Belasco is about to play Fanny Brice. The play is entitled "Fanny," and rehearsals will begin two weeks hence. The piece will open in Atlantic City on May 24.

Impromptu
EVEREADY
HOUR

at 9 P. M.
Eastern Standard Time
Tonight

The Eveready program directors made up a list of 350 musical selections—old songs, operatic arias, popular modern music, standard classic selections, vocal and instrumental. . . . Each of three radio listeners made individual choice from this list of 20 numbers they would enjoy most. The directors are bringing these three lists to the studio tonight. Rose and Betty, Bill and Charlie, Max, Jack, Wes and the rest of the Eveready group will broadcast as many of the selections as time will permit. "Daniel," a musical version of a colored preacher's story of Daniel in the lions' den, included for good measure.

Broadcast by
National Carbon Co., Inc.

WEAF New York WEAL Cleveland
WELB Boston WELM Chicago
WTLA Philadelphia WGO Cincinnati
WGBF Buffalo WOL Detroit
WOPR Hartford WED St. Paul
WVBC KSD St. Louis

MUSIC THE PLAY

By Ulan DOWNS.
By J. BROOKS ATKINSON.
Two Men and One Woman.

LOVE IN A MIST, a comedy in three acts, by Amleto Rina (Emerson Thomsen) and Gilbert Emery, staged by Mr. Emery, produced by Charles L. Wagner.

At the Gaiety Theatre. Madge Kennedy, Mr. Gregory Farnham, Sidney Dickman, Miss Dorothy Farnham, Miss Sydney Rose Wynne, Miss Anna Moore Wynne, Miss Alice Kelly, Miss Collins, Miss Jack Willard. Whatever amusement the theme of "Love in a Mist," now at the Gaiety, may contain by right of honorable lineage is well-nigh smothered by amateurishness. Several times the free development of this triangular plot seems on the point of bearing the family fruits of comedy—truly edible if not precisely stimulating. But clumsiness in the handling of the dramatic material, with a scarcity of invention in keeping the piece dull and heavy-footed—one scene alone excepted. A winsome young lady of quality in the South cannot say "no" either to a man who loves her or to a man who appears to require her love above everything else. In the interests of happiness all around she dissembles, wavers, ultimately it falls. Of this sort of thing, the authors have made a great deal of little and fat, more worthy of performance before their forbidding friends than along the Broadway.

For the most part the actors prove more alluring than the play. Acting the leading role, Miss Kennedy appears ready for her part in a shapely comedy, for her acting has just those qualities. The present role, unsatisfying though it may be, reveals herself ready for the part. As an Italian countess, she is a talent. She trips from one scene to the next lightly, and she joins the successive incidents with remarkable suppleness. Personally charming, she conveys her part not merely by facial expression (though this has uncommon range) but by subtle modulations of voice and gesture. Her performance is unusually spontaneous. In short, she deserves a suitable gay comedy.

In the present instance she is surrounded by a group of capable actors, who, in lieu of skillful comedy, find the burden of entirely good acting upon their shoulders. And if all of them palpably overact, with a dash of Junior League self-consciousness, the comedy requires considerable propping. As an Italian countess, she is a talent. She trips from one scene to the next lightly, and she joins the successive incidents with remarkable suppleness. Personally charming, she conveys her part not merely by facial expression (though this has uncommon range) but by subtle modulations of voice and gesture. Her performance is unusually spontaneous. In short, she deserves a suitable gay comedy.

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Today's Radio Program

(April 12, 1935. Eastern Standard Time.)
Wave length in meters on left of station's title; kilocycles on the right.

NEW YORK.

WEAF-610.
7:45 A. M.—Morning exercises.
8:00 A. M.—Prayer service.
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11:30 P. M.—Radio City.
11:45 P. M.—Radio City.
12:00 A. M.—Radio City.

WEAF-610.
7:45 A. M.—Morning exercises.
8:00 A. M.—Prayer service.
8:15 A. M.—Radio City.
8:30 A. M.—Radio City.
8:45 A. M.—Radio City.
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1:30 P. M.—Radio City.
1:45 P. M.—Radio

Lehigh Power Securities Corp.

6% Gold Debentures
Series A, due 1928

Operates under the supervision of Electric Bond and Share Company.

Interest requirements earned over 2.4 times.

Price to yield
6.30%

Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

A First Mortgage Bond To Yield 6.65%

This is the Twenty-five year 6 1/2% obligation of Consolidated Cement Corporation, priced at 98 1/2 and interest.

We will send, upon request, descriptive circular T 632 illustrated booklet and other data which we believe will be of interest.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

Founded 1874
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston Philadelphia Chicago
Denver San Francisco Los Angeles

Investment Suggestions
We Recommend

Westphalia United Electric Power Corp.

First Mortgage 6 1/2%
Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Due December 1, 1930

Price at the market,
to yield 7.60%

Circular upon request

McDONNELL & CO.

120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
Members New York Stock Exchange
San Francisco

WE OFFER

Province of Saskatchewan

5% Gold Bonds
Due 1st Sept, 1932

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in New York in United States Gold Coins.

Price 100.82 & Interest
Yielding 4.85%

A. E. AMES & CO.

11 Wall Street, New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Established 1889

Head Office: 53 King St. West, Toronto
London, Eng. Montreal, Victoria, B. C.

North Carolina Public Service Company, Inc.

\$7 Cumulative Preferred Stock

Dividend exempt from Normal Federal Income Tax

A subsidiary of General Gas & Electric Corporation operating in Greensboro, High Point and other growing industrial centers of North Carolina.

Company has shown a steady increase in both gross and net earnings for the past seventeen years.

Price per share \$96 and accrued dividend to yield 7.29%

Complete descriptive Circular will be mailed upon request.

PNYCHON & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange
111 Broadway New York
Upjohn Office: 43rd St. & Madison Ave.
CHICAGO MILWAUKEE LONDON LIVERPOOL

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Sharply as Active Liquidation Develops—Call Money Higher.

Active weakness in stocks, lower prices for commodities and a sharp tightening of the call-money rate, possibly a reflection of over-Sunday developments in the Cuban banking situation, characterized the market yesterday. Interest was centered sharply on the decline in stocks because of its violence and because of the fact that it followed a week in which market conditions had been very quiet, trading had fallen to a low scale, and in which stocks seemed to be consolidating.

Under present conditions, however, the market is quick to sense and emphasize, and even at times to over-emphasize, developments which may be construed as unsettling. Little attention was paid in the market yesterday to the news from Cuba about bank runs, but yesterday it was one of the main motives in a decline, despite the reassuring news from that country that the critical time had passed. The fact that our own call-money market was drawn on for some of the funds used to bolster confidence in Cuba brought a rate of 5 1/2 per cent, and this probably was a factor of importance in the market, yet the very fact that time money was easier and in supply should make plain to the market that such a withdrawal was

occurred yesterday was an extraordinary and probably a temporary one. The decline yesterday was orderly and the turnover not especially large, but nevertheless, there was a considerable amount of determined selling which even the scale orders which were put in the market did not stop. It was most emphatic in the motor issues, in the chain store stocks and in the volatile specialties. Possibly, this decline may be placed in the category of a continuation of the correction of an overwrought speculative condition which has been under way for several days. There was first in the financial news of the day to warrant such a sharp decline. Likely, the report of unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation, showing a decline for the third successive month, and which was made public on Saturday, after the close of the market, had a measure of effect.

The Federal Reserve Board's summary of its attitude toward speculative conditions, although dealing with the past, nevertheless, furnished an interesting commentary on official opinion toward such runaway markets as developed last Fall and early this year. In this connection, it is to be recalled that the recent statements of brokers' loans, which at the highest stood at approximately \$3,000,000, have been reduced only about 20 per cent, despite the fact that the liquidation has been sharp and accomplished in most drastic fashion. It is now quite evident that brokers' loans, at their highest, were abnormal and that the Stock Exchange was using too large a percentage of the nation's credit resources. Just what a "normal figure" would be remains for the market itself to demonstrate.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1926.

Day's Sales. Saturday. Friday. A Year Ago. Two Years Ago.
1,650,118 620,697 907,115 800,200 982,932

Year to Date. 1925. 1924. 1923. 1922.
136,691,101 121,696,110 74,852,041 79,578,295 71,475,261

1042	100	Abraham & Straus pl. (7)	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	10
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New York Railways Corporation
Prior Lien Co., 1965

In addition to being a general mortgage on the entire New York Railways System, these bonds are specifically secured by **DIRECT FIRST LIEN** on New York City real estate assessed at nearly twice the amount of outstanding bonds.

To yield over 7.25%
Circular T-103 upon request.

Wm. Carnegie Ewen
Investment Securities
2 Wall Street New York
Telephone Rector 3273-4

Odd Lots
100 Share Lots

Conservative Accounts Solicited

Get Securities Bought or Sold for Cash

Inquiries Invited

John Muir & Co.
Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Associate Members
New York Curb Market
11 Broadway New York

Believing that sound Preferred Stocks at present market prices offer attractive investment possibilities, we recommend

National Power & Light
7% Preferred

Bethlehem Steel Corp.
7% Preferred

Standard Gas & Electric
7% Prior Preferred

Adirondack Pwr. & Light
7% Preferred

L.F. Rothschild & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway New York

Municipal Bonds

Free from all Federal Income Taxes

Yielding 4.25% to 6%

Municipal bonds are not only the safest kind of investment security, but yield a very liberal interest return.

We own and offer a wide selection of such bonds, all Direct and General Obligations of Cities, Counties, Townships and School Districts located in well established and prosperous communities, and payable from Unlimited Taxes levied against all the taxable property therein.

Our list of diversified offerings will be mailed upon request.

Prudden & Company
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5027
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati St. Louis Milwaukee Minneapolis Detroit

Municipal Service Company

30-Year Sinking Fund
Collateral Trust Gold Bonds,
Series A

Due February 1, 1930

Price to yield about 6.30%

Circular upon request

Howe, Snow & Bertles Inc.
120 Broadway Tel. Rector 3543
Grand Rapids Chicago Detroit

SOUTHERN RAILWAY
EARN \$22,579,172

Net Income for 1925 Equal to 16.31% on the Common Stock After Preferred Dividends.

BIG GAINS MADE OVER 1924

Rise in Revenues Due to South's Industrial Expansion as Passenger Income Dropped.

The report of the Southern Railway Company for 1925, made public yesterday, shows that the balance of the road's income over fixed charges amounted to \$22,579,172, equivalent to 16.31 per cent. on the common stock after providing for dividends on the preferred stock. This compared with net income of \$17,709,140 in the previous year, or with 12.30 per cent. on the common stock.

Gross operating revenue for 1925 amounted to \$149,813,892, compared with \$142,498,514 in 1924, an increase of \$6,827,378 or 4.79 per cent. Operating expenses increased \$1,137,277 or 1.11 per cent. The ratio of operating expenses to gross revenue, which is the measure of railroad efficiency, was 68.53 per cent. compared with 72.06 per cent. in the previous year. The net operating income, which is what is left after the payment of operating expenses, taxes and rentals, was \$35,086,021, or 15.25 per cent. in excess of the corresponding figure for 1924.

The balance sheet indicates current assets of \$20,729,603 or \$9,084,806 in excess of the previous year, while current liabilities are \$24,353,874 or \$1,882,083 less, resulting in a net increase of \$11,646,889 in working capital. Capital liabilities declined \$3,646,000 by the retirement of equipment trust obligations.

Gross revenue of the road from freight traffic amounted to \$106,776,762, compared with \$99,842,143 in 1924, an increase of \$6,934,619 or 6.95 per cent. The volume of freight traffic in 1925 was the heaviest in the company's history, being the equivalent of moving 8,274 million tons a distance of one mile compared with 7,855 million tons in 1924, and the previous record of 8,230 million tons attained in 1923. The average revenue per ton mile in 1925 is reported as 1.231, compared with 1.316 cents in 1924.

Revenues from passenger traffic declined from \$31,085,146 in 1924 to \$26,951,805 in 1925, a decrease of one-half of one per cent. Passenger revenue from the last four months' operation was above the same period in 1924.

"Two hundred and sixty new traffic producing industries," says President Fairbank, "have been established last year on Southern Railway System lines. Two hundred and thirty additional industrial establishments were enlarged. The outlook is favorable for the continuation of this expansion during the coming year. Many important projects are under way or in contemplation, among which may be mentioned plans for substantial increase in the steel making capacity of furnaces in the Birmingham district, and the production on a large scale of rayon."

REICHSBANK REDUCES NOTES IN CIRCULATION

Gold Coin and Bullion Increase by 33,000 Reichmarks—Total Holdings 1,491,122,000 Reichmarks.

BERLIN, April 12 (AP)—The Reichsbank report as of April 7 shows the following changes in reichmarks:

Gold coin and bullion	Increased	33,000
Deposits abroad	Increased	5,000
Reserve in foreign	Increased	233,000
Bills of exchange and checks	Increased	11,792,000
Silver and other coins	Increased	12,000
Notes on other banks	Increased	7,600,000
Advances	Decreased	69,846,000
Investments	Increased	1,976,000
Other assets	Increased	98,202,000
Notes in circulation	Decreased	98,202,000
Other maturing obligations	Increased	143,212,000
Other liabilities	Decreased	7,432,000
Total gold holdings	Increased	1,491,122,000

Following is the Reichsbank's gold reserve for a series of recent weeks, compared with the two preceding years, in thousands of marks:

	1924	1925
April 7	1,491,122	1,491,122
March 31	1,491,122	1,491,122
March 15	1,491,122	1,491,122
March 1	1,491,122	1,491,122
February 15	1,491,122	1,491,122
February 1	1,491,122	1,491,122
January 15	1,491,122	1,491,122
January 1	1,491,122	1,491,122
December 15	1,491,122	1,491,122
December 1	1,491,122	1,491,122

The addition to the bank's gold reserve since the low point of April, 1924, amounts now to 1,049,245,000 gold marks, or \$249,720,310. When the war began the bank's gold holdings were 1,253,190,000 marks. They were increased to 2,537,780,000 on Dec. 30, 1918, the high point in its history.

Following is the Reichsbank's outstanding note circulation, in reichmark denominations:

	1924	1925
April 7	98,202,000	98,202,000
March 31	98,202,000	98,202,000
March 15	98,202,000	98,202,000
March 1	98,202,000	98,202,000
February 15	98,202,000	98,202,000
February 1	98,202,000	98,202,000
January 15	98,202,000	98,202,000
January 1	98,202,000	98,202,000
December 15	98,202,000	98,202,000
December 1	98,202,000	98,202,000

Last week's note circulation, reckoned in gold values, was the highest reached since the war. Before the return to the gold standard the bank's circulation was stated on Oct. 31, 1924, at 1,780,930,000,000 of the old and depreciated paper marks, but the great depreciation of the paper mark at that time made the gold value of the circulation then outstanding less than the present maximum.

When the war began the Reichsbank's note circulation stood at 2,405,680,000 marks on June 31, 1914.

DEFICIT FOR COAL COMPANY.

The Pennsylvania's Loss in 1925 Was \$467,532, Against \$425,324.

In its final report on earnings for 1925 the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company shows a deficit of \$467,532, as against a deficit of \$425,324 in the preceding year. In the preliminary report published Jan. 27, the deficit was fixed at \$461,294, as against \$428,376.

Net sales were \$5,632,013, as compared with \$5,659,582 in 1924. Other income reached \$269,624, against \$180,279 in 1924. Expenses, depreciation and depletion totaled \$6,370,596, as against \$6,665,085 in the preceding year. No provision is shown for Federal taxes in either year.

Total assets for 1925 were \$15,079,923 and total liabilities were \$12,271,296. Cash was \$267,180; accounts and notes receivable, \$761,095; United States Government securities, \$120,900; inventories, \$79,569; and coal on hand, \$89,445. Of the current liabilities accounts payable were \$457,800, while accrued interest and taxes reached \$37,200.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

News, Comment and Incident, On the Stock Exchange and in the Financial Markets.

The stock market registered another sharp reaction in prices yesterday. Declines ranging from 2 to 5 points were numerous among the active stocks, while larger losses were recorded in Atlantic Coast Line and Woolworth, which dropped 10% and 7 1/2 points respectively. Hudson Motors dropped 6 1/2 points and General Electric 5 1/2. The professional element did not hesitate to capitalize the overnight developments and sold stocks at the opening. This selling touched off stop orders in many of the specialties, and with the exception of short feeble rallies the trend continued downward to the close. Most stocks closed at or near the low levels for the day. Trading was on a more active scale.

Cuban Bank Run Ends.

Bankers said yesterday that the run on Cuban banks had served only to bring to public attention what had been known for months by financiers and business men regarding economic conditions on the island. There was nothing new in the situation, they declared, and selling in the stock market based on the Cuban episode was regarded as the work solely of professional market manipulators. The low prices of sugar and the high American tariff have produced trying conditions in Cuba, but it is believed that a favorable turn now has been reached, with plans for reduced production and ample resources placed at the command of the banks and industry. The bank run itself now is regarded as a closed incident, as the money already transferred or on the way to Havana is more than sufficient to pay off all the depositors, should this be demanded. It was reported yesterday that many of the depositors who withdrew funds during the excitement of Saturday were putting their money back in the banks.

Time Money Again Is Easy.

The advance to 5 1/2 per cent. in the call money rate, as against a 4 per cent. rate at the close of last week, was regarded merely as a reflection of the calling of loans in connection with the Cuban banking situation. This was illustrated by the continued ease in the time money market, where 4 1/2 per cent. again was bid and 4 1/4 per cent. was asked for short-term money, with business transacted at the latter figure. These quotations reflected a general opinion that cheap money would continue, regardless of occasional flurries in the call money rate due to special developments. It was estimated that yesterday's calling of demand loans amounted to \$35,000,000.

Market Continues Professional.

A canvass of leading commission houses indicated yesterday that the public was taking only a small part in the day-to-day stock market operations, and where trading was apparent it was generally of an investment character and confined to the better grade of railroad and industrial issues. The "uptown crowd" was blamed for the attack against the market yesterday, it being said that the selling was confined to supposedly vulnerable speculative issues for the purpose of reaching stop orders. Consequently when the so-called leaders reacted, it was not long before the general swing of prices was downward. Commission houses reported some good buying, but the orders were put in "on a scale," which had no effect in stemming the decline.

Market Advisers Guess Wrong.

Most of the prognostications for the course of stock prices sent out from brokerage houses before the opening of the market yesterday were far wide of the mark.

Telephone Rate Decision.

Commenting on the decision by the United States Supreme Court that the action of the New Jersey Public Utility Commission in ordering lower rates to New Jersey subscribers of the New York Telephone Company was confiscatory, an observer in the utility field said yesterday that he could not recall a telephone rate case which had resulted in a defeat for the company. In the New Jersey case, the commission asked that a reserve of more than \$2,000,000 be applied to the reduction of rates. Other cases brought to the courts usually have involved applications by telephone companies for higher rates. The successful record of the telephone companies in the courts is, in the opinion of this observer, an indication that their applications for rate reductions are based on sound methods of valuation. Incidentally, it was said that the cost of evaluation by both sides in a recent Massachusetts rate hearing was \$1,000,000.

MONEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1926.

Heavy and unexpected withdrawals stiffened the Stock Exchange call money market to highest change in two weeks. Some \$25,000,000 was estimated to have been called. In trading circles it was intimated that the incident had a connection with the strained banking conditions in Cuba. Starting at 4 per cent. the first advance came at noon to 4 1/2, followed shortly thereafter by 5 and finally 5 1/2, touched at 7 o'clock. Time money, however, the least disturbed by the rise in demand loans, obviously due, dealers said, to poor inquiry and to the belief that somewhat easier conditions will prevail in the call market. Commercial paper and acceptances were fairly active, but unchanged in call loans.

Re-als.	High.	Low.	Rate.	Satur-day's Year
60 days	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
90 days	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
120 days	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
180 days	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
240 days	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
360 days	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

Time Loans.

Monday	Saturday
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4

Commercial Paper.

Monday	Saturday
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4
4 1/2	4 1/4

Discount Rate, N. Y. Reserve Bank.

Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 6, when it was advanced from 3 1/2 per cent., which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1925.

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances.....3 1/4
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:
30 days.....3 1/4
60 days.....3 1/4
90 days.....3 1/4
120 days.....3 1/4
180 days.....3 1/4
240 days.....3 1/4
360 days.....3 1/4

London Market.

Money in London 1/4 up at 3 1/2 per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4 1/4 per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 4 1/4 per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at \$4 11/16. Cables contained no report of either the sale or purchase of gold by the Bank of England.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$488,000,000; balances, \$93,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$300,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, \$510,000,000.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London 1/4 off at 39 1/2 per ounce; New York price 1/4 off at 64 1/4.

Range for 1925:

	Highest	Lowest
London	2 1/4 Jan. 4	2 1/4 Apr. 12
New York	2 1/4 Jan. 4	2 1/4 Apr. 12

Range for 1926:

	Highest	Lowest
London	2 1/4 Jan. 4	2 1/4 Apr. 12
New York	2 1/4 Jan. 4	2 1/4 Apr. 12

MARKET AVERAGES.

CLOSING APRIL 12, 1926.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
25 railroads	82.93	81.22	84.65	-1.57
25 industrials	143.91	141.81	143.79	-2.12
50 stocks	114.92	112.83	113.23	-1.69

DAILY RANGE OF 90 STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Apr. 10	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 9	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 8	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 7	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 6	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 5	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 4	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 3	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 2	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Apr. 1	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1

MONTHLY RANGE OF 90 STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Mar. 1	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 2	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 3	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 4	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 5	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 6	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 7	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 8	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 9	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 10	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 11	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 12	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 13	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 14	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 15	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 16	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 17	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 18	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 19	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 20	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 21	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 22	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 23	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 24	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 25	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 26	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 27	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 28	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 29	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 30	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
Mar. 31	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1

YEARLY RANGE OF 90 STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1925	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1924	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1923	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1922	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1921	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1920	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1919	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1918	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1917	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1916	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1915	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1914	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1913	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1912	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1911	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1910	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1909	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1908	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1907	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1906	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1905	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1904	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1903	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1902	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1901	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1
1900	113.88	111.89	112.28	-0.1

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Range for April 12, 1926.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
40 issues	103.10	102.10	102.10	-0.1
DAILY RANGE OF 40 DOMESTIC BONDS.				

FOREIGN BONDS.

Range for April 12, 1926.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10 Govt. issues	103.10	102.10	102.10	-0.1
DAILY RANGE OF FOREIGN BONDS.				

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1925	103.10	102.10	102.10	-0.1
1924	103.10	102.10		

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GOTHAM SILK HOSIERY
Co., Inc.

New York, April 13, 1926
The Directors of **GOTHAM SILK HOSIERY Co., Inc.**, declared on November 12, 1925, a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the basis of Preferred Stocks of the Company, payable May 1, 1926, to stockholders of record on April 15, 1926.

J. W. HARTNETT, Secretary

Broad River
Power Company

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of Broad River Power Company has been declared, payable on May 1, 1926, to stockholders of record on April 15, 1926.

C. N. Wilson, Secretary

Paramount Pictures

FAIRBANKS-LASKY CORPORATION
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.00 per share on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable May 15, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 1926.

ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH, Secretary

MINIMUM BANKING
RAILROAD COMPANY
PREFERRED DIVIDEND
New York, March 18, 1926.
The Board of Directors of Minimum Banking Railroad Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) on the Preferred Stock, Series A, of the Company payable May 1, 1926, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business April 15, 1926.

J. B. BARNES, Assistant Treasurer.

HALGARTEN GROUP
GETS URUGUAY LOAN

Bonds for \$30,000,000 Bearing 6% Interest to Go on Market Here and in Europe Soon.

OTHER NEW BOND ISSUES

Two Today Total \$1,925,000—Central Gas & Electric Co. Soon to Make About \$10,000,000.

A \$30,000,000 Uruguayan Government loan, for which several New York banking groups submitted bids, was awarded yesterday to a syndicate headed by Halgarten & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co. by the National Council of the Republic of Uruguay, subject to ratification by the National Congress. It has been known since the middle of last week that the Halgarten group had submitted the highest bid for the loan, but this did not necessarily mean that it would obtain the award. Blair & Co., Inc., and Lee, Higginson & Co. were among the other bidders.

The syndicate that obtained the award includes Lehman Brothers, Cassatt & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Americh, Co., National Republic Company, Chicago; Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Guardian Trust Company, Shawmut Corporation, Boston; Anglo-London-Paris Company, Bank of Italy, San Francisco; Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis; Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, Minneapolis; Northwestern Trust Company, St. Paul.

A substantial amount of the issue will be taken in Europe, the bankers announced. In the past London has been the chief market for Uruguay's bonds, which command high prices in Europe. The last loan the country obtained was a \$10,000,000 issue of 6 per cent. bonds underwritten by National City Company syndicate. Public offering of the new Uruguayan bonds will be made soon. The issue will bear 6 per cent. interest.

Another South American loan that is expected to reach the New York market soon is a \$6,000,000 bond issue of one of the departments of Colombia, which has been negotiated by a New York banking group. Only the final details remain to be settled and the issue probably will reach the market this week. Three Colombian departments so far have floated loans in the American market: Caldas, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca.

Public offering of \$1,625,000 of new bonds will be made today, to be followed later in the week by larger issues, both in the domestic and foreign fields. Today's principal issue consists of \$1,000,000 of 6 per cent. guaranteed first mortgage collateral gold bonds, Series A, of the Investment Securities Company of Texas, guaranteed by the National Surety Company. The bonds are priced at 100 and interest, and are offered by Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

W. W. Motter & Co. are offering a new issue of \$235,000 Wilson County, N. C., 4 1/2 per cent. highway bonds, due 1931 to 1935, at prices to yield from 4.40 to 4.45 per cent. The county has an assessed valuation of \$44,056,135 and a total bonded debt, including this issue, of \$1,337,500.

Three issues of the securities of the Central Gas & Electric Company, the formation of which was announced last week by its President, Colonel A. E. Pierce, will be offered to the public shortly by a banking group composed of the Federal Securities Corporation, H. M. Byllesby & Co., W. & C. Co., Pearson-Taft Company and Thomas, Ross & Co. The issues consist of \$6,000,000 first lien collateral trust sinking fund twenty-year gold bonds, \$1,500,000 three-year 6 per cent. gold notes, and 21,000 shares of \$7 dividend series preferred stock without par value.

S. W. Straus & Co. will offer tomorrow, in co-operation with a group of dealers, an issue of \$1,000,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bond certificates of the Birdco Realty Corporation, legal for the investment of trust funds in New York State. The certificates are secured by the newly completed sixteen-story Central Building, 45 to 47 West Forty-eighth Street, designed for the jewelry trade.

TO JOIN VAUCLAIN ABROAD.

William Hamilton, Banker, Will Help Study Conditions in Russia.
William Hamilton, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, plans to go to Russia soon on a tour in company with his father-in-law, Samuel N. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Vauclain sailed a week ago last Saturday and is now in Paris, where it is expected Mr. Hamilton will join him shortly.

Mr. Hamilton said yesterday that Mr. Vauclain desired to get first-hand information of actual conditions in Russia and that the tour might result in future business between American industrial concerns and Russia, though no immediate results along this line were expected. Bankers believe that the credit situation must be adjusted before large transactions with the Soviet authorities can be undertaken. Mr. Hamilton's visit will not be in connection with Guaranty Trust Company business but will have for its main purpose assisting Mr. Vauclain to get accurate data on conditions. On the occasion of his sailing Mr. Vauclain said that he expected to be abroad for six or eight weeks, "scouting for business."

FORESEES BUMPER CROPS.

President Davis of Lackawanna Discusses Conditions in Southwest.
President J. M. Davis of the Lackawanna, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, who has just returned from a trip to Texas, said yesterday that according to his observation and from reports of bankers and railroad men in that section, crop prospects were better there than they had been for the last five years.

"Present conditions," declared Mr. Davis, "indicate that Texas and Oklahoma will have bumper wheat crops. The bankers I talked to in those States were all optimistic. They felt that the country had the three underlying influences which produce prosperity: (1) Cheap money, (2) employment for all who wish to work, (3) prospect of good crops."

Spring Valley Water Net Higher.
Net income of \$2,031,625 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., is reported for 1925 by the Spring Valley Water Company of San Francisco. This is equivalent to \$7.20 per share based on \$28,000,000 of capital stock outstanding. In 1924 the net income was \$1,907,190, or \$6.81 a share. Gross income last year totaled \$6,700,223, compared with \$5,935,955 in 1924. After payment of dividends totaling \$1,630,000, a surplus remained last year of \$381,628. Surplus in 1924 was \$227,195.

BOYS GERMAN SECURITIES.

European Shares, Inc. Gets Equity Ownership in 17 Concerns.

European Shares, Inc., a newly formed concern, has acquired an equity ownership in seventeen different German banking, utility and industrial corporations, according to announcement yesterday by officials of the company.

"While European Shares is in no way obligated to restrict its buying field to any one country," the announcement said, "the most attractive opportunities so far available have been in Germany, although situations in several other European States have been carefully studied and investigated. The securities purchased are largely payers and at recent dates there had been a substantial appreciation in the market value of these securities over their cost price. In one or two instances small amounts of stock have been sold at substantial profits. The income return on the securities held by European Shares is naturally 2 to 3 per cent. greater than would be realized from American stocks of corresponding investment standing."

European Shares, Inc., was organized and financed several months ago by Hayden, Stone & Co. It has a total standing 100,000 shares of common stock at \$50 per share, of which \$20 per share has been paid in.

CURB EXCHANGE RULINGS.

Middle West Utilities Rights Admitted to Trading.

The following rulings were made yesterday by the Subcommittee on Securities of the New York Curb Exchange: The common stock of the Alpha Portland Cement Company be quoted ex-dividend \$1.50 yesterday and that deliveries made against all transactions made on April 3 and until and including April 10, having been made, carry a due bill for the said dividend.

That the common stock of the Southern Cities Utilities Company shall be quoted ex-dividend 75 cents yesterday and that deliveries against all transactions made on April 3 and until and including April 10, having been made, carry a due bill for the said dividend.

That the Middle West Utilities Company rights to subscribe to additional shares of no par common stock, "when issued," be admitted to limited trading privileges.

The Curb Exchange has removed from limited trading privileges the following: Middle West Utilities Company rights to subscribe to additional shares of no par common stock, and Humble Oil and Refining Company rights to subscribe to additional shares of \$25 par capital stock.

ALLIS-CHALMERS EARNINGS.

Net Profit of \$3,417,398 in 1925, Against \$3,221,100 in 1924.

A net profit of \$3,417,398 after charges, depreciation and Federal taxes is shown in the report for 1925 of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. After preferred dividends of \$1,000,000, the company earned \$2,417,398, or \$2.41 a share in 1925. The company's earnings for 1924 were \$2,221,100, or \$2.22 a share. The report shows that the company's earnings for 1925 were \$2,417,398, or \$2.41 a share, as against \$2,221,100, or \$2.22 a share, in 1924.

The company had unfilled orders amounting to \$10,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1924, compared with \$10,124,023 on Dec. 31, 1924. Total sales for 1925 reached \$32,921,327, as against \$32,921,327 in 1924. Other income for the two years respectively was \$699,669 and \$692,504. Costs, depreciation, etc., reached \$23,503,929 last year, while in 1925 they were \$24,000,000. In 1924 these figures were respectively \$23,743,927 and \$24,000,000. Dividends in 1925 totaled \$2,701,000, as compared with \$2,701,000 in 1924; assets were \$63,784,804, against \$62,737,593, and total liabilities \$49,325,502, as against \$49,194,603.

REPORTS SOUTH THRIVING.

Head of Fuel Concern Says Wall St. Slump Has No Effect There.

Wall Street depression has had no effect on Southern business, it was said yesterday by Walter Moore, President of the Pratt Fuel Corporation of Birmingham, Ala., who is at the Waldorf-Astoria. He said that individuals might have felt personal depression as a result of drops in stock prices, but that steel, iron, cement and piping plants were all operating at full capacity. Discussing the labor situation, he said:

"In Birmingham and in the South we have plenty of labor. A considerable portion of our negro population who came North a few years ago has returned and a large number is clamoring to get back. We have all we need, but I venture to say that if I were to place in one of the big New York newspapers tomorrow morning an advertisement offering work in the South at the pay that is current down there, I could get one hundred and fifty men before the day was over. As a matter of fact, I think a committee would be apt to come to me and ask how many I could take care of. He said that there was a lot of homesickness among negroes in the North."

POSTUM NET IS \$3,106,321.

Income for First Quarter Is Equal to \$2.26 a Share.

In its detailed report for 1925 the Postum Cereal Company and subsidiary, excepting Igeheart Brothers, shows a net income for the initial quarter of 1926 of \$3,106,321, after Federal taxes of \$2,106,321. This is equivalent to \$2.26 a share earned on 1,370,000 outstanding shares. For the same period in 1925 the net income was \$2,775,644, or \$2.02 a share. The report shows Postum Cereal's sales for the quarter were \$11,651,688. Total expenses, after miscellaneous income, were \$7,500,028, and taxes were \$485,339.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

John J. MacCall, Chairman of the Maryland Roads Commission, will be the chief speaker at the regular meeting of the Board of the American Institute of Banking, Insurance and the Highway Trade Club. His subject will be "Economic of the Highway Situation."

Aschlin, Block & Aschlin announce that Owen Stanley Thompson, C. P. A., has been named director of their banking and brokerage department. The Peter N. Peters Company has prepared a survey of the chemical industries in America. Taylor, Thorne & Co. announces that George A. Brown, formerly with the Aluminum Industry of America, has been admitted to partnership. Robert L. McClure has been appointed manager of the real estate department of J. G. White & Co., Inc. The American Institute of Banking, Insurance and the Highway Trade Club will be in session on the afternoon tomorrow for a dinner. The Guaranty Trust Company has been appointed trustee under the United Steel Works of the Lackawanna-Edgewater Trust agreement dated March 1, 1925, securing an annual dividend of \$2.00 per share on twenty-five-year sinking fund gold bonds, dated March 1, 1926. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Guaranty Trust Company will act as paying agents. Chase National Bank has been appointed registrar for an authorized issue of 700,000 shares of common stock of the United States and Alaska Lumber Corporation. Interim receipts in respect of Bethlehem Steel Corporation will be paid in the form of preferred stock may be surrendered on or after April 15, 1926, for common stock. The company will be exchanged for certificates of 1 per cent. preferred stock of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

NEW HAVEN ROAD
SHOWS GREAT GAIN

1925 Net to \$7,418,252, Which is \$4,419,601 More Than Earnings in 1924.

DUE TO FREIGHT INCREASES

Gross Revenues Are \$132,266,482, an Advance of \$5,052,724—\$4.72 Earned Per Capital Share.

A statement of the affairs of the New Haven Railroad for 1925, made public yesterday, shows a surplus after all charges of \$7,418,252, an improvement over the previous year of \$4,419,601. The 1925 net is equivalent to earnings of \$4.72 per share on the capital stock and compares with earnings of \$1.91 per share in 1924.

Passenger revenues, President E. J. Pearson reports, were substantially the same as the previous year, the gain being practically all due to the increase in freight revenue which, measured in ton-miles, exceeded any previous year. Gross revenues amounted to \$132,266,482, an advance of \$5,052,724.

"The favorable result for the year," he says, "for the New Haven and for the railroads of the country as a whole, has been largely due, although generally not so recognized, to more than normal traffic, reduced cost of fuel and some surplus and the absence of any unusual difficulties affecting transportation or industry."

Two factors, however, he says, affected passenger revenues unfavorably. These were the decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission withdrawing its order for an interchangeable scrip coupon mileage book which it is estimated would have entailed a loss of not less than \$2,500,000 in the New Haven annual passenger fares and the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Public Service Commission of New York State that proposed increases in commutation and fifty-trip fares between New York City and points in New York State and Connecticut were justified.

Regarding the New Haven's holdings in the stock and securities of the Boston & Maine Railroad, through the medium of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, amounting to \$2,828,815, through this medium your company owns and votes upon 225,533 shares of Boston & Maine Railroad, which is equal to 34.72, substantially 23.3 per cent. The holdings of this stock are as follows: Common, 219,139; preferred, 6,543; first preferred, 4,151; total, 229,833.

Intertype Net Is \$188,768.
The Intertype Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, a net income of \$188,768, after reserve for taxes and depreciation, which is equal after provision for first and second preferred dividends, to \$1 cent a share earned on 188,768 shares of no par common stock. This compares with \$188,117, or \$1 cent a share in 1925.

LAUNDRY CO. DECLARES ITS INITIAL DIVIDEND

Consolidated Costs at \$2 Annual Basis—First Payment by the America Corporation.

The Consolidated Laundry Corporation announced an initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock by placing the same on a \$2 annual basis.

Charles B. Kirby, President of the corporation, told stockholders that with the completion of arrangements for the acquisition of the National Family Laundry Service Corporation, the Sea Beach Steam Laundry Company, Inc., and the Community Laundry, Inc., the consolidated new-controlled two large companies in Greater New York and New Jersey. Additional acquisitions would be announced from time to time, Mr. Kirby said.

The America Corporation declared an initial dividend of 40 cents on new stock.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate	Payable	Record
America Corp.	40c	May 1	Apr. 30
Consolidated Laundry	25c	May 1	Apr. 30
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NEBRASKA STANDARD OIL SPLITTS STOCK.

A reduction in the par value of stock of the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska and a split-up in the stock were authorized at a special meeting of stockholders in Omaha yesterday. Par value of the securities was changed from \$100 to \$25 and with the declaration of a dividend of 50 per cent., shareholders will receive six shares of the new stock for one of the old.

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TWO STATES LOSE PHONE RATE FIGHTS

New Jersey and Illinois Utility Boards' Rulings Rejected by Supreme Court.

INJUNCTION IS UPHOLD

Commission is Restrained From Enforcing Lower Rates by New York Company.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In two cases decided today the United States Supreme Court set aside orders of state utility commissions to enforce lower rates for telephone service. One originated in New Jersey and the other in Illinois.

In the case of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey against the New York Telephone Company the Supreme Court upheld the judgment of the District Court of New Jersey, which had granted a temporary injunction against the board restraining the enforcement of certain telephone rates.

The injunction arose out of the fact that on March 5, 1924, the telephone company filed with the New Jersey board a schedule providing for an increase of rates for exchange service in the State, effective April 1, 1924. An order suspending the proposed rates pending an inquiry as to their reasonableness was issued by the board. On Dec. 11, 1924, the increases were disapproved and the company was directed to continue service at the old rates.

In surveying the telephone company's affairs the board ruled that a rate of return of 7.33 per cent, producing an income ranging from \$2,750,000 to \$3,000,000 would be a fair return; that the amount charged by the company in 1924 for depreciation, namely \$3,432,000 was excessive and that \$2,678,000 was sufficient.

Denied Charges Were Too High.

Incident to an application for a temporary injunction, the company submitted evidence of its earnings, its rate of return, property value and charges for depreciation. It contended that its charges for depreciation were not excessive, and that in any event it could not be expected to make up deficits by future net earnings.

The court reaffirmed the principle, which had been laid down in a number of cases that "profits of the past cannot be used to sustain confiscatory rates for the future. In affirming the lower court Justice Butler said:

"It is conceded that the exchange charges complained of are not sufficient to yield a just return after payment of taxes and operating expenses, includ-

LOEW'S, INC., EXPECTS RECORD EARNINGS

Estimates Indicate Net Profit for the Twenty-eight Weeks Ended March 14 of \$3,650,000.

A new high record of earnings of Loew's, Inc., including Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures and other fully owned subsidiaries, for the first half of the fiscal year will be made, according to estimates by David Bernstein, Treasurer of the company.

Mr. Bernstein's preliminary figures point out that the net profit for the "first half" of the fiscal year ended March 14, after taxes, will total \$3,650,000 as compared with a profit of \$2,945,143 in the corresponding period in 1924. Exceptional progress is reported in the expansion program of Loew's, Inc., which now owns or directly fifty-one theatres in Greater New York and the metropolitan district, and which during the last few years has been building up a chain of motion picture and vaudeville houses.

Two new theatres were opened this month, one in New Orleans and the other in Dallas, Texas. New houses are under construction in New York, Yonkers, New Rochelle, Syracuse, Houston, Norfolk, Canton, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Fordham, Woodside, L. I., and Jamaica, L. I. The houses just opened and those in construction will add approximately \$5,000 to the seating capacity of the entire Loew chain.

PAN-AMERICAN WESTERN.

Petroleum Company Reports Net for 1925 of \$4,232,609.

For 1925 the Pan-American Western Petroleum Company and its subsidiaries report net income of \$4,232,609 after depreciation, depletion, Federal taxes, interest, etc. This equals \$3.46 a share earned on combined 100,000 shares of Class A no par stock and 400,000 shares of Class B no par stock. Both classes of stock, the report says, share alike in earnings, but the Class A has power of vote, while the Class B has not.

Gross earnings for the year were \$28,553,179. Operations and other costs totaled \$19,150,428; depreciation and depletion were \$2,940,678. Statement of properties cost \$648,870, general and administrative expenses reached \$700,048, interest was \$328,135, while Federal taxes were \$333,924.

PANHANDLE PRODUCING NET.

Company's 1925 Income \$400,726, Against \$408,239 in 1924.

The Panhandle Producing and Refining Company reports for 1925 net income of \$400,726, after expenses, taxes, interest, etc. compared with \$408,239 in the preceding year. After provisions for reserves for preferred dividends, depreciation, depletion, etc., a deficit remained of \$403,838. In 1924 the deficit was \$605,657.

Gross earnings for 1925 totaled \$5,131,131 against \$4,685,167 in 1924. Income last year was \$30,248, while in the previous year it was \$40,403. Interest, discount, inventory adjustments, and other items totaling \$1,000,000, compared with \$4,297,331 in 1924. Reserves for depreciation, depletion, amortization and preferred dividends reached \$804,464 in 1925, while in the preceding year they were \$1,013,894.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Chart.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Seventy-one new corporations were chartered today. They include:

MANHATTAN. 150 common, no par; 100 shares, \$100.00. (Atty. J. N. B. Smith, 200 Broadway, Manhattan.)

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ACCOUNTANTS' BOARD MEETS

American Institute to Issue Bulletin on Bankruptcy.

Enlargement of the public service program was decided on yesterday at a meeting of the Council of the American Institute of Accountancy, its governing body, composed of forty members of the profession from as far West as California and Texas, and as far South as Louisiana.

The next item in the public service program will be the issuance of a bulletin on bankruptcy problems, which will be distributed gratis to the business public late this month. It will summarize the existing evils of the bankruptcy system, and analyze the proposed remedial measures, several of which are pending in Congress.

The bulletin will be issued by the Bureau of Public Affairs of the Institute, of which Homer S. Price is Chairman. President William H. West of the Institute, said last night that steps were taken also to establish a research bureau to study accountancy problems as related to various forms of industry and commerce.

February Zinc Output Lower.

A total of 96,247 short tons of zinc were produced during February by the more important producing countries of the world, compared with 97,437 short tons in January, and 98,234 short tons in December of last year. An increase of 220 short tons in stocks in American producers' hands was noted on April 1, the tonnage held being 20,561, against 20,341 on March 1. Shipments by American producers in March totaled 14,191 short tons and production, 44,411 short tons.

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CLEVELAND ELECTRIC BUYS FOUR UTILITIES

New Deal Is in Line With Plan for Electrical Development of Lake Erie Area.

Four light and power companies have been purchased by the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, a subsidiary of the North American Company, according to report from the Cleveland company's offices yesterday.

The four concerns involved are the Grand River Electric Light and Power Company, the Suburban Utilities Company, the Northeastern Ohio Power and Light Company and the municipal power and light plant of Cleveland, Ohio.

The acquisition of these companies is an additional factor in the program, launched some time ago by the Cleveland company, for the electrical development of the Lake Erie territory adjacent to and including Cleveland.

The region is important from one viewpoint, because it is the meeting place for iron ore from the North and coal from the South.

Thus far the program has included,

since March 15, the extension of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company's system from the eastern outskirts of Cleveland to the State line of Pennsylvania. Including its recent acquisitions the company now serves more than 300,000 customers and maintains in service more than fifty miles of 12,000-volt transmission line, in addition to its vast system of distribution lines.

DIL OUTPUT DROPS SHARPLY

California Daily Production for Last Week 598,800 Barrels.

The production of crude oil in California dropped below the 600,000-barrel daily mark last week, for the first time since March 23, 1925, according to figures received in the financial district yesterday. The daily average production last week was 598,800 barrels against 607,000 barrels daily, reported in the previous week. In the week of March 23, 1925, production averaged 597,800 barrels daily.

The decline in production was due chiefly to the sharp falling off in output in the Long Beach field, in California where output declined from 110,000 barrels daily in the week of April 1, 1924, to 104,000 barrels daily last week. Production also declined in the Ingleswood and Rosecrans fields.

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ON the northeast corner of Broadway and 40th Street you will find The Central National Bank, recently organized and equipped with complete banking facilities (both domestic and foreign) to meet the demand of the growing mid-town business district. Our directors and officers have been selected from various outstanding commercial and banking interests. We shall be pleased to welcome you at our office and to discuss your financial arrangements.

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A New Specialized Line
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STOUT WOMAN in the
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MISS JUNIOR FROCK
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Gay Georgettes & Charm
Crepe de Chines for **PARTY**
SPORT and **STREET**.
10.75 to 16.75
Sizes 13—15—17—19.

EXTRA SPECIAL
S. U. & J., Inc.
DRESSES
Special Groups for
Special Sales in
Wanted Styles & Fabrics
6.75 to 7.75
Sizes 16 to 44.

ON THE RACKS
ULLMAN-JESS
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Styles That Will Score Big; Values That
Customers and Yield Good Profits
FEATURING 1 and 2 Piece Plain and Color
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Also: —Flat Crapes —Prints —Wash Silks
In Striped and Bordered Effects. One and two piece
TO RETAIL AT \$

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Squirrels, Caracul
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 Must be sold at Auction. Squirrels, Caracul, Kitt Foxes and many other FURS, and also FEATHERS in demand today. This sale takes place Tomorrow, Wednesday, April 16 at 10:00 A. M. Make note of the address and obtain some of these valuable furs at your own prices.

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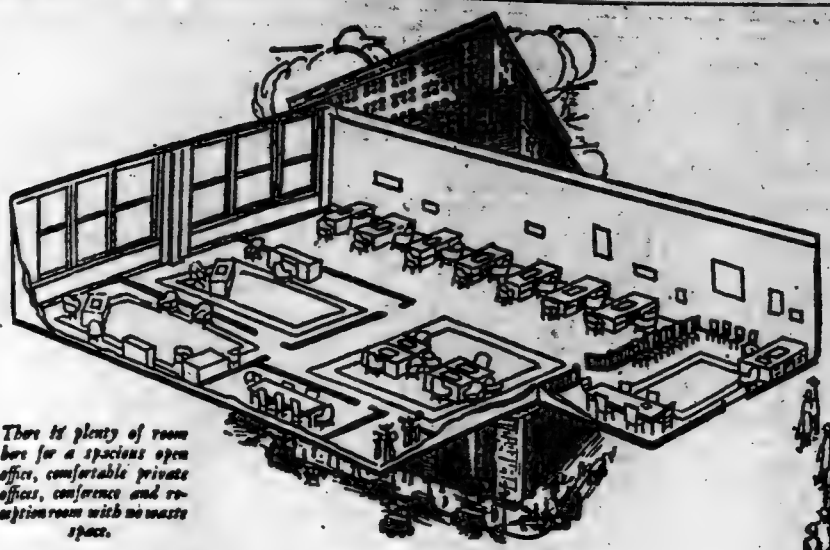
ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning LACROIX 3-0000.

Continued from Page Forty.

NEW ORLEANS—Jas. L. 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4655, 4657, 4659, 4661, 4663, 4665, 4667, 4669, 4671, 4673, 4675, 4677, 4679, 4681, 4683, 4685, 4687, 4689, 4691, 4693, 4695, 4697, 4699, 4701, 4703, 4705, 4707, 4709, 4711, 4

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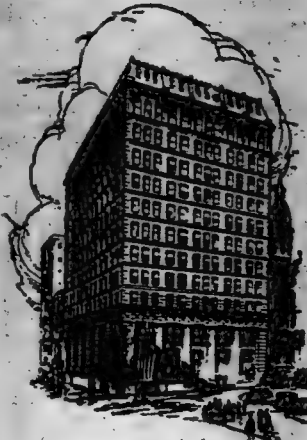
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Contr. v. Loma Fruit Co

Ct. of Appls. denied.
H. Armstrong and Westinghouse
& Mfg. Co.—Petn. for writ of cert.
to Ct. of Appls. denied.
E. Shire and E. S. Stock, as
Ct. Petrs., v. E. S. Hurlbut, as
G. C. Strauss and S. Strauss,
—Petn. for writ of cert. to 7th
Ct. of Appls. denied.
Hackathal, petr., v. the U. S.—
writ of cert. to 7th Cir. Ct. of
Appls. denied.
Lloyds & Sons, Inc., as Treas. of Lloyds
are Syndicate, No. 690, and Lloyds
are Syndicate, No. 691, et al.,
—Petn. for writ of cert. to 5d
Ct. of Appls. denied.
M. J. McKee, petr., v. S. S. McKee, Esq.,
ex. of W. E. Bliven, decd.,
—for writ of cert. to 8th Cir.
Court, denied.
Blair, Comm. Int. Rev. and
Ins. Bd., v. R. B. Hurlbut,
v. J. DeChik—Dismissed with

Rallinger Jr., *plff.* v. *the U. S.*—
advance submitted for defn., and
opposition.
Fisher, *et al.*, *petrs.* v. *the*
—*ave granted to file brief for respct.*
J. Jensen Co., *applt.*, *the U. S.*—
—*firm of M. S. Carl Diederichsen*
of the S. S. Co. Carl Diederichsen
—*W. R. Schaefer, Jr.*
—*Joint request to restore these*
all submitted for both.
Portland, *defndts.* in bank-
Knauth, Knuechel & Kuhne, *petr.*
—*ingling et al., trading as Gebrüder*
—*regulation of debtors' property*
the Equitable Trust Co. of New
—*ited as party petr.*
Knauth, *et al.*, *plffs.* v. *M. S. Bor-*
—*and in bankruptcy, &c., and affil-*
—*and, trustee in bankruptcy, &c.*
—*Knauth, et al., &c., &c., of*
—*M. S. Borland and the Equitable*
—*Trust Co. of New York*

O. 1177.
 The State v. Louis Stoux Tribe of Indians,
 The U. S.—Motion to advance sub-
 script.
 Hirsch, piff. v. the State Dept.
 of Conn. et al.—Motion to advance
 for defmt.
 The U. S. ex rel G. Thomas Birk-
 et al.—Mort. &c.—Motion to affirm
 for expd. and for retr. in con-
 viction.
 The Dickinson Farm Mortgage Co.
 et al. v. C. M. H. H. &c.—Motion to dis-
 miss for defrt. and for piffa. in
 Michigan, complt. v. The State.
 Application of counsel to extent time
 to file agreed form of decree
 for both.
 The Trustee in Bankruptcy, &c.,
 et al. v. Charlotteville, Charlotteville
 et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted
 and for piff. in opposition.
 The State v. Louis Stoux Tribe of Indians,
 The U. S.—Motion to advance sub-
 script.

Dismissed per stipulation of
E. Huff, plff. v. J. Page, recd.
Bank of Newtow, Ohio.—Dismissed
per
Eng. Co. plff. v. White,
Inc. & Mitchell, recd.—Dismissed
per stipulation for deft. and for plff. in
Deutsche Bank Filiale Nurnberg
v. C. V. Humphrey.—Motion to
be omitted for resptd., and for petr.
dismissed.
C. Culver, petr. v. The U. S.—
A. Porter, plff. v. The City of
W. Thomson, C. A. Parker, et
al., recd.
American Telegraph & Cable Co. petr.
v. U. S.—Petn for writ of cert. to Ct.
submitted for petr.
C. Gilbert, trustees in bankruptcy
v. U. S. Co. petr. v. U. S.—Petn.
for writ of cert. to Ct. of Claims submitted
for petr.

cert. to Ct. of Claims submitted

U. S., petr. v. The U. S., White
Rt. of H. for the U. S. for
of Claims submitted for both.

M. Drexel, petr. v. The U. S.,
Rt. of H. for the U. S. for
for both.

Leather, petr. v. The U. S.
Pac. R. Assn.—to the U. S. for
of Claims submitted for both.

Pac. R. Co. et al., petr. v.
Leather, R. H. Co., et al.,
petr. to Sup. Ct. of Ill. submitted

B. Updike, E. A. Cape, E. Updike
Rt. v. The U. S.—Petrin for writ
to 6th Cir. Ct. of App. sub-
both.

Anderson, suing on behalf of him-
self and other stockholders, v.
Rt. Assn. of Pac. Coast et al.—
writ of cert. to 9th Cir. Ct. of
submitted for both sub.

Leather, petr. v. The U. S.—Petrin.

Hudson & R. R. Broman, petrs. v. C.
 S. Petn. for writ of cert. to 2d
 Cir. App. submitted for both.
 Jackson, petrs. v. State of Tex-
 as, writ of cert. to Ct. of Criminal
 Appeals submitted for both.
 Trueson and minor children,
 D. R. v. D. R. Trueson, petrs.
 v. Borden Shipping Co., Inc.—Petn.
 cert. to 5th Cir. Ct. submitted
 for both.
 P. Colbeck, O. Daugherty, S.
 Robinson and C. Smith, petrs. v.
 State of Tex., writ of cert. to 5th
 Cir. App. submitted for both.
 Lanham and G. B. Dismeyer,
 D. S.—Petn. cert. to 5th Cir. Ct.
 of App. submitted for both.
 Idaho Valley R. R. Co., petrs. v. C.
 S. Petn. for writ of cert. to 2d
 Cir. App. submitted for both.
 Idaho Valley R. R. Co., petrs. v. F.
 S. Petn. for writ of cert. to 2d
 Cir. App. submitted for both.

ry, et al.—*Penn.* for writ of cert.
 ay, et al. *Dist. of Col.* submitted
 Kelly & Deposit Co. of Md., *pet.*
 oned at *Penn.* for writ of cert.
 to 2d *Circ. Ct. of App.* sub-
 both.
 Corbett, *petr.* v. H. Vette et
 for writ of cert. to 9th *Circ. Ct.*
 submitted for *petr.*
 Imp. Dist. of *Penn.* for writ
 et al., *petrs.* v. Guardian Sav.
 —*Penn.* submitted for *petr.*
Ct. of App. submitted for
 H. Curran, Commr. of Imm.
 S. ex rel B. Dimer et al.—*Penn.*
 to 2d *Circ. Ct. of App.*
petr.
 H. Honning et al., *petrs.* v. R.
 al, *rec.* Ac—*Penn.* for writ of
Ct. of App. submitted
 S. Silkworth, *petr.* to 2d *Ct. U.*
 for writ of cert. to 2d *Ct.*

1. for writ of cert. to 2d Cir.
 2. submitted for both
 3. McCaskey et al., petrs., v. The
 4. n. for writ of cert. to 2d Cir.
 5. submitted for both
 6. Linch et al., petrs., v. The
 7. 1. for writ of cert. to 4th Cir.
 8. submitted for both
 9. Blocking V. for writ of cert. v.
 10. Oster-Petn. for writ of cert. v.
 11. of Ohio submitted for both
 12. Ward et al., petrs., v. U. S.
 13. for writ of cert. to 9th Cir. Ct. of
 14. for writ of cert. to 9th Cir. Ct. of
 15. Von Boeten, petrs., v. United Ry.
 16. Louis et al., Petn. for writ of
 17. Cir. Ct. submitted for both
 18. City-Phenix Fire Ins. Co. of N.
 19. v. W. I. Walls, trustee, et al.
 20. for writ of cert. to 8th Cir. Ct. of
 21. submitted for petn.
 22. Wright, audt for the Phil.
 23. v. Inchausti & Co., Petn. for writ
 24. submitted for both

C. Von Croome, *ex. petr.*, v. The Co. of Merchants, *et al.*, submitted for cert. to 8th Cir. Ct. of App. for both.

Madison SS. Co., claimant, *ac. petr.*, Wilbur *et al.*—*Petr.* for writ of cert. to 8th Cir. Ct. of App. submitted for both.

Polys Trust Co., *petr.*, v. C. H. *Petr.* for writ of cert. to 2d Cir. Ct. of App. submitted for both.

K. Flaker *et al.*, *petra.*, v. The *Petr.* for writ of cert. to 1st Cir. Ct. of App. submitted for both.

Galloway *et al.*, *petr.*, v. J. F. *Petr.* for writ of cert. to 1st Cir. Ct. of App. submitted for both.

Shook, *petr.*, v. The U. S. *Petr.* for writ of cert. to 8th Cir. Ct. of App. submitted for both.

Wesley, *Commr.* for writ of cert. to 8th Cir. Ct. of App. submitted for *petr.*

H. K. *et al.*, *petra.*, v. K. *et al.*, *petra.*

Circuit Ct. of Appia. submitted
M. Chapman et al., petr., v. The
for writ of cert. to 5th Cir.
submitted for cert. to 5th Cir.
re J. A. Wolfson, petr.—Petr. for
to to Sup. Ct. of Phil. submitted
K. Borland, trustee, &c., petr., v.
of al. & serv. submitted
Circuit Ct. of Appia. submitted for
Perry, petr., v. H. Work, Secy.—
—Petr. for writ of cert. to Ct.
D. C. submitted for petr.
W. V. W. & L. Laisko, Laisko
petr., v. M. E. Borland, trustee
—Petr. for writ of cert. to 3d
Circuit Ct. of Appia. submitted
Laisko & Laisko, trustee in bank-
of V. A. Laisko, W. Laisko, C.
—Petr. for writ of cert. to 3d
of Appia. submitted for petr.
Hilgman, applt. v. F. K. Bowers,
Rev. —

April 13: Nos. 622, 612 and 612,
1, 232 and 232, and 234, 237, 232,
e

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Glants at Polo Grounds, Yanks in Boston, as major leagues open today. Page 20

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The New York Times Index is a short cut to past and present newspaper records of the daily life of the world. A guide to the news columns of The New York Times, with a digest of the news reports, dates, names, subjects and cross-references. \$2 a volume; \$3 a year.

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PARTNER, MUST BE A SALESMAN; ONE that can invest \$5,000 for the purpose of extending a jewelry novelty manufacture of rhinestone shoe buckles, etc.; act quick. D. 396 Times.

ONE OR TWO MEN WITH \$2,000-\$10,000 for investment in a thoroughly reliable non-competitive business worthy of any investigation. Call Room 714, 1,437 Broadway, between 13th & 14th Sts.

GOING CONCERN, MANUFACTURING chemically prepared textiles in great demand; requires \$10,000 to \$15,000 for further development; men interested will not be considered. M. 233 Times.

ACTIVE THEATRE MANAGER WANTS partner for substantial theatre circuit; \$200 needed; will attend thorough investigation. D. 504 Times.

PARTNER WANTED, \$2,000, MOTION PICTURE theatre; very big possibilities. D. 518 Times.

ELECTRIC CONCERN WANTS PARTY with \$5,000-\$10,000, secured by bonded city contracts; good profits. D. 537 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

WE ARE INTERESTED IN CORRESPONDENCE with principal executives and administrators having a manufacturing business for sale, showing increasing profits over the past five years and which will require an investment of less than \$1,000,000. Z. 230 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, WITH BUSINESS TRAINING, who would like to make equal investment in newspaper executive in established New York or New Jersey daily or weekly, is invited to write; confidential; references exchanged. Z. 230 Times.

ACCOUNTANT DESIRES PURCHASE CLIENTS or interest accounting firm. E. 753 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, \$2,000, WITH SERVICES; good business; general experience. P. 30 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, WILL INVEST \$5,000; services; no schemes. E. 313 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

AVAILABLE TO SOME REPUTABLE MANUFACTURER—GENERAL MANAGER OF LARGE COMPANY, DOING NATIONAL BUSINESS, DESIRES CONNECTION AS GENERAL SALES MANAGER; EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL IN SALES ORGANIZATION, MERCHANDISING AND MANAGEMENT; CAPABLE PRODUCING RESULTS QUICKLY AND ECONOMICALLY. AT PRESENT DRAWING \$10,000, BUT FUTURE MORE IMPORTANT THAN IMMEDIATE REMUNERATION; DETAILS AT INTERVIEW. E. 312 Times.

A VALUABLE AGENCY FRANCHISE IS AVAILABLE.

Chicago corporation manufacturing patented articles seeks capable man to handle their business in New York City; also man for Newark, N. J.; products are high class and sell to all merchants; we give permanent franchise, which affords opportunity of earning large returns; good references and \$500 monthly income required; representative now in New York to select man. Write, giving phone number. P. 34 Times.

ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER OF A popular-priced five-tube radio receiver seeks connection with exporter doing business in England and South America; bank references required and exchanged. Box 845, 1,383 Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED FOR JEWELRY BUSINESS; place, mountain near Silverlake; one who has good following; references; wonderful opportunity to be made. Schindler, 94 Eldridge St.

AUSTRIAN FIRM OPEN FOR AGENCY FOR patent articles or novelties for Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, etc.; references given and asked for. Address "Pushing Men," 8 776 Times Downtown.

FULLY EQUIPPED METAL STAMPING plant and machine shop desiring contract work. Woodhaven Stamping Co., 8,729 78th St., Woodhaven, N. Y.

WE CARRY YOUR LINE ALL OVER THE COUNTRY; we increase your sales. Phone or write for appointment. MAILLO SALES SERVICE, Inc., 20 East 20th St.

ACCOUNTANT WITH LARGE FOLLOWING desires to associate with certified or uncertified man; must have a following of his own. D. 257 Times.

PARTNER WITH ABOUT \$5,000 WANTED for ladies shoe shop. Located in Times Square district and established for years. Write to E. 311 Times.

UNIVERSITY MAN, LEAVING FOR SWITZERLAND, would like to represent reliable American firm. D. 479 Times.

EXPORT-EXPERIENCED PARTNER with small capital; established business. P. 013 Times Downtown.

PATENT ATTORNEY-ENGINEER MENNON representative. Call Hanover 5662 Potts Neck, to Wall St.

FOR SALE.

Stores and Departments For Rent.

CONCESSIONS FOR LEASE. At City Island Baths, Ditmars St., City Island, N. Y.; restaurant, grill, soda, etc.; parking space. Inquire P. J. DWYER, 2,434 Grand Concourse. Phone Raymond 1053.

Plants and Factories.

DRESS PLANT, 36 MACHINES, NOW working, established 10 years, Westchester County, near New York; corner lot, 4,000 square feet; rent; reasonable; owner retiring; good help; owner retiring; action necessary. \$1,200. Call Flatbush Av., near Church. Inquire 337 Bridge St., Brooklyn.

MULTIGRAPH AND DIRECT MAIL CONCERN, fully equipped, established 16 years; telegraphic privileges; large office building included; will rent entire plant with good will and part-time services of present owner. M. A., 18 Times.

FASHIONABLE 5TH ST. Undivided apartment in gown shop for milliner; costs \$400; furniture; exclusive clientele. Mr. Collins, Pans & Edman, Inc., Phone Murray Hill 6200.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESSFUL NICEST store in small, growing town for rent; new beaches, also good for every line Call Green point 3310.

HIGH-CLASS BEAUTY SHOP, LONG ESTABLISHED; wishing to retire. Phone Prospect 0222.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS; popular section; reason sickness. 63d St. and Bay Terrace Boulevard.

LADIES' INFANTS' STORE; WONDERFUL location; low rental; lifetime opportunity. P. 57 Times.

STATIONERY STAND, \$3,500; PROMINENT location; \$500 weekly. Crowe, Times Building.

BEAUTY SHOP IN 68th, NEAR FIFTH AV. long established; illness cause of selling. A. Bechter, 41 West 42d.

DRUG STORE, UP-TO-DATE FIXTURES; suitable military, etc. Edgemoor 6250.

FOR SALE.

Stores and Shops.

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FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR BROADWAY, excellent opportunity, 160 rooms, 100 bath; estimated rental, \$20,000; will lease for \$25,000; annual opportunity, call Phone Wisconsin 0800.

TWO ADJOINING PRIVATE HOUSES, 25 rooms, 3 baths, suitable for club, sanitarium; immediate possession; sell both for \$20,000 down; annual opportunity, call at premises, 141 West 51st St.

25-ROOM HOTEL, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and equipped, excellent location; year-round business; big restaurant possibilities; will lease; owner, 191 West Brooklyn Branch.

OWNER WILL LEASE PROMINENT SEASHORE property, bathing pavilion, hotel, restaurant, bar, dance hall and concessions; wonderful opportunity. Dal Spennfeldt, 125 West 72d, Trafalgar 7511.

EIGHT APARTMENTS, 3 ROOMS AND bath each; furnished or unfurnished; 10-year lease; near 103d St. Broadway; \$2,500 cash required. Moneta, 350 Madison Av.

BEAUTIFUL INN FOR LEASE, BOSTON Post Road, near Larchmont, Lenox, 1,715 Broadway.

Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

RESTAURANT, STRICTLY KOSHER, FIRST floor; large place; cheap rent; also good Chinese restaurant; wonderful opportunity; right party; price \$2,500, worth \$5,000, 481 Broadway.

GOING IN BUSINESS? WE DESIGN, build, equip your store completely; cash payments. Garage, 219 West 42d, Pennsylvania 9700.

Garages.

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION, JALISCO, seven-year lease for sale; 10-year lease; every improvement, intersection two prominent highways, 16,000 square feet; ideal automobile dealer with popular line. Z. 233 Times Annex.

GARAGE-BRONX; SPLENDID LOCATION; one floor; no posts; capacity 35; price \$4,000, including security of \$1,000; \$5,000. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGE-HARLEM; LEXINGTON-30; 1 floor; capacity 30; filled; average \$23; large sale; capacity 30; \$15,000; terms, Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGE, 11TH AV., 18-19TH, NEW 3-story fireproof building; 25,000 sq. ft.; will divide; low rental. Mr. Charles 2112 14th St., Brooklyn.

GARAGES, PROFITABLY ESTABLISHED or under construction. Garage Realty Co., 1,457 Broadway.

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Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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MOTION PICTURE THEATRE. 800 seats. Upper Broadway; long lease, low rent; reasonable price; reason for selling, interested other business, cannot attend to it; no brokers; write for appointment. S. 441 Times.

MADISON AV., 89-A MOST REPUTABLE infants' coat house is for sale; has been established for 25 years; owner retiring; wonderful opportunity. George Bernard.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ADULT CAMP; equipped. Inquire Room 301 Times Building.

\$4,000 CASH WILL BUY WELL-ESTABLISHED profitable laundry and planing business; retiring. P. 600 Times Downtown.

OIL BURNER, PATENTED IN UNITED STATES and Canada; good opportunity for capital. Y. 2464 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED, PROFITABLE CHIROPDONTIC office, practice; retiring account ill health. P. 340 Times.

MOTION PICTURE THEATRE FOR SALE; very big possibilities; \$3,500. D. 531 Times.

BUSINESS SERVICE.

ADVERTISE ENTIRE COUNTRY; LOWEST prices; display classified; catalogue. Benet, 228 West 42d.

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Ears.....

Teeth.....

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Kidneys.....

Bladder.....

Intestines.....

Rectum.....

Vagina.....

Penis.....

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Uterus.....

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Oil, Coal, Gas and Metals Are in Hands of Their Group as Well as the Banking System.

CROWN ALSO IN THEIR GRIP

Revolt of Carol Against Their Influence Rattles Nationalist Opposition to His Support.

In view of the conflicting reports concerning the troubled political situation in Rumania, and its threatened repercussions in Southeastern Europe, The New York Times recently sent a staff correspondent to Bucharest to ascertain the exact facts. The third of a series of articles from the correspondent follows.

Special Correspondence The New York Times—
BUCHAREST, April 1.—The dangerous struggle between the old kingdom and the new territories in Rumania began at once to undermine the prestige of the country's key institution, the Crown. King Ferdinand had both promoted that struggle and identified himself with one side by putting the old regime into power, in complete disregard of the usual rules of Parliamentary Government.

The issue has grown sharper in the last four years under the Bratiano Cabinet.

The Bratiano family, originally radical, but now conservative and wealthy, has long been one of the most powerful in Rumania and a ruling influence at Court. There is a public monument in Bucharest to Jon Bratiano, the father. He was one of the leaders in the revolutionary movement of 1848 and in the deposition of Prince Cusa in 1859. He had much to do with replacing him with the present Hohenzollern dynasty. He was one of the founders of the Liberal Party, which soon became the strongest in the country and is now quite conservative.

Leadership of the party descended to his eldest son, the present Jon Bratiano, who grew up with King Ferdinand. He has two brothers, Vintilino, Minister of Finance in his Cabinet, and Dino, a Deputy.

The brother-in-law of Jon Bratiano, the wealthy Prince Barbu Stirbey, has for years been reputed the favorite of Queen Marie.

Bratianos Prevail in New Kingdom.

The Bratianos and the interests they represent are accustomed to rule in Rumania. Their power was threatened by all the elements introduced into the kingdom since the war: the new territories, the great mass of new voters allowed by the substitution of universal suffrage for the previous highly restricted system, and the division of land among the peasants.

The one thing which remained in their hands was their influence at Court, and it was but natural that they should exert it to continue their domination. It sufficed.

The way was prepared by General Averescu's Government. Although of Russian origin, he is identified with the old kingdom rather than the new territories. He and his people's party are generally considered the party of the old kingdom.

When Bratiano and his party replaced them, there was no disguising the fact that the old regime was in control. The new king, Carol, who had been in office since his father's death, and his party, a struggle hold on the new kingdom such as did not enjoy even in the old, under more favorable circumstances.

They control the army, the gendarmerie and the governmental machine throughout Greater Rumania. Economically and financially they are supreme.

They have used the law nationalizing the country's natural resources, meant to prevent their exploitation by foreigners, to put them securely in the hands of individual Liberals.

Finance and Industry Controlled.

The State's petroleum lands have been divided, either definitely or in form, and distributed to companies placed under Liberal control. The natural gas of Transylvania had been monopolized by the Liberals by companies they have formed for this purpose.

The railroads have been made autonomous under a board composed of Liberals. The fisheries in the Danube Delta and Black Sea have been given by a monopolistic law to companies controlled by Liberals: the coal companies, "Petrolani" and "Lupeni" are also theirs. So, too, are the important metallurgical works of Transylvania, the "Reita," which is now branching into the production of munitions in connection with Vickers.

Financially the National Bank of Rumania is in the hands of Liberals and they have prolonged its privilege. They dominate most of the other private financial institutions. Through the Credit Industrial, a banking institution supported by the State, they have worked their way into many industries, by the power to impose conditions of existence in granting loans.

Their power is the greater in that it is centralized, through interlocking directorates, in the hands of a few. Prince Stirbey, for instance, is President of the Steuara Romana Oil Company, Vice President of the General Bank and the Reita, and Director of several other concerns. Though estates are a modest 1,000 acres, they own various other concerns. Though estates are a modest 1,000 acres, they own various other concerns.

WORK ON NEW ROME BEGINS NEXT WEEK

State Advances 90,000,000 Lire to Start Restoring City's "Augustan Glory."

SLUMS WILL BE TORN DOWN

Public Buildings Will Be Erected and Ancient Structures Excavated Under Mussolini's Plan.

Copyright, 1934, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.
ROME, April 1.—The full details of the sweeping plan for the beautification and development of Rome, which will be begun on "Rome's birthday," April 21, were made public today.

This work will be undertaken in obedience to the commands of Premier Mussolini, who, in his speech at the inauguration of Senator Crenonesi as the first Governor of Rome, ordered him to make Rome again "as vast, well-ordered and powerful as in the days of Emperor Augustus." The State is advancing 90,000,000 lire to the City Administration for meeting the first expenses of putting the plan into effect.

The plan worked out by the City Administration contains much that is highly interesting from an archaeological viewpoint. It includes the demolition of ramshackle houses and huts clustering around the Colosseum, the excavation of the Forum of Augustus and the Circus Maximus and the restoration and beautification of the ancient Roman Way.

Slums Will Be Demolished.

The Theatre of Marcellus, which was one of the finest buildings of Imperial Rome, now tumbled in the midst of a slum district, inhabited by many poor families who have turned into tenement houses the boxes in which the Emperors and Rome's patricians once used to sit. It is proposed to demolish all these unhealthy houses and cut a new open space around the theatre, which will then remain revealed to view in its full splendor.

The remains of the Forum of Augustus and the Circus Maximus are now completely buried, though plans for their excavation have been considered for years. The Circus Maximus is of special interest, as it was Imperial Rome's greatest arena and in the height of its glory was capable of seating 100,000 people. The ruins of the Forum of Augustus are an event which looked forward to by archaeologists, who believe it will furnish much wonderful material.

The Apian Way, the "Queen of Roads" will be rid of some of the modern rubbish rising beside it. Some of its monuments needing repair will be restored and many trees will be planted along its borders.

New Streets to Reveal Past Glories.

The City Administration's plan also includes the cutting of two new thoroughfares, the first connecting Trajan's Forum with the Roman Forum, and the second leading to the Colosseum.

Through both of these new streets have the gas to cool gradually. The journey from here to Spitzbergen will involve the same difficulty.

Proposed Flight Is 800 Miles.

The Norwegian members of the crew are the descendants of Norse giants of old. All are big fellows and they contrast oddly with the Italian members of the party, few of whom are above five feet.

The seven Italian engineers seem to be made to order for the tiny cocoon-like engine rooms. Dressed in blue uniforms, they are very much like a bunch of dwarves. Each has his life insured for 100,000 lire, the premiums being paid by the sponsors of the expedition. The Norse dirigible costs 22,000,000 lire, but was sold to Captain Amundsen for 2,500,000 lire. Twenty-five Italian specialists are on route to Spitzbergen by train with spare parts, to be ready to overhaul the Norge upon its arrival there. They are taking with them supplies for the expedition, five or more of the present party will be dropped at Spitzbergen, the Norge will be able to carry more supplies than she has now.

Wind and weather permitting, the Norge will fly directly from Puhlim, England, to Oslo, on the coast of Norway. The journey will be approximately 600 miles, mostly over the waters of the North Sea, during which, in addition to the hazard of such flying, the dirigible will have to contend with the action of cold on the gas in the ship.

However, should the climatic conditions appear unfavorable, the Norge has made arrangements for an alternative journey in two flights via Sedin, in Fomerania, Germany, on the Baltic coast. The dirigible in this event this alternative journey is undertaken would fly slightly northeast instead of almost due north, over the Netherlands and across a journey of approximately 700 miles, but all, excepting for a brief over-water flight, would be over land.

At Sedin there is a landing field to which 150 soldiers have been sent by the German Government to help the dirigible to land and to guard it. The second flight on this alternative trip would be northwest from Sedin, across the Baltic, over either Sweden or Denmark and the North Sea to Oslo, a distance of about 330 miles.

GERMANS READY TO AID NORGE

Troops Are Ordered to Sedin Field in Event Airship Is Forced to Land.

Copyright, 1934, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.
KOLBERG, Pomerania, April 12.—According to reports received here from Sedin, Pomerania, an order has been issued by the German authorities to dispatch 150 troops to the rendezvous of the Norge at Sedin, in readiness for the possible landing of the Norge there.

WORK ON NEW ROME BEGINS NEXT WEEK

State Advances 90,000,000 Lire to Start Restoring City's "Augustan Glory."

SLUMS WILL BE TORN DOWN

Public Buildings Will Be Erected and Ancient Structures Excavated Under Mussolini's Plan.

Copyright, 1934, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.
ROME, April 1.—The full details of the sweeping plan for the beautification and development of Rome, which will be begun on "Rome's birthday," April 21, were made public today.

This work will be undertaken in obedience to the commands of Premier Mussolini, who, in his speech at the inauguration of Senator Crenonesi as the first Governor of Rome, ordered him to make Rome again "as vast, well-ordered and powerful as in the days of Emperor Augustus." The State is advancing 90,000,000 lire to the City Administration for meeting the first expenses of putting the plan into effect.

The plan worked out by the City Administration contains much that is highly interesting from an archaeological viewpoint. It includes the demolition of ramshackle houses and huts clustering around the Colosseum, the excavation of the Forum of Augustus and the Circus Maximus and the restoration and beautification of the ancient Roman Way.

Slums Will Be Demolished.

The Theatre of Marcellus, which was one of the finest buildings of Imperial Rome, now tumbled in the midst of a slum district, inhabited by many poor families who have turned into tenement houses the boxes in which the Emperors and Rome's patricians once used to sit. It is proposed to demolish all these unhealthy houses and cut a new open space around the theatre, which will then remain revealed to view in its full splendor.

The remains of the Forum of Augustus and the Circus Maximus are now completely buried, though plans for their excavation have been considered for years. The Circus Maximus is of special interest, as it was Imperial Rome's greatest arena and in the height of its glory was capable of seating 100,000 people. The ruins of the Forum of Augustus are an event which looked forward to by archaeologists, who believe it will furnish much wonderful material.

The Apian Way, the "Queen of Roads" will be rid of some of the modern rubbish rising beside it. Some of its monuments needing repair will be restored and many trees will be planted along its borders.

New Streets to Reveal Past Glories.

The City Administration's plan also includes the cutting of two new thoroughfares, the first connecting Trajan's Forum with the Roman Forum, and the second leading to the Colosseum.

Through both of these new streets have the gas to cool gradually. The journey from here to Spitzbergen will involve the same difficulty.

Proposed Flight Is 800 Miles.

The Norwegian members of the crew are the descendants of Norse giants of old. All are big fellows and they contrast oddly with the Italian members of the party, few of whom are above five feet.

The seven Italian engineers seem to be made to order for the tiny cocoon-like engine rooms. Dressed in blue uniforms, they are very much like a bunch of dwarves. Each has his life insured for 100,000 lire, the premiums being paid by the sponsors of the expedition. The Norse dirigible costs 22,000,000 lire, but was sold to Captain Amundsen for 2,500,000 lire. Twenty-five Italian specialists are on route to Spitzbergen by train with spare parts, to be ready to overhaul the Norge upon its arrival there. They are taking with them supplies for the expedition, five or more of the present party will be dropped at Spitzbergen, the Norge will be able to carry more supplies than she has now.

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DEPICTS JEWS' PLIGHT IN EASTERN EUROPE

United Campaign's Commissioner Tells of Conditions—Rabbis Pledge Aid to Drive.

REBEL AGAINST WESTARP

Organization Entitled 'Horticulture' Formed to Elevate Prestige of the Hohenzollerns.

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By Wireless to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 12.—The Nationalistic consolidation designed to bring about a German dictatorship which, as revealed in The New York Times a week ago is being promoted indefinitely by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Germany's most powerful newspaper boss, is fast approaching its realization. Signs of a merger uniting the three foremost militarist leagues, the Steel Helmet, the Young German and the Warwolf into a compact unit under the aegis of the United Fatherland Societies are recorded in today's Berlin papers.

The Eastern Frontist also discloses the creation of a new organization aesthetically entitled "Horticulture," the object of which is to elevate the prestige of the Hohenzollerns in face of the crushing blow delivered to the ex-German rulers by 12,000,000 of their former subjects who now reside in the West.

The Steel Helmet organs and other mouthpieces of the young Germanist league recently have been the recipients of a letter from the Nationalist party in the Reichstag. Westarp is too moderate for the followers of Hugenberg, who seek union with the ultra-reactionary Volkische on a common platform of the "iron fist and the sword" of a dictatorship in the immediate future. To this end the Steel Helmet and Westarp have been urged to break with the Nationalist party and to join the ultra-reactionary Volkische on a common platform of the "iron fist and the sword" of a dictatorship in the immediate future.

This proposal originally aroused a storm of criticism against Westarp as a "tool of France" but he has persuaded the Steel Helmet and Westarp that a solid Nationalist front against the Third International is more imperative than continued hostility toward the Entente.

General Count von der Goltz, Commander of the Fatherland Societies, emphasizes "this view" in a statement to the effect that his organization "not only rejects any fighting alliance whatever with the Bolsheviks but is ready to fight against Bolshevism one of its foremost tasks."

Politically Hugenberg's movement is not pictured as a rival to Chancellor Luther. The German Northcliffe has convinced the Nationalists as a whole that if the Luther Cabinet can be overthrown by the Reichstag to succeed to power, it will be a parliamentary majority will be found among the present Reichstag members. Consequently, the plan of Hugenberg would be to dissolve the Reichstag and order a new general election.

Relatives of Mussolini's Assailant Chose Deputy Fieri to Defend Her.

ROME, April 12 (AP)—Lord Ashbourne and Lady Constance Gibson have chosen Deputy Fieri Fieri as counsel for their sister, the Honorable Violet Albina Gibson, who last Wednesday shot and wounded Premier Mussolini.

Deputy Fieri is considered one of the greatest exponents of Italian criminal law. Lord Ashbourne and Lady Constance hope he will succeed in proving the shooting was accidental, owing to her mental condition, and obtain her acquittal at the conclusion of the preliminary investigation.

The would-be assassin was brought to trial, being turned over to her relatives for proper care.

LAWYER FOR MISS GIBSON.

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DICTATORSHIP MOVE GAINS IN GERMANY

The Three Leading Militarist Leagues Unite Under Aegis of Fatherland Societies.

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LAWYER FOR MISS GIBSON.

See the Bonwit Teller & Co. Entrance Fashion Show at the Matinee Performance of "Dearest Enemy" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Today.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originators
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A NEW CORSET IN OUR MARVELOUS de Dion SERIES FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

39.50

THIS newest "de Dion" is as remarkable in its manner of overcoming an individual figure difficulty as the other models in this remarkable series of corsets.

It is specially designed to accomplish abdominal uplift without diaphragm protrusion. Of French taffeta-batiste combined with specially darted surgical side elastic—a marvel of achievement!

CORSELETS FOR EVERY TYPE OF FIGURE.

Remarkable value . . . 10.00

INDIVIDUAL models for figures that require different types of control or support—a diversity for every particular need.

CORSETS—Fourth Floor.

AMUNDSEN LEAVES OSLO FOR SPITZBERGEN

With Ellsworth He Is Cheered by Great Crowds—Norway Ready to Welcome the Norge.

Copyright, 1934, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.
OSLO, Norway, April 12.—Captain Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth, the two men who are to lead the Norge on its journey to Spitzbergen, left Oslo today for the Norwegian coast. They were cheered by great crowds of friends and admirers, including numerous government officials and members of Parliament. From Tromsø tomorrow morning they will take a coastwise mail packet arriving in Tromsø on Friday, where they will be joined by other members of the expedition and about Monday board the chartered supply boat Knut Skau.

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Will you be one of the 1,000 women to enjoy a free trial in your home of this wonder electric portable machine, and to take our free sewing lessons? Apply today. No obligation.

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NEW JERSEY OFFICE
234 Broad Street, opp. Washington Park, Newark, N. J. Phone 4400

THE SOURCE

Picture, if you can, a broad landscape consisting entirely of snow-white clover—

Acres and acres of sweet-scented blossoms stretching far as the eye can see—

And you will have pictured the earthly paradise of the bee, the source of her choicest honey;

For the perfume of the blossoms, through the magic of the bee, becomes the flavor of the honey.

To enjoy this exquisite flavor, try our special honey, with your favorite cake or CHILDS.

Childs

SALES EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Record of Results:

My first job after graduation from college in 1908 was with a Minneapolis wholesale house, as stock-boy and floor-salesman.

Entered the employ of a New England manufacturer in 1909, after one year in the factory. I spent two years traveling in New England with several trips through the Middle West.

In 1912, with another salesman, formed a selling agency for this concern, marketing its lines in eight states. The business increased from \$68,000 to \$450,000 in three years. At this point the manufacturer took over our selling agency as a direct branch. An sole manager of this branch, increased sales to \$1,000,000.

I was entirely responsible for hiring and training salesmen, planning and supervision of sales and advertising campaigns, also office and personnel, directed credits and had charge of a \$200,000 stock.

Due to economical management and sound merchandising this branch ranked unusually high in net profit per dollar volume. Personally handled 125 accounts and was acquainted with a large portion of the customers on our books. Promoted 10 original ideas to increase the sales of our products.

Average earnings over last three years in bonus and salary, \$17,000.

Personal Information:

40 years old, married, Christian. Resigned from the business mentioned above to develop a specialty machine, the sale of which has been arranged for leaving me a free agent. Am interested to make a connection with headquarters in New York. Compensation can be in the form of salary, plus bonus. Would consider a nominal salary with a share in the business as a bonus in the case of a well-established enterprise, where the product, the management and the finances are right. 2 245 Times Annex.

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UR STORAGE

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Of agreed valuation on single articles valued at \$50 and over.

1% of agreed valuation on single articles valued at \$2,000 and over.

A Minimum Charge of \$1 on any single article.

Your furs are absolutely PROTECTED against

MOths, FIRE and THEFT

and their natural beauty is preserved in our scientifically constructed

COLD DRY AIR vaults, kept at a point below freezing day and night throughout the entire year.

Telephone TRIANGLE 5900 and we will send our motor for your FURS.

Balch, Price & Co.

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HOTALING'S

NEWS AGENCY

TCHITCHERIN NOTE DERIDES LEAGUE

Alludes in Rejecting Arms Meeting Invitation to Remark Ascribed to Houghton.

CALLS POWERS INSINCERE

And Says League Need Never Invite Soviet Unless Its Presence is Really Desired.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 13.—M. Tchitcherine, Russian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, has informed the League of Nations that Moscow refuses to participate in the preparatory disarmament conference. He accuses the League of bad faith in inviting Russia to come to the meeting at Geneva, and finally asks the League "only to trouble to invite the Soviet Government to conferences in which those who direct the League's policy genuinely desire it to take part."

The letter alludes to a remark attributed to the American Ambassador to London, Mr. Houghton, when he was in Washington recently to report to the President on political conditions in Europe.

This allusion follows M. Tchitcherine's charge of insincerity on the part of the European nations in calling the preparatory disarmament conference. He says:

"In other words, as a leading American diplomatist put it, the preliminary conference on disarmament will meet at Geneva, if it ever meets, to examine proposals on which agreement is neither desired nor anticipated, and which have been formulated for the specific purpose of insuring the failure of the enterprise."

It is the opinion of the League authorities that M. Tchitcherine's letter will in no manner influence the League Council to change its decision in regard to the time and place of the preliminary conference. However, this is a matter which is strictly in the hands of the Council.

Text of Tchitcherine's Note.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 13.—The text of M. Tchitcherine's letter to the Secretary General of the League of Nations is as follows:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 13, in which you kindly informed me of the confirmation by the Council of the League of Nations of its previous decision regarding the location of Geneva as the meeting place for the Preparatory Disarmament Commission. The declaration of the Swiss Government to which you allude and which contains its assurances as to its disposition to treat the Soviet delegates on a basis of equality with the delegates of other countries was known to the Soviet Government before the sending of its letter of Jan. 10 to the League of Nations. This declaration can have no influence whatever upon the decision which the Soviet Government has already taken in this question."

"When in 1922 the Swiss Government admitted the presence of Soviet delegates to the Lausanne conference by granting them diplomatic visas, it was likewise understood that the Soviet delegates would enjoy the same rights and privileges as the delegates of other countries. Nevertheless the Swiss Government, although warned in time of threats made openly in extreme circles against M. Vorovsky, the Soviet delegate, not only took none of the measures required under the circumstances to ward off a criminal act, but once the crime had been committed did all that was in its power to ensure impunity for the criminals."

"The fact the Swiss Government obstinately refused to fulfill its elementary international duty and to manifest by sufficient official action its disapproval of the crime committed destroys the whole value of the assurance given by it to the League of Nations and allows the supposition that the Swiss Government still allows itself to be governed in its attitude toward the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the mentality of the same circles which had first encouraged and then applauded the assassination of M. Vorovsky."

"Therefore the Soviet delegates cannot expect any more than in 1922, efficacious protection on the part of the Swiss authorities."

League's Letters Criticized.

"Your letters dated March 18 and Dec. 12 contain no positive argument in favor of a meeting of a preparatory disarmament commission in Geneva. International conferences, even when they were organized by the League of Nations, have oftentimes been held in various European cities outside of Switzerland. It is impossible for the Soviet Government to understand the motives for which a disarmament conference in which the participation of Russia might be presumed to be desirable could not be held elsewhere than in Switzerland."

"The last session of the League of Nations, which was held in Geneva, does not at all prove the existence in that city—the seat of the League of Nations—of an atmosphere particularly favorable to a solution of international questions in a spirit of peace and disinterestedness and of mutual concessions."

"If at the time of its last decision concerning the choice of Geneva for the commission's meeting the Council of the League of Nations could not have supposed beforehand the existence of objections to such a choice on the part of the Soviet Government, this was no longer so when it confirmed this decision on March 18, when it already had in its hands the categorical and formal declaration of the Soviet Government on its decision in no case to send delegates to Swiss territory."

"If the Council of the League of Nations thought it must nevertheless stand by its anterior decision, it is necessary to conclude that from the start it deliberately aimed to prevent participation of the Soviet Union in the work of the Disarmament Commission and that all the formal declarations on the averred enormous importance of the Soviet Union's collaboration in the task of disarmament were devoid of sincerity and real value."

"Inasmuch as the non-participation of the Union of Soviet States of Russia in the disarmament conference—determined definitively by its absence in the Preparatory Commission—may give a pretext to other States—in conformity with anterior declarations of some of them—to wreck the work of general disarmament or for reduction of armaments, one might reach the conclusion that the League of Nations or those who direct it are not at all interested in seeing the conference achieve positive results."

"In other words, as a directing personality in American diplomacy has

justly expressed it, the preliminary disarmament conference will meet in Geneva, if it ever meets, to examine proposals on which agreement is neither desired nor anticipated, and which have been formulated for the specific purpose of insuring the failure of the enterprise."

Proposed Disarmament in 1933.

"One of the means used to insure this failure is precisely to exclude the Soviet Union from the conference, although it was first to present in full the question of general disarmament at the Geneva Conference in 1922, and had called a conference of bordering States with the purpose of examining this very question and presented there in concrete and quite realizable proposals—later spontaneously reducing its forces to the minimum figure acceptable to the Soviet Union in presence of the refusal of other States to reduce their armaments."

"Having thus furnished numerous proofs of its pacific spirit and its sincere desire to see the realization of the task of universal disarmament, or at least to lessen the military burdens imposed upon the peoples, the Soviet Government has never concealed its skepticism as regards the conference called by the League of Nations. Despite this it consented to participate, even though the chances of success were infinitesimal."

"The attitude of the directors of the League of Nations by the choice of the same place for the conference has definitely convinced the Soviet Government of the lack of seriousness and insincerity of this initiative of the League of Nations as well as the latter's incapacity and inaptitude to carry out the effect and which, foreign to the atmosphere of traditions and intrigues of Geneva, can offer better guarantees of success than the League of Nations."

"The considerations expounded above dispense with my answering your letter of March 12. In conclusion, I allow myself to express the hope that the League of Nations in future will bother to invite the Soviet Government to conferences only in cases where directors of the League of Nations truly wish to see it participate in them."

SLATTERY WITHDRAWS PROTEST ON TREATY

Bishop Says Later Information on Lausanne Compact Canceled His Change of View.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 13.—Bishop Charles L. Slattery has withdrawn his name from the list of 110 Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church who sent a documentary protest against ratification of the Lausanne Treaty with Turkey to every member of the United States Senate on April 4.

"My reversal of attitude was influenced by a letter sent to the Secretary of State and Senator Borah by the American colony at Constantinople," said Bishop Slattery. "The letter, of which I received a copy, claiming the protesting and ratification of the American-Turkish treaty. Believing that the Americans in Constantinople knew more of the situation than I, I felt just to immediately withdraw my name."

Two Others Expected to Recant.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Aside from Bishop Slattery, it is the understanding here that at least two other signers of the Lausanne Treaty protest will recant in statements to be made in a day or so.

REICH ACCEPTS INVITATION.

Will Join League Inquiry Concerning Reorganization of the Council.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company.

By Wire to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 13.—Germany tonight formally accepted the League of Nations' invitation to participate in the inquiry concerning reorganization of the League Council. A note to that effect was drafted by the Luther Cabinet and sent by special courier to Foreign Minister Stresemann at Locarno.

After he has affixed his signature the communication will be forwarded to Geneva and presented to the permanent Secretariat of the League there on Thursday by the German Council General.

The German Government in its note announced its decision to be represented on the international committee charged with studying possible alterations in the Council and that the German representative—who it is expected will be von Bulow, Wilhelmstrasse's League expert—will receive full instructions as to his course of procedure. It is the Government's opinion that the method of assigning permanent and temporary Council seats and the process of election to such seats should be dealt with by the committee.

That Germany regards reconstruction of the Council from the standpoint of the League's interests as a whole and not from those of only one power, or group of powers, is reiterated.

OPPOSES WIFE'S PLEA FOR OPERATION FEE

Dr. Mandelberg Says He Cannot Afford \$482—Offers to Find Another Surgeon.

Dr. Joseph Mandelberg, a physician connected with the United States Federal Bureau and living at 217 Dehlin Road, Brooklyn, yesterday opposed an application by his wife Gertrude for an allowance of \$482 to defray the cost of an operation for appendicitis. The case came before Justice Carwell in the Brooklyn Supreme Court. The couple have been separated since October, when \$35 a week was awarded to Mrs. Mandelberg.

Mrs. Mandelberg said that Dr. John Erdman of 30 West Fifty-second Street would perform the operation at the request of the physician who is attending her, and that the sum she asked would cover the cost.

"How can a man whose net income is \$43 a week pay for the services of Dr. Erdman, one of the great specialists in surgery?" Dr. Mandelberg asked in opposing the petition. "It was he who operated on J. P. Morgan and Carnegie. I can get Dr. Williams Linder of 230 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, chief surgeon at the Jewish hospital, to perform the operation at a lower figure. It has been intimated to me that it would be dangerous if Mrs. Mandelberg was operated upon by a surgeon selected by me. I think the court may best decide whether a surgeon of Dr. Linder's prominence can be trusted in such a case."

Justice Carwell reserved decision.

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

DIAMOND RINGS

SQUARE, ROUND, MARQUISE AND PEAR SHAPE DIAMONDS

"The greatest machine of all"

"A systematic, medical examination once a year should be a regular routine. The wise engineer does not drive his machinery constantly until a breakdown disorganizes his whole plant. Why do we persist in treating differently the greatest machine of all—the human machine?"

—SIR NAPIER BURNETT, K.B.E., M.D., in the London Lancet.

Inspect Your Human Machine

The human machine benefits from a frequent inspection just like any other machine. Long before the kidneys—those sponges which absorb and separate the waste products from the blood—are seriously impaired, laboratory tests will reveal any signs of weakness or overstrain. Your heart is a pump which forces the blood through a system of elastic tubing—the arteries. If this tubing is overstrained, it deteriorates and frequently it bursts, causing death by apoplexy if the affected tube happens to be in the brain.

Inspect Your Human Machine

The founders of the Life Extension Institute believe that fifteen to twenty years can be added to the life of the average human machine by frequent inspections and proper adjustment and care. Since the Institute was organized in 1913, nearly half a million men and women have had the benefit of its examinations. No medical treatment is given by the Institute. Back of its scientific policy is its Hygiene Reference Board of leading physicians, scientists, and public health authorities.

Inspect Your Human Machine

The Institute's examinations are available at its offices in New York City, Boston or Chicago, or at the office of the Institute's medical examiner in the subscriber's home town or city. The Institute has about 9,000 medical examiners situated in the leading cities and towns in the United States and Canada. Communicate with the Institute for complete information about its health examinations and ask for the free book, "How to Live Long." Coupon is attached below for your convenience.

"It is the first step that counts"

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, INC.

25 WEST 43rd STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone: VANDERBILT 104

Send me, free of charge, further information about your health services and your free book, "How to Live Long," and other reports on health and hygiene.

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Address _____

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RIDING HABITS

For Women, Misses and Children

Habits correctly tailored of tweed mixtures in a number of Spring shades.

At special prices for today

Women's Sizes, 34 to 42.

Misses' Sizes, 14 to 18

\$35.00

Children's Sizes, 8 to 16

\$29.75

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RUSSEKS

FIFTH AVENUE

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The MAIN FLOOR Fashion Shops PRESENT

A Complete Collection of New

Hand Bags

HAND BAGS, these days, are just as important as hats and shoes and must be as carefully chosen, one for each costume. RUSSEK bags—here introduced—immediately add just the touch which distinguishes the woman of true chic. Prices are most moderate.



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A spacious bag of practical calfskin in all the smart shades. Has adjustable strap.
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Reproduction of the newest Parisian tailleur, in all colors with contrasting cut-out. Exceptional at
\$7.50



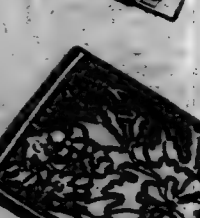
"The Avenue"
A new, large pouch bag in lizard grain calfskin. Tan, brown, grey and red. Special at
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"The Promenade"
A beautiful envelope bag of lizard grain calf in bois de rose, light and dark green, tan, blonde, rust and grey.
\$13.95



"The Chanel"
An original import from Paris, of heavy grosgrain ribbon mounted on gate top. In tailleur shades.
\$16.50



"The Ritz"
An original imported envelope in exquisite suede, hand painted and embroidered. Rose, tan, brown and rust.
\$27.50

RUSSEKS—MAIN FLOOR—Fashion Shops

B. Altman & Co.

What could be more utterly charming for the country home?

EARLY AMERICAN FURNITURE

Of Authentic Origin

The world's supply of these historic-cherished old pieces—so dear to America, so rich with tradition—can never be augmented. Their distinction is peculiarly their own.

Here are examples of rare interest, arranged in charming rooms, for your convenient selection—quaint maple beds, lovely old highboys, lowboys, chests, desks, dining tables, sets of chairs, mirrors and wall decorations of the eighteenth century.

An Unusually Interesting Piece

That master cabinet maker of the early days of Philadelphia, William Savery, made this carved mahogany lowboy. It is an exceptionally beautiful piece.

THE SALONS OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE AND WORKS OF ART

Seventh Floor

Madison Avenue Elevators

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MADISON AVENUE THIRTY-FIFTH STREET NEW YORK

HOME LIFE BUILDING 36 Broadway Facing City Hall Park DAYLIGHT, SUNLIGHT, FRESH AIR. 6 Cornerless Rooms 63045 ROOSES \$555 Cash

AW. FABER For All Metal Pencils RED, BLUE, GREEN, YELLOW, BROWN Colored Leads

SALESMAN Able, experienced and well connected, wishes a staple line for exclusive representation in Philadelphia and vicinity. Will finance office. T. R. ALLEN, Real Estate Trust Building, Phila., Pa.

PUT PRIVATE LOANS ABOVE REPARATIONS

Germans Likely to Meet Business Obligations Before Making Payments to Allies.

DAWES PLAN NO OBSTACLE

Economic Rather Than Legal Considerations Held to Govern Reich's Capacity.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
PARIS, April 12.—American investors in German industrial or other private securities have a better chance of being paid than have the Allies to whom German reparations are due.

That statement will prove to be true, no matter how much discussion there may be about whether reparations should be paid before private German commitments abroad or not. It will prove to be true notwithstanding the provision in the Dawes plan that the first reparations represent a first charge on all German resources. Things will surely turn out that way, regardless of the Dawes plan, because the security for safety first transfer of mark reparation payments.

Although the public in Europe has not yet realized it, leading bankers not only on this side of the Atlantic but those in control of the New York securities markets as well, know perfectly well it is true.

Will Pay Charges on Loans First.
Whatever resentment it may bring, whatever criticism it may cause, to be leveled against the Americans and British who helped to make the Dawes plan, it remains a fact that practically reparations must wait on the Germans having met their ordinary business obligations abroad.

In other words, if payment of interest and charges on the hundreds of millions Germany has been borrowing abroad, largely in the United States, absorbs the capacity of Germany to make foreign payments, France and other Allies will have to wait for reparations, at least for that part they expect to get in cash.

The reason is economic rather than legal. It may well be asked how it will happen that with such machinery as the Transfer Committee for sending abroad the minimum of possible reparation payments the Allies will not be put before American investors whose profits have been made from such treatment. The answer is this: German industries borrowing in America must meet their interest obligations to preserve their credit, and to do so will buy foreign exchange at the market price, even if they have to pay the price, which means even if they drive down and endanger the mark. They must pay to keep going and to continue to do business with the United States, and they will be buying exchange continuously and these purchases will naturally largely determine the situation with regard to further transfers, for example, those for reparations.

Transfer Agent Restricted.
On the other hand the transfer agent will buy foreign exchange for reparation payment only up to the point where such purchases endanger the standing of the mark. This is quite plainly laid down in the Dawes plan. If at any given time it meant paying a considerable premium in repurchase of gold exchange the transfer agent would not buy, whereas a private concern would in all probability do so unless the price had reached a very high level.

Anyhow the private German borrower abroad would be buying foreign exchange before the transfer agent, and after the transfer agent. It is therefore plain that if private German purchase of foreign exchange ate up Germany's ability to transfer marks abroad as far as the transfer agent would be handicapped if not blocked, in making reparation payments in gold to the Allies. Therefore reparations will come after private German commitments abroad.

Of course if Germany develops ability to make foreign payments which will

New Athletic Club to Be 25 Stories; Governors Approve \$7,500,000 Contract

The Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club, at a special meeting last evening, unanimously authorized Major William Kennedy, President of the club, to sign a contract with the architectural firm of York & Sawyer for the new \$7,500,000 "clubhouse" that is to be built at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The new building will rise twenty-five stories above the street and occupy the entire block frontage on the east side of Seventh Avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets.

It was announced that the work of tearing down the present structures on the site will be begun as soon as possible and the framework of the new clubhouse will be pushed as soon as the land is cleared.

The plans call for what the members of the club say will be the finest building of its character in the world. There will be 800 living rooms; besides the many rooms that will be used for club activities. The building frontage on the avenue, 200 feet, and the 100-foot frontage on Fifty-eighth Street and Central Park South will give ample space for club activities. There will be a large swimming tank that will take up most of the space of the lower floor.

There will be handball courts, a running track and a well-equipped gymnasium.

It is expected that the work will be well under way by Oct. 1.

meet her private obligations and her public or reparation obligations all will be well. If on the other hand she reaches the other extreme, a stage when she can pay nothing ahead, all will be bad.

But it is just because her experience will lie somewhere between these two extremes that the correlation of her private and public foreign obligations is interesting. If she can pay both, everyone gets paid. If she can pay neither, none of her creditors will be paid.

But considering the true situation, separation claims appear to suffer to the advantage of private investments in Germany.

There is, of course, an answer to this criticism. It is that private loans are made to Germany for productive purposes, and if borrowers and lenders did not think they would produce more than they cost these loans would not be made. The surplus that they produce over their cost represents strengthening of German national economy and therefore increases the ability of that country's Government to meet its foreign obligations.

In other words, private loans in Germany will pay their commitments abroad before the transfer agent pays reparation cash abroad. It may be said that that is to be the way, otherwise loans to Germany would cease in the next few years.

But it is not immediately discreditable this relegation of the rights of reparations payments may seem to the allied creditors, they may be comforted by the argument that in the long run private loans increase their chances of getting paid.

Patrolman Joseph P. Moran, President of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, at a meeting of the organization yesterday in Mott Street Hall urged the men of the force to suppress hold-ups and other crimes "to the limit of your endurance." Moran, during the night administration, frequently was transferred to inconvenient precincts, after having fallen into disfavor with "night."

"You have a Commissioner who is polite, affable and one who leans kindly toward us," Moran said to the patrolmen. "The men are responding to the right kind of treatment. They ask only the treatment that should be accorded men willing to make every sacrifice of life and limb and convenience for the public welfare. Commissioner McLaughlin knows this, and he is willing to help us where we can do so consistently with present conditions."

Patrolman Christian Weckerly of the Butler Street (Brooklyn) Station was promoted yesterday by Commissioner McLaughlin to detective as a reward for noting the license number of a taxicab, the two occupants of which had aroused his suspicion. He turned the number over to detectives, and the two men and five others were arrested last Saturday night. The five, according to the police, have confessed participation in seventeen hold-ups and burglaries.

Mr. McLaughlin denied the report that he was about to appoint State Senator James Higgins of Brooklyn as a Deputy Police Commissioner.

ACCUSES BARON OF FRAUD.

Rumanian Has German Financier Arrested.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
PARIS, April 12.—The arrest in Zurich of the German financier, Baron Emil Sternberg, caused astonishment in financial and social circles of Paris, where he is well known and his son is studying now.

Baron Sternberg was detained at the request of the Milan courts on the charge of a Rumanian, Siegfried Lieblin, who alleges that he was the victim of a swindle to the extent of \$600,000.

The Baron in January, 1923, sold him a coal mine got mit uns now called Valais, situated at Mittal astak; Poland, for 3,247,000 francs Swiss.

Contract stipulated that while Lieblin became holder of all the Valais shares the Baron retained control of the company until the total amount due was paid. This, it is alleged, enabled him to hide the fact that he had defrauded both German and Polish Governments of large amounts of money.

Having become the owner of the mine Lieblin was forced to denounce the Baron to the Government or himself assume responsibility for them. Choosing the former way out, he lodged a complaint in Berlin, which has resulted in Baron Sternberg's arrest.

BERLIN NEGOTIATING TREATY WITH RUSSIA

London Hears Germany Plans Accord With Soviet to Offset Possible Locarno Failure.

WAY TO GENEVA KEPT OPEN

Russo-German Trade Project Is Abandoned by Berlin as Bankers Demand High Interest.

By T. H. YARRA.

Copyright, 1924, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
LONDON, April 12.—Germany is negotiating with Soviet Russia a treaty providing for closer relations between the two countries, according to good sources of information here.

The new treaty, it is stated, will be so designed as to adapt the terms of the treaty concluded between the two countries at Rapallo in 1922 to the terms of the Locarno treaty of last Autumn.

During the past few days the Governments of Great Britain and France have been informed of the projected treaty, it is declared, Britain through the British Ambassador at Berlin and France through the German Ambassador at Paris. Italy also has been informed.

The new treaty is described as a "reinsurance" treaty. Though it is explicitly declared that the new German-Russian agreement does not conflict in any way with the Locarno agreement, it must be borne in mind that the Russians have been consistently hostile to the Locarno agreement and anxious to counteract its effects by drawing closer to Germany.

Therefore, if the new treaty is concluded it will seem, in Russian eyes, an accolade for Locarno, even though it is detrimental to the Locarno agreement.

It is also interesting to remember that the German Ultra-Nationalists have consistently advocated a German-Russian rapprochement, possibly culminating in a military union of the two countries.

In quarters from which the information concerning the new treaty comes it is also pointed out that the idea of a rapprochement between the Germans

Down of Paris Sports Frocks—Only Here in America

The German Government, it is said, had not officially favored a rapprochement with the Soviet, but it is said to be keeping the road open for amicable relations with Russia, while at the same time fulfilling the prescribed policy toward the Western European nations.

Additional interest is lent to the new treaty, if it becomes a reality, by the fact that the Soviet Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherine, is clearly aiming at creating a Continental European bloc against British and American influence.

Trade Project Hits Snag at Berlin.

Copyright, 1924, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
BERLIN, April 12.—The German Government's Ministerial Commission, charged with studying the application of Chancellor Luther's Russo-German trade project, has abandoned the task.

This, the direct result of the State Department's veto on A. W. Harrison's proposition for financing German exports to Russia, plus many rumors as to America's increasingly adverse attitude toward European credits in general, caused a sharp fall of values on the Berlin Bourse today.

While the stock of the larger industries held up or showed only a slight depression, the smaller firms were hard hit, averaging a drop of 6 per cent. This is considered ominous in view of the similar fall during the past few days.

The point at issue between the Soviet spokesmen and the big Berlin bankers is the rate of interest, aggregating nearly 11 per cent, demanded by the latter for guaranteeing the 40 per cent. left unsecured by the Government's project.

The banks now allege that the Russian security is not enough and that pledges of a material character must be forthcoming if the interest charges are to be reduced.

E. L. Senler's Country Home Burned.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
GARRISON, N. Y., April 12.—The country home of E. L. Senler of New York, a hill overlooking Lake Mahopac was destroyed by fire today. The fireman had hard work saving the home of C. L. Moreau, which was slightly damaged. The Senler family is in New York City and the house was unoccupied. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th and 38th STS.
Telephone WISconsin 9600

For Madame and Mademoiselle FOX FUR SCARFS IN THE NEW COLOURS ADD CHIC TO THE SMARTLY SIMPLE SUIT

And it becomes an entirely new fashion when it is dyed in these soft shades and worn back-to-the-front, the Paris way.
38.00
Exceptional!

American foxes—the finer, fuller, silkier foxes—in chestnut, hazel, natural red, Hudson Bay blue, shadow gray, or the pointed fox that so closely resembles the silver.

THE FUR SHOP—Sixth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co. For Madame and Mademoiselle

THE GIRDLE OF YOUTH—A LIGHT ELASTIC STEP-IN
16.75



Even the complete freedom-loving debutante is enjoying the restraint of this lightest and softest of boneless knitted girdles.

THE CORSET SHOP
Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co. For Junior Girls (12 to 16 years)

THE MARGATE
TAILORED TWEED COAT FROM LONDON

39.50
Exclusive



All the fineness of London tailoring and all the sturdiness of English tweed have gone into this smart little double-breasted coat.
JUNIOR GIRLS' COAT SHOP
Third Floor

Franklin Simon & Co. In the French Gown Shop For Madame

A Real Achievement—EXACT COPIES OF LELONG'S EVENING GOWN WITH MOSAIC JEWELING



Paris is reviving the ancient mosaic arts and Lelong proves their fashion in this distinguished gown.
155.00
To reproduce it exactly, of silk crêpe Georgette, in black, Callot red or jade green, was a master copyist's task.

MADAME'S FRENCH GOWN SHOP—Fourth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co. For Madame and Mademoiselle

Presenting
THE TWO-COLOUR GROSGRAIN HAT WITH THE CASQUETTE CROWN

Le Monnier designed the original of this smart new hat in rose-pink and navy blue, and we have copied it exactly.
22.50

BEIGE GROSGRAIN WITH BROWN LIGHT GREEN WITH DEEPER GREEN PEARL GRAY WITH SHADOW GRAY TWO LOVELY SHADES OF MARY BLUE NAVY BLUE WITH APRICOT-PINK BLACK WITH A BRIGHT RED
THE MILLINERY SHOP—Second Floor

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EIGHTY-THREE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE GIMBEL BROTHERS 32nd STREET—BROADWAY—33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY Store Hours 9 to 5:30 PENnsylvania 5100

For Mademoiselle Reproduction of a New Dinner Frock by Berthe \$49.50



Tiered flounce chif-fon in watermelon pink or black with ONE scarf-sleeve.
Belt and necklace of artificial pearls in the manner of Chanel.

Ask for the New Necklace Frock!
GIMBELS MADEMOISELLE FROCK SHOP—Third Floor

Kurzman IMPORTER FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

For Misses—A NAVY BLUE SCARF COAT, with RED WOOL EMBROIDERY
\$95

This is an original Kurzman model, enchantingly young and gay. It is one of a most unusual group at this price, especially presented for misses. Included also: A Black Satin Cape Coat; several models in Twills, with or without fur; tailored Covert; stitched Kasha; and several sports models.

For Women—A KASHA COAT, BLACK or BEIGE with REVERS of SUMMER ERMINE
\$135

This is one of the most wearable of coats in our Spring collections—the straight lines are slightly broken by two tiers; the pointed, rever-like collar is particularly becoming.
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' COAT SALONS—SECOND FLOOR

Kurzman Coats begin at \$75.

Mithers Features
THE VOGUE OF THE
TAILORED SUIT
PREFERRED by women whose preference makes the mode, the Tailleur for Spring with its superbly smart lines and exquisite charm is truly a paragon of the mode!
Illustrated is a chic Tailored Suit typical of the grace and line and deft treatment of a Mithers Creation.
Mithers
MAISON VIOLETTE
665 FIFTH AVE.
AT 53rd Street
NEW YORK

KIDNAP TRUCKMEN, GET \$25,000 LOOT

Thieves Force Four Victims Into
Car as Confederates Drive
Off With Tobacco.

KICK THEM OUT LATER

Four Truckmen Had Placed Extra
Men on Vehicle to Avert Such
an Occurrence.

The plan of Michael Pinnick, boss truckman, of 475 East Seventy-first Street, to put three or four employees on each of his trucks to scare off robbers did not work yesterday. Five men held up Pinnick and three employees on one vehicle at First Avenue and Fifty-third Street and got away with \$25,000 worth of tobacco. Pinnick was employed by the P. Lorillard Tobacco Company to transport the tobacco from a warehouse at Avenue A and Seventy-second Street to the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn.

William Kral, the driver, of 420 East Seventy-seventh Street, and two helpers, Andrew Hurlicsak, 1,318 Avenue A, and Harry Simmick, 445 East Seventy-eighth Street, were starting with the tobacco from the warehouse at 11 o'clock in the morning, when Pinnick decided to accompany them.

Kral was going south on First Avenue when an automobile containing five men, each armed with a pistol, blocked his path. Three of the men in the car jumped out and ordered Pinnick and his employees into the automobile with the two others. The car, while they were driven to Boscobel Avenue and 109th Street, in the Bronx, and kicked out.

The men in the car sped north and disappeared before Pinnick could summon the police. In the mean time the other three gunmen had driven off with the loot. The police sent out a general alarm for the robbers but up to a late hour last night not even the truck had been traced.

E. H. Blankfield was alone in the Earl Shoe Company's branch store, at 104 Delancey Street, of which he is manager, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon when two well-dressed young men entered. One asked to be shown a pair of shoes. Blankfield took a pair from a shelf, but when he turned around he found himself facing a pistol in each visitor's hand.

He was ordered to throw up his hands, and while one robber covered him with both pistols, the other took \$50 from the cash register. They walked out with a warning to Blankfield not to attempt to give an alarm, and they got away in an automobile.

DRINK MILK AT FORDHAM.

Seniors Like That Beverage Best—
Sabatini Is Favorite Author.

The seniors of Fordham University have nothing to fear from revenue agents, for milk has been selected as the most popular drink in the annual judging of awards and citations for the year. Football and psychology are the most popular sport and study respectively. Robert N. Rose of Brooklyn, N. Y., was voted the best all-around man, the best actor and the one who has done the most for Fordham. Charles T. Murphy of New Rochelle, N. Y., is the best speaker, the best politician and the one who has done the most for his class. Charles Murray of Brooklyn, N. Y., is the handsomest man in the class and also has the most winning smile. Ralph Langley of New York City, the present captain of the Fordham baseball team, was declared the best athlete. John Barrymore and Jane Cowl are the most popular actor and actress respectively and Sabatini is the class's favorite author.

"Dandy Phil" on Trial Again.
The third trial of Philip Knastel, (Dandy Phil), whose first two trials resulted in disagreements of the juries, began yesterday with United States Attorney Buckner as prosecutor. Knastel is charged with having used the mails to defraud customers while he was operating as the controlling spirit in the bankrupt concern of Dillon & Company.

SEIZERADIOBURGLAR AT BASEBALL GAME

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

developed physically, with a strong and wiry build, he appears little better than an animal mentally, although he has criminal cunning and courage. Born in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, he was left an orphan as a boy, and has been living in institutions off and on since he was 11 years old. He left school after the sixth grade.

Hilton admitted the following police record:

1908—Sent to the Catholic Protector for juvenile delinquency.
Sept. 15, 1915—Arrested for unlawful entry, charged by Magistrate Stern, Brooklyn.
May 22, 1916—Attempted burglary, sentenced by Magistrate Stern, Brooklyn.

Sept. 17, 1916—Burglary, sentenced to Elmira Reformatory by Judge May, Brooklyn.
Dec. 24, 1919—Burglary, sentenced to Blackwell's Island Penitentiary by Judge Rosenthal, Manhattan.
April, 1921—Entry and larceny, sentenced to five years in Cranston (N. J.) prison by Judge Hodge, Providence.

When he was arrested in 1918, Hilton gave his name as Frank Merrillwell, a character in boys' fiction famous for a college baseball player. On his arrest in 1921, he said he was William Kelly of Denver, Col., evidently referring to Buffalo, the famous scout and Indian fighter.

Baseball Traps Him.
It was Hilton's fondness for baseball that caused his arrest. The police discovered his identity last Friday. Seeking all the information they could about him, they learned that he was a baseball "fan" and that he had played third base on the prison teams during his imprisonment at Elmira, Blackwell's Island Penitentiary and Cranston Prison.

Detectives have been watching the Polo Grounds box office since Sunday. Meanwhile, Hilton had gone to Providence after his last burglary in Queens, which were last Thursday, two days after the death of Patrolman Kenny from his wounds. Hilton returned to New York on the boat from Providence Monday night.

Among the detectives at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon were James A. Pyke and William A. Jackson, son of the Homicide Squad. They are young third-grade detectives who had not originally been assigned to the case but had begged Deputy Inspector Arthur Carey, commanding the Homicide Squad, for permission to work on it during their time off duty. They had some of the 250 police circulars with Hilton's photograph and description, which Inspector John D. Coughlin, commanding the Detective Division, had printed as soon as Hilton's identity was discovered.

Detectives Pyke and Jackson arrived at the Polo Grounds at 1:30 and found that all the reserved seats had been sold. Then they decided to watch outside the gates. While they were waiting, Detective George Chiquette of the West 123d Station joined them.

After waiting about forty-five minutes, Pyke saw a man approaching, whom he thought he recognized from Hilton's photograph.

"That looks like the man, Chick," he told Chiquette.

When Hilton was about ten feet from one of the gates which he was about to enter, the three detectives closed in on him. Pyke confronted him, while Jackson seized his right arm and Chiquette his left.

"What's your name?" Pyke demanded.
Hilton stopped, scowled, wrenched his right arm free, and took an identification card from his pocket. It had a name and address in Brooklyn written in pencil.

"My name is Donnelly," he replied in a surly tone. (Donnelly is the name of one of the policeman he shot.)
The detectives started to walk Hilton toward the curbstone, but he held back.

"Who are you, anyway?" he demanded. "I don't know you. Show me something."
Before the detectives had time to reply he burst out again:

"I'm legitimate. I'll show you who I am."
Tries to Draw His Pistol.
With these words, he tore his left hand free and attempted to draw a fully loaded pistol from his right inside coat pocket. He wore no overcoat.

Chiquette seized Hilton's left wrist and Pyke, following the burglar's movement with his own hand, seized the handle of the gun at the same time Hilton grasped it. Hilton and the detectives struggled for the weapon for two or three minutes. Pyke finally tore it from the pocket with a lunge that ripped out the lining of the man's

coat. Then the detective dragged Hilton under the elevated steps, threw him down on the ground and beat him until he ceased his resistance.

He required treatment by a police surgeon for wounds on his head when taken to Police Headquarters.

"We had to do it," the detective said. "He's as strong as an ox, and he's tricky."

Meanwhile hundreds of baseball fans had surrounded the struggling men. About a dozen detectives and uniformed policemen ran to the scene. Among them were Detectives John Cordes and Frank Walsh of Inspector Coughlin's staff, who took the other detectives and their prisoner to Headquarters in an automobile. Hilton was shackled with two pairs of handcuffs.

The detectives found fourteen cartridges, three pearl-handled revolvers and a string of rosary beads in his pockets. He also had a gold Odd Fellows medalion with the name "Benjamin J. Mark" and the inscription "presented by Williamsburg Lodge No. 830, May 22, 1918," and some stationery with the name and address, Leon Ruskin, 1,445 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Hilton apparently is religious. In addition to the rosary beads in his pocket, the police found in a landbag he had checked at an orangeade stand at 101 East Fourteenth Street yesterday morning, after arriving from Providence, a small gold-plated medal of St. Christopher, the patron saint of travelers, such as devout Catholics often fix on their automobiles. The medal is a little smaller, but is about the same shape as a policeman's shield, and may have been the object of his devotion on several occasions when he escaped capture during his burglaries by pretending to be a policeman.

Find Prisoner's Outfit.
The police also found most of Hilton's "working outfit" in the bag—a box of cartridges, a jimmy and wooden brace used to open windows, a flashlight and two extra batteries for the light. They also found a dark gray overcoat and a black and red silk muffler, which Detective McCarthy said Hilton wore when he shot McCarthy. Several dozen stolen neckties also were found in the bag. The proprietor of the orangeade stand said that Hilton had checked the bag there about eight times in the last few weeks.

A wallet which Hilton dropped the night he shot McCarthy led to the radio burglar's identification. This was about 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning. Hilton stole the wallet from the home of Bernard J. Toole of the Consolidated Gas Company on the night of March 17.

McCarthy and two other detectives were looking for the radio burglar last week. On Tuesday morning they saw a man at 135th Street and Eighty-seventh Avenue, Woodhaven, and stopped their automobile near him. McCarthy got out and walked up to him.

"Is this Eighty-seventh Avenue?" McCarthy asked.
Hilton replied:
"Where do you live?" McCarthy asked.
"South Brooklyn."
"What are you doing here at this hour?"
"I'm legitimate," Hilton said, using

the same words he used to the detectives yesterday.

"The Toole of the gas company."

He took a wallet from his pocket with his left hand and flipped it open, showing McCarthy a card with Toole's name. McCarthy, who had been drawing his pistol, released it and took the card. Dropping his wallet, Hilton drew his own pistol and shot McCarthy in the neck. As McCarthy fell, the burglar fired another shot, which missed. Then he ran. Detectives Richard T. Siegel, Jr., and John Miran, who were in the automobile, chased Hilton, but he escaped. Siegel and Miran were reduced from detectives to uniformed patrolmen on Monday.

Hilton is Ambidextrous.
Hilton, incidentally, is ambidextrous. He shot McCarthy with his right hand, but used his left hand in shooting Donnelly and in trying to shoot the detectives yesterday.

In the wallet dropped at the scene of the McCarthy shooting, the police found two paystubs for loot from the radio burglar's robberies, signed with the name of George Ebert. The police investigated six George Eberts before they found one, through a process of elimination, who identified the radio burglar for them. They had to trace this one from Flushing, where he formerly lived, to another part of Queens. He admitted he was an ex-convict.

After they found that his signature did not match the signature on the pawn tickets, they asked him if he knew anybody who had used his name. He replied that a man named Paul Hilton, whom he had met in Miami, had given him his name in buying an automobile last November, which was just after Hilton was paroled from his Rhode Island prison sentence. Hilton had a college course time ago, Ebert said, and insurance adjusters visited him (Ebert) about it, because his name had been used. He also charged Hilton with stealing clothes from him after he had befriended him.

Find Hilton's Record.
The police then found Hilton's record and photograph in the Rogues Gallery. The policeman he had shot, except Kenny, identified the photograph as that of the radio burglar. If he had not been caught at the Polo Grounds he probably would have been arrested in Providence, for a New York detective was sent there to look for him yesterday morning.

Hilton admitted his burglaries readily at Police Headquarters, as well as the shooting of Detective McCarthy. He refused to admit the killing of Patrolman Kenny or the shooting of the other policeman until he had been questioned for several hours and had been identified by Patrolmen Donnelly, Siegel and McCarthy. Then he made a complete confession, according to Inspector Coughlin.

List of His Burglaries.
The list of burglaries admitted by Hilton (all in Woodhaven unless otherwise noted) follows:

Jan. 30—Otto Gumbel, 8,019 Ninety-first Avenue.
Jan. 31—Henry Williams, 8,714 Ninety-fifth Street.
Feb. 2—John M. Miller, 18,247 104th Avenue, Richmond Hill.
Feb. 3—Richard Miller, 10,813 104th Avenue, Richmond Hill.
Feb. 6—Charles Schwartz, 7,323 Jamaica Avenue.
Feb. 10—John Wilbur, 1,111 St. Charles Court, 10th Avenue.
Feb. 10—Frank Kavenagh, 8,239 Ninety-fifth Street.
Feb. 14—Samuel Saltz, 313 Beach Seventy-ninth Street.
Feb. 15—George Kolman, 113 Beach Eighty-fifth Street.
Feb. 15—Edward L. Friedman, 8,125 Ninety-fourth Street.
Feb. 16—Charles Gangloff, 30,320 Ninety-first Avenue.
Feb. 20—John F. Brennan, 9,419 Ninety-fifth Street.
Feb. 21—Charles Edwards, 10,550 111st Street.
March 11—Joseph Mann, 11,416 109th Avenue.
March 12—J. H. Conner, 8,235 74th Place.
March 13—S. J. Havel, 8,235 74th Place.
March 14—Bernard J. Toole, 10,133 7th St.
March 17—Evert Ebert, 10,133 7th St.
March 18—Walter Teala, 10,810 104th Av.
March 19—Edward Graber, 10,810 104th St.
March 22—Ray Hildebrand, 8,415 101st St.
March 23—Robert Horowitz, 8,025 101st St.
(Patrolman Arthur Kenny was mortally wounded and Patrolman Frank Donnelly was shot by the radio burglar in his escape from the Horowitz home.)
April 8—Henry Schorn, 11,911 109th St.
April 8—Henry Schorn, 11,911 109th St.
(The Donnelly and Schorn burglaries were committed two days after Detective Charles McCarthy was shot by the radio burglar at 123th Street and Eighty-seventh Avenue.)

Purchaser of Lost Arrested.
Hilton told the police he had sold most of his loot to Morris Reiff, who has a radio shop at 124 Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. Inspector Coughlin ordered Reiff's arrest last night on the charge of criminally re-

ceiving stolen goods, after he had admitted he had bought from Hilton twelve radio sets and some silverware, which he had melted down. Reiff turned over the twelve sets, which had been dismantled by the police, who will ask persons robbed by the radio burglar to identify them today. Reiff told the police he had served a term in the House of Correction, Philadelphia, on the charge of non-support.

Inspector Coughlin announced last night he would recommend the promotion of Detective Pyke Jackson and Chiquette from third grade to first grade, with an increase of pay from \$2,500 to \$3,500 a year. Police Commissioner McLaughlin, who assisted in questioning Hilton, said he would follow Inspector Coughlin's recommendations and commended Inspector Coughlin himself very highly.

Representatives of the Queens County District Attorney took a statement from Hilton at Police Headquarters last night. He wrote it in his own handwriting. Assistant District Attorney Charles W. Prosser said Hilton would be indicted and tried without delay.

The murder of Patrolman Kenny occurred at 3 o'clock on the morning of March 23, after the radio burglar had escaped from a house surrounded by policemen. The burglar pretended to be the man of the house as he came out of the back door and was confronted by Kenny and Donnelly. Donnelly, who had him covered, dropped his gun at an instant, and the man shot him in the neck. The burglar ran, pursued by Kenny. Some blocks away the burglar ran into an alley. Kenny pursued, but was met by a man who said: "Don't shoot, I'm a policeman," and then told Kenny that the fugitive had gone another way. When Kenny turned away to look, the burglar shot him in the chest. Kenny died in Post Graduate Hospital on April 6.

Call it a scarf or a stock, as you will, for it is both, and is crepe de Chine in two tones, with a fashionable rouch of leather applique in futurist design. 10.50.

Contrast your trimming with your frock, advises Paris—and presents us with this jabot-and-cuffset of perforated suede, bound in gold thread. 7.75.

Neckerchiefs (and they are more important than ever) are now more important than when they are futurist in design, and brilliant in color. Crepe de Chine cornered scarf. 8.50.

A bold gold lion (of leather) lends himself to a subtle colour scheme when applied amid appropriate embroidered scenery, on a crepe de Chine scarf of two tones. 14.75.

The new importance of helpful waistlines is not overlooked by this suede set with the metal clipped edges and silver trimming. 12.65.

WORKING NECKWEAR STREET FLOOR

SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE FORTY-NINTH & FIFTIETH STREET

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SAYS MERGER PLANS OF ST. PAUL FAILED

Other Roads Spurned Offers, Harkness, a Director, Tells Federal Investigators.

DENIES BANK DOMINATION

Terre Haute Purchase May Have Been "Bad Judgment," He Admits—Fryer on Stand.

Edward S. Harkness, capitalist, director and one of the largest bond and share holders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, testified yesterday at the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the receivership of that railroad that many attempts to merge the St. Paul with other railroad systems had been made with refusals from the railroad companies approached. The hearings are being conducted before Commissioner Frederick L. Cox in the offices of the Port of New York Authority at 11 Broadway.

"We inevitably ran up against the same thing," said Mr. Harkness, "everybody wanted to consolidate with us because they did not believe we had anything worth while to contribute toward the advantage of such a consolidation."

Among the railroads Mr. Harkness named as having been approached with a view to merging with the St. Paul, or, in some cases, with a proposal for an outright purchase of the St. Paul, were the Union Pacific, the Illinois Central, the Nickel Plate, the Southern Railway, the Kansas City Southern and others. He said he talked with the Van Sweringen with a view to the creation of a great cross-country system through a merger of the Nickel Plate and the St. Paul.

Tells of Terre Haute Deal.

Walter L. Fisher, special counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, drew from Mr. Harkness an admission that the acquisition by the St. Paul of the Terre Haute Railroad for \$22,000,000 had been due, in all probability, to bad judgment. It had been contended that the purchase of the Terre Haute was a prime factor in bringing about the receivership.

Mr. Fisher, in attempting to bolster up his previously stated opinion that the directors of the St. Paul, for the most part, had done very little directing, questioned the witness about the St. Paul's revenues, expenses and operations, financial and physical. Mr. Harkness testified he had obtained most of his information along these lines from Samuel Fisher, a director, and from H. E. Byram, former President and now one of the Terre Haute receivers. He admitted that he had known certain facts in connection with the operation of the road, particularly figures upon which comparative costs of operation had been based, he might have formed different opinions.

Mr. Harkness said that as far as he knew no attempt had been made to get suggestions from the holders of the 1925 maturities as to a possible solution of the road's difficulties. He did not know, he testified, that W. K. Sparrow, Vice President of the St. Paul, who made a trip to Europe to locate foreign holders of securities of the road, had reported having located 90 per cent. of them.

The 1925 maturities, a Government loan amounting to \$48,000,000, were said to have been the immediate cause of the railroad's receivership. Mr. Harkness said he had not known until the receivership became imminent that the loan was so arranged that no extension could be obtained.

Was Also a Bank Director.

The witness said that when he was made a director of the St. Paul in 1916 he was also a stockholder in the National City Bank and had a very substantial holding in the New York Trust Company. He told Mr. Fisher he had never noticed a "tendency to elect as St. Paul directors the directors of banks." His familiarity with the St. Paul Railroad, he said, was acquired by "sometimes one trip and sometimes two trips a year over it." He admitted that his attempts to increase its revenues in various ways had been unsuccessful.

The witness denied that, so far as

he knew, the Rockefeller interests had dominated the St. Paul.

"Did you know," he was asked by J. J. Hickey, special examiner, "that the interest on \$3,000,000 of Terre Haute bonds had been paid before the purchase of that road by the St. Paul?" The answer was no.

Mr. Harkness testified that the most active members of the Board of Directors, when he became a member, had been William and Percy A. Rockefeller, Donald O. Geddes, Samuel H. Fisher, G. G. Mason and H. E. Byram. He insisted that, while several of the directors were directors of big banking institutions, they had not in any way influenced by this fact in their dealings with the St. Paul.

Samuel W. Fryer, business partner of Percy A. Rockefeller and Frederick Adams in the Owenite Corporation, was a witness again yesterday. He was asked how he reported to his income tax return the \$300,000 commission he received for selling the Gary line to the St. Paul.

Mr. Fryer said the \$300,000 had been reported as income of the Owenite Corporation and had not been referred to in his individual return.

John D. Ryan, formerly a St. Paul director and Chairman of the Board of Anasconda Copper Company, will be recalled this morning.

CHICAGO, April 13 (P).—The reasons why the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad acquired the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line were recited today in Federal Court by H. E. Byram, former President of the parent system, in the concluding testimony of the effort of receivers of the St. Paul to get court permission for payment of interest on the subsidiary bonds.

Mr. Byram is now one of three receivers of the road, who ask Judge Wilkerson's sanction for payment of \$400,000 in interest on securities of the Gary Road and the Chicago, Terre Haute & Eastern, also acquired by the St. Paul.

The saving in time and money in moving freight past Chicago to West-ern points from Eastern railroads was cited by Mr. Byram as the major reason why the purchase was the good thing in the various mining districts and not nationally is not acceptable.

Redistribution of present daily hours of labor over a week of five days instead of six is impracticable.

Thus there is something like a deadlock at the present between the own-

ers and the coal miners have been crushed.

Leaders of the miners, in their reply this afternoon to the recent report of the Coal Commission, emphatically oppose several of the report's principal clauses, which were drafted by members of the commission as essential to obtaining peace between the owners and the miners and prosperity for the British coal industry.

The mine leaders declared:

No settlement will be acceptable which does not provide at least a wage enabling the miners to get a decent standard of living.

The suggestion that "the minimum percentage" on wages should be fixed in the various mining districts and not nationally is not acceptable.

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BRITISH MINERS DELAY COAL PACE

Leaders Reject Clauses in Report of Commission at Meeting With Owners.

STRIKE IS NOW POSSIBLE

Catastrophe Feared on May 1 When Government Withdraws Subsidy to the Industry.

Copyright, 1934, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 12.—The British coal crisis remains as serious as ever. Hopes that at least some of the clouds hovering over the industrial horizon would be cleared away by this afternoon's conference between the coal owners and the coal miners have been crushed.

Leaders of the miners, in their reply this afternoon to the recent report of the Coal Commission, emphatically oppose several of the report's principal clauses, which were drafted by members of the commission as essential to obtaining peace between the owners and the miners and prosperity for the British coal industry.

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Leaders of the miners, in their reply this afternoon to the recent report of the Coal Commission, emphatically oppose several of the report's principal clauses, which were drafted by members of the commission as essential to obtaining peace between the owners and the miners and prosperity for the British coal industry.

The mine leaders declared:

No settlement will be acceptable which does not provide at least a wage enabling the miners to get a decent standard of living.

The suggestion that "the minimum percentage" on wages should be fixed in the various mining districts and not nationally is not acceptable.

Redistribution of present daily hours of labor over a week of five days instead of six is impracticable.

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PEAS TREASURY AID TO RELIEVE FARMERS

Continued From Page 1, Column 4.

DANZIGER INDICTED AS GRAFTER IN MILK

Accused of Taking \$7,000, Part
Payment of Nickel a Can on
"Bootlegged" Fluid.

NET TIGHTENS ON OFFICIAL

A Former Health Officer Linked
to Graft by Accusations of
Danziger's Secretary.

Harry A. Danziger of Middle Village, Queens, was indicted yesterday by the Bronx Grand Jury on a charge of extortion. He was arrested last month after he received \$7,000 from milk dealers, according to the indictment. His story to the authorities led to an investigation of graft in connection with the bootlegging of milk and cream into this city for the past two years.

Danziger, who is out on \$10,000 bail on a short affidavit charging extortion, will be freed on that complaint tomorrow and rearrested on the indictment. The specific charge against Danziger is that he received a check for \$7,000 from members of the Individual Milk Dealers' Association in Ebling's Casino, 156th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, on March 17. The check was part payment of \$14,000, which the milk dealers agreed to pay Danziger, it was said, amounting to 5 cents a can on all loose milk sold in the Bronx.

Seven Dealers Testified.

The indictment was returned yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy, after Prosecutor McGowan asked the Grand Jury to excuse former Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfeld, who carried out a milk investigation under Mayor Hylan and who said he had nothing to add to his report. The bootleg milk which Danziger is alleged to have permitted to be sold here did not undergo the inspection required by law. Seven milk dealers testified before the Grand Jury.

Important information linking a former Health Department official to the graft in the bootlegging of milk has been obtained by District Attorney Newcombe and Peter Daly, his assistant in Queens. It was learned yesterday. This information bears on the story of Danziger concerning the man with whom he shared the proceeds of the income derived from permitting milk and cream to come into the city from unauthorized sources.

Edwin Sprey, secretary to Danziger, who accompanied him on visits to Queens, is understood to have furnished extremely important information to the authorities.

Young Women Questioned.

It became known yesterday that one of the two former Health Department officials whose acts are being investigated made places for several young women in the department and gave them temporary licenses. One received a license to inspect beauty parlors. It was rumored that as many as twelve young women were placed in the Health Department by that official. Three of these young women have been questioned by the Queens authorities.

The second former employe whose career is being scrutinized, it was learned, was financially interested in a milk distributing concern while he was in the department.

12-YEAR-OLD BOY KILLS BABY SISTER, FLEES

Left to Watch Child, He Shoots
Her and Runs—Found Later
by Police.

Mrs. Salvatore Cocuzza of 176 Newton Street, Newark, with her 7-months-old infant in her arms, left her home late yesterday to shop for the evening meal. As she went out she called to Joseph Cocuzza, 12 years old, to watch over his sister Catherine 4, who was lying in a crib.

A short time after the mother left the boy ran into the street. He was white and obviously frightened. As he ran around the corner he shouted to neighbors:

"I shot my sister. She's bleeding. She don't talk. Get a doctor."

Edward Ploora of 174 Newton Street and Thomas Catala of 178 Newton Street entered the house. They found the little girl in the crib with a bullet wound near the heart. They carried her to a near-by drug store, and in Newark Memorial Hospital Catherine was pronounced dead.

The police found a pistol in a closet in the Cocuzza home. One shell had been exploded.

Joseph was found at dinner time in the home of Mrs. Lewis D. Chamberlin at 98 Quittman Street, where he had been brought by Mrs. Chamberlin's son Floyd, 7 years old, who had met him in the street and invited him in when Joseph said he was hungry. Mrs. Chamberlin, who had read the story of the shooting, recognized Joseph and telephoned Police Headquarters.

"I was playing with my father's pistol," Joseph explained to the police. "Some of the boys wouldn't believe it was a real pistol, and I pulled the trigger to prove it. It went off and hit my sister; then I got scared and went away."

BERLIN COUPLE WED HERE.

E. F. W. Jaekch, University President, Is Married in City Hall.

Ernest Friedrich Wilhelm Jaekch of Berlin, Germany, and Miss Martha Rubens, also of that city, were married yesterday at the Municipal Building by Deputy City Clerk J. J. McCormack.

In applying for their marriage license, Mr. Jaekch, who is 51 years old, said he was President of the University of Political Science in Berlin, and that this was his second marriage. In papers attached to the affidavit it was shown that he had been divorced by Bertha Klein Jaekch in Berlin last November.

The bride is 34 years old. She was born in Breslau, Silesia, and is the daughter of Julius Rubens.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of contributions of \$25 from Mrs. Annie R. Greene, \$2 from Jennie Lisner, \$5 from Madeleine A. Cohn, \$2 from D. B. Hylan and an anonymous contribution of \$10 for the relief of the widow and three children of a man who was drowned April 4 and for whose family an appeal was made recently by the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. In making acknowledgment of previous contributions for the relief of this family it was erroneously stated in *The Times* last Sunday that the appeal had been made by the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities.

TOMORROW IS LAST DAY OF STATE TAX RETURNS

J. J. Donovan Warns He Has No
Power to Accept Excuses and
That Penalties Are Positive.

The time limit for filing State income tax returns ends tomorrow. This warning was issued yesterday by James J. Donovan, director of the New York office of the State Tax Commission. The State exemptions are the same as the Federal, namely, \$3,800 for married persons, with \$400 for each child, and \$1,800 for single taxpayers.

Twenty-five per cent. should be deducted from the net tax due. "Thursday," said Mr. Donovan, "the curtain goes down on our collection period. Those who find themselves somewhat startled the next day by finding that they overlooked this important act must remember that the law is very positive in its penalty provisions. We have no power to accept excuses of neglect, absence from the city or engagements in other activities as authorizing the waiving of these penalties."

"Our auditors at our offices, 220 West Forty-fifth Street and Room 200, Municipal Building, Manhattan, and at the Bergen Building, Tremont and Arthur Avenues, the Bronx, expect a full day tomorrow. Those whose returns are held up for valid reasons promptly communicate with our district offices and secure the necessary extensions of time."



The Bangkok Hat Is Chosen By Women of Fashion

THE new tailors, the preferences of Paris, the sanction of Spring—all are responsible for the unmistakable smartness of bangkok hats. Both large shapes and small, bound and trimmed with grosgrain ribbon, are in the smart new colors—natural, navy, red, rose, grey, honey, sand, Palmetto and wood.

\$8.50

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But they're worth it So the
next best thing is to get all the
mileage you can on every one
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We can tell you how to do it
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kind that stay stylish and keep
"hitting on every cylinder"
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of your trip, you'll save money

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For All Sports Occasions!

GOLF SUITS

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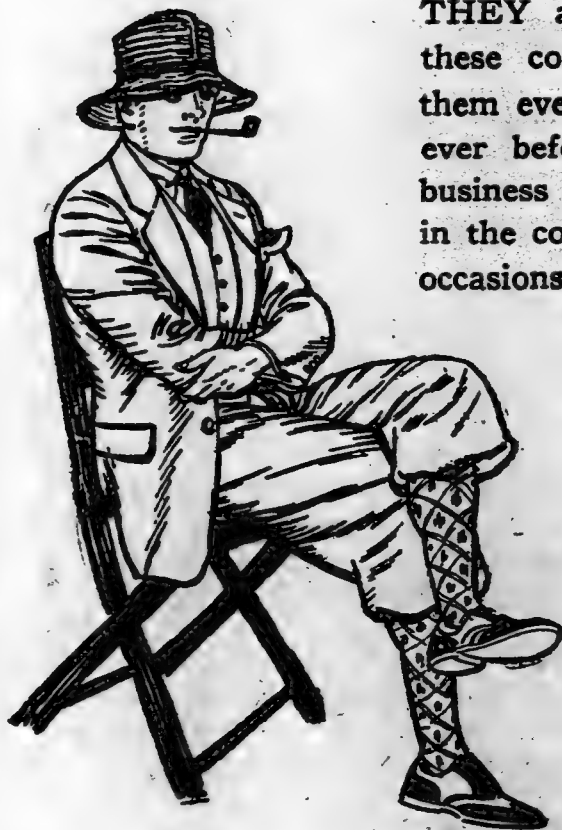
THEY are becoming more and more popular these comfortable four-piece suits. You see them everywhere. The demand is greater than ever before. You wear the long trousers at business and about town—the knickers at golf, in the country, on vacation trips—on all sports occasions. You'll get the improved models here!

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and Long Trousers

\$45 and \$50

They are designed by the Kirschbaum style experts. That means good style. The fabrics are 100% virgin wool, for better, long service. The patterns are the kind you cannot get everywhere. Careful tailoring, too. A new mark in value-giving.

Spring Topcoats, \$35, \$40, \$45



DEMAND \$8,547,935 BACK FROM WARD

Stockholders of General Baking Co. Say Payments to Him Were Unauthorized.

STOCK DEAL IS CHARGED

Ward Interest Liquidated Its A Shares Before Market Went Off, Committee Asserts.

FEAR BANKING CONTROL

Board Action Would Give Chase Securities Dominant Place, They Declare.

Demand that William B. Ward return \$8,547,935 to the General Baking Corporation was made yesterday by a committee of stockholders, headed by William Deinger, former chairman of the board of the corporation.

The action is an aftermath of the failure of the Ward interests to go through with the formation of a \$2,000,000 nationwide consolidation of baking companies. Plans for the organization of this corporation were abandoned recently in a consent decree, following objections by Federal authorities.

The stockholders committee also seeks to prevent the consummation of a tentative agreement under which the Chase Securities Corporation, bankers for the Ward interests, would acquire control of the General Baking Corporation.

Demand Through Counsel.

The demands were made in the following letter from Rabenold & Scribner, of 61 Broadway, counsel to the stockholders' committee:

New York City, April 13, 1926.

To the Board of Directors of General Baking Corporation:

On behalf of the Committee for the Stockholders of General Baking Corporation we hereby request:

1. That you rescind the resolution of April 6, 1926, reading as follows:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors by unanimous vote ratify the purchase by the officers and directors of 119,900 shares of the Class A stock of this corporation, which took place during January and February."

2. That you procure the resignations of the individuals who participated in the disbursement of \$8,547,935 in the alleged purchase of the foregoing stock.

3. That you take steps to recover this money.

4. That you reject the tentative agreement with Chase Securities Corporation, as submitted by Acting Chairman Helms and incorporated in the minutes of March 30, 1926, or any similar agreement.

May we have an early response? For the Committee,

RABENOLD & SCRIBNER, Counsel.

Payments to Ward Company.

The committee charges that on Jan. 19, "at the request of W. B. Ward, and without submission of the matter to the directors, checks of General Baking Corporation for a total of \$8,547,935 payable to the Ward Securities Corporation, were signed by the Treasurer

and Vice President of the General Baking Corporation (J. W. Rumbough and R. E. Peterson), and delivered to the Ward Securities Corporation. On Jan. 23, further checks for \$2,000,000 payable to the Ward Securities Corporation were signed by the same officers and delivered to Ward Securities Corporation.

"We are informed that against these payments, amounting to \$7,547,935, the Treasurer received a refund of \$26,219.10 and 108,900 shares of General Baking Corporation A stock."

"On Feb. 8 and 15, it is added, there were additional payments of \$889,650 from the corporation's funds for 13,000 more shares of its A stock, at least 10,000 shares of which were acquired through Ward Securities Corporation."

"The committee further charges that 'the transactions were not submitted for action by the Board of Directors until last Tuesday, April 6, when a resolution to ratify them was adopted. The result of these transactions for the corporation was to deplete its cash by \$8,547,935.90. This money has not been restored."

"The result for W. B. Ward was to enable him and his personal corporation to liquidate what they had left from their dealings in stock of General Baking Corporation at an average of 71¢, after which the stock resumed its downward course in the market, selling around 50¢. The legality of these transactions, the consequences for them, and the steps to be taken by the stockholders, are being investigated by counsel for the committee."

Control for Chase Securities.

While the attorneys for the committee would not comment upon the tentative agreement entered into with the Chase Securities Corporation, it was said in responsible quarters yesterday that the agreement was carried out. It would give the bankers "25 per cent. of the voting stock" or "working control."

At the time of the formation of the General Baking Corporation, it was said, W. B. Ward acquired a block of 5,000,000 shares of the company's Class B stock as "compensation for certain agreements or contracts." Of this stock, it was added, Ward turned 3,750,000 shares to the treasury of the company and continued to hold 1,250,000 shares. Later it was alleged that Ward turned back an additional 1,000,000 shares in exchange for 70,000 shares of the corporation's Class A stock.

This block of 70,000 shares of General Baking Corporation Class A stock, it was said, was deposited by Ward with the Chase Securities Corporation, but whether as collateral for a loan or in outright sale was not made known. Rumors of this transaction were circulated in the financial district at the time it was said to have occurred, but executives of the Chase Securities Corporation denied that any stock had been taken over from Ward.

Tell of Exchange Option.

It was further alleged by the Stockholders' Committee that Paul H. Helms, President of the corporation, at a recent meeting of the Board of Directors proposed an agreement under which the Chase Securities Corporation would be permitted to exchange 7,000 shares of the General Baking Corporation Class A stock, which it was said to have acquired from Ward, for 100,000 shares of the company's Class B stock, and at the same time the Chase Corporation was to be given control of the financial supervision of General Baking. In addition the Chase Corporation was to have the option of exchanging additional blocks of 7,000 shares of the Class A stock for 100,000 shares of the Class B stock.

This agreement, it was said, was presented to the Board of Directors subject to the approval of the attorneys of the Chase Corporation. The matter came up for discussion at the General Baking directors' meeting on April 6, but was held over for a future meeting, as the attorneys of the Chase Corporation had not prepared the tentative contract.

The committee, which represents, according to its letter, stockholdings exceeding \$2,000,000, is composed of William Deinger, President of General Baking Company, the operating company, for eight years and Chairman of the board of the General Baking Corporation until his resignation, on March 23; Louis J. Kolb, a director and member of the Executive Committee of General Baking Company until General Baking Corporation was formed; Vice President of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and a director in Real Estate Trust Company and Guarantee Company of Philadelphia; John U. Weber, a former director of General Baking Company, President of the Liberty Trust Company, Newark, and Vice President of the American National Bank and the City Mortgage and Guaranty Company of Newark.

Ward on Way Home.

William B. Ward left Asheville, N. C., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in this city this morning when he will issue a statement in answer to the committee's charges. Ralph S. Kent, attorney for Mr. Ward, made the following statement yesterday:

"I have just seen a printed letter to the stockholders of the General Baking Corporation, under date of April 12, 1926, purporting to be signed by a self-appointed committee of stockholders and asking for proxies. The statement is so framed as to indicate a definite design to create by inference and insinuation a false impression among the stockholders. The statement indicates that Mr. Deinger, one of the signers, was Chairman of the Board of Directors at the time the transaction took place, and I am safe in saying that he knew all about it and gave his consent to it. I know there was no profit in it."

Government Prevented Plan.

The Ward Food Products Corporation, the formation of which was prevented as a result of Government action, was incorporated in Maryland on Jan. 20, 1926, with a capital of 20,000,000 shares, or nominally \$2,000,000. The Government filed suit enjoining the formation of the company, and in this action the General Baking Corporation, General Baking Company, Ward Baking Corporation, Ward Baking Company, Continental Baking Corporation, United Baking Corporation, William B. Ward, Howard B. Ward, William Deinger, Paul H. Helms, J. W. Rumbough, E. E. Peterson, George C. Barber and George B. Smith were named as defendants.

As a result of a consent decree entered into between the various defendants and the Government, the proposed formation of the Ward Food Products Corporation was dropped and the securities which were issued in connection with the proposed consolidation have since been returned.

The filing of the charter of the Ward Food Products Corporation attracted considerable attention at the time because of the "welfare fund" provided for in the certificate of incorporation which gave the directors authority to provide funds at their discretion for the establishment of hospitals and child welfare purposes. The charter gave the management unusually wide powers in dealing in, buying and selling securities and "to aid in any manner any corporation or firm or individual of which this corporation was a creditor."

To Dedicate Tree to Woman Doctor.

A tree will be dedicated in Central Park next Saturday by the National Society Patriotic Women of America to the memory of Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton. "In recognition of her national and international patriotic and humanitarian services." The ceremony will be at 2 P. M. at the "Elm Grove" of the park founded by Mrs. William Albert Lewis.

THREE PLEAD GUILTY AS BROOKLYN ROBBERS

Three Others Deny Guilt and Will Stand Trial—Lawyer Says Police Beat One.

The arraignment for pleading yesterday before Judge W. Bernard Vance in the Kings County Court of six Brooklyn men arrested early Sunday morning on suspicion of having had a part in several robberies in Brooklyn, led to a charge by Samuel Lebowitz, a lawyer, that one prisoner had been beaten by the police.

The Grand Jury indicted three of the men for robbery in the first degree and each pleaded guilty. They were John O'Donnell, 319 Snediker Avenue; John A. Bates, 114 Nostrand Avenue; and Julius Brand, 1774 East Seventh Street. Not guilty pleas were entered by Joseph Chalowsky, 220 Ely Street, and John Chaffo, 481 De Kalb Avenue. Frank Dambrosio, 124 Throop Avenue, pleaded not guilty to

violating the Sullivan law. The first two were held to \$10,000 bail each and Dambrosio to \$10,000.

Lebowitz appeared for Dambrosio. He asked to have inserted in the record the account of the physical condition of his client. He said the defendant had been questioned by detectives for several hours and that when he left Police Headquarters he had a broken nose. His attorney alleged that a pistol had been "planted" on his client so he could be held with the other prisoners.

The seventh man arrested, Bernard Schiff, of 181 Wallabout Street, was held to \$10,000 bail by Magistrate Reynolds in the Gates Avenue Court, for examination on Thursday. He was charged with assault, robbery and violation of the Sullivan law.

Convicts to Build Maine Highway. AUGUSTA, Maine, April 13 (AP).—The State Highway Commission will pay \$1.75 per day of nine hours for the labor of each inmate of the State Prison to be employed in the construction of two miles of State highway between West Rockport and Union. This price will be subject to revision.

"BERKSHIRE" Blue Suits

The "Berkshire" from an actual photograph



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It pays most men—in dollars and cents—to be well-dressed every day. And most men look their best in a fine blue suit. "Berkshire" Blue Suits, created by and exclusive with McCreery's, are tailored for smart appearance and priced for every-day wear.

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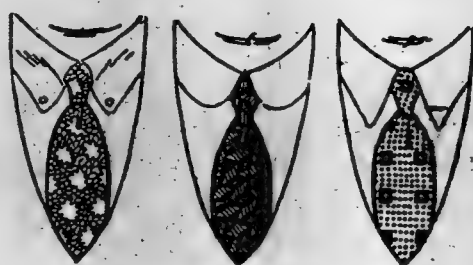
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Use the Special Fifth Avenue Entrance

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Colorful English Silks

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Can We Interest You, Madam, In a Coat at the Makers' Usual Price to Us Instead of Our Usual Price To You?

Women's and Misses'

COATS UP TO \$165

At \$90

Coats, Not Merely Newly Made, But New With the Last-Minute Style Newness That Comes of Being Late!

MOIRE SILKS
SATINS, TWILLS
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FROST CREPE
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CASUAL COATS
FORMAL COATS
MORNING COATS
AFTERNOON COATS
ALL SIZE COATS
SMALL SIZE COATS

PLAIN COATS
OR TRIMMED WITH
FOX, CARACUL
ERMIN, MOLE
MONKEY FUR
OR SQUIRREL

AVEDON

TODAY!

To CLOSE OUT
ENSEMBLE SUITS

\$48

Sold up to \$98.75

Of wool charmeen or twillbloom with either the full length coat or the smart finger-tip jackets. The costume overblouses are of new French novelty or embroidered silks that are extremely lovely. In navy, gray, tan or French green. Sizes 14 to 38.

Not All Sizes In All Colors

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

DISTRIBUTOR WANTED FOR ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

One of the largest and most firmly established manufacturers of electric refrigeration has available a distributor opportunity in New York.

An organization already established and prepared to handle electric refrigeration on a large scale is desired, or a capable individual with the financial resources to build such an organization.

Electric refrigeration is one of the country's fastest growing industries and offers large financial rewards. Sales for 1926 are conservatively estimated as five times greater than in 1925.

This is a big proposition. It will require a substantial investment. The product has proven itself in thousands of homes. It is being backed by an advertising campaign in national magazines and local newspapers. Every cooperation is assured the concern or individual chosen.

For details and an appointment write
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THE mounting of a picture may be rich, but if too lavish, it will detract from the major theme.

So it is often advisable to employ a rug for a room, which simply mounts the picture provided by the furnishings. For this purpose we know of nothing more acceptable than a two-tone plain or figured rug.

Chenille Rugs

produced on American looms are deservedly in high favor for Living Rooms. Rugs with line borders, perfectly plain, or in two-tones may be had in any standard shade and grade.

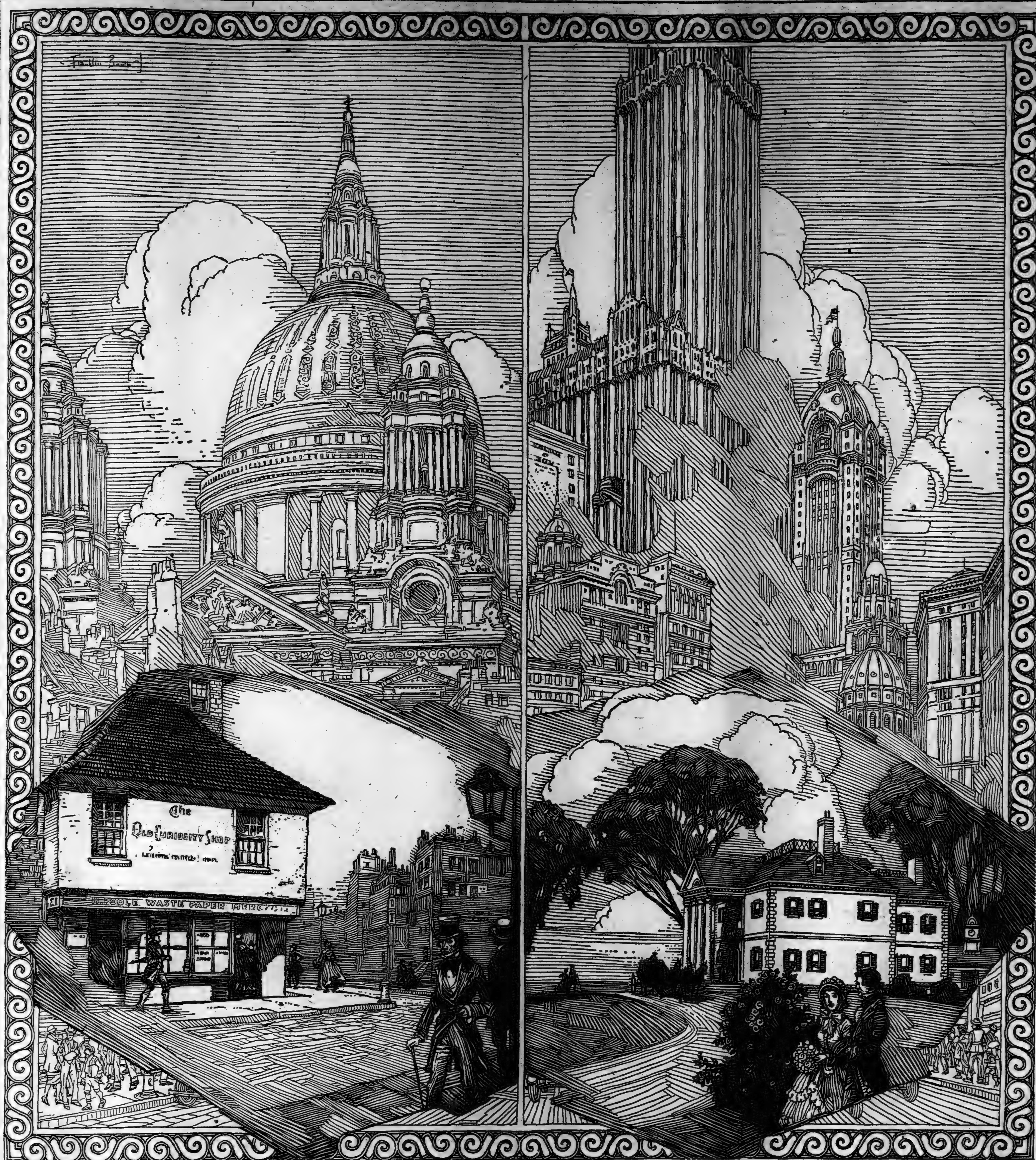
They can be supplied in seamless widths up to 30 feet, thus covering well the floor of the average Living Room.

Prices Range \$12.25 to \$49 per sq. yd.

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FICTION is the magic art of giving life to inanimate things and illuminating dark facts with imagination.

Americans who go to London always feel at first that it is hardly more than a series of illustrations to Dickens' novels. And the people are his creatures. The Tower and The Abbey remind them of novels they have read. They do not see mighty historical personages like Sir Thomas More and Lord Bacon and John Bright haunting the streets. They see Micawber, Pecksniff, Pickwick, Peggotty, Barkis, Sam Weller, Becky Sharp.

In Paris the towers of Notre Dame remind them of Victor Hugo's Hunchback. On the Waterloo battlefield they seek the sunken road which never was, according to some historians, but which can never be forgotten. They look for the characters of Balzac, De Maupassant and Eugene Sue.

In Florence they flock to the place where the heroine of Dante's three-volume novel in *terza rima* walked in fiction as she never walked in fact.

In New York the Jumel mansion was almost ignored until "The Golden Ladder," published in The Red Book Magazine, made Betty Jumel live. Since then throngs have flocked there. And the little hut where Edgar Allan Poe wrote immortal fiction is a shrine.

You will never lose touch with the facts of the day if you keep in touch with the fiction of the day appearing in

The RED BOOK Magazine

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

tionaries covering other phases of law enforcement will be addressed to various persons concerned.

SHIRK SUBMITS FIGURES.

Mr. Shirk's testimony was largely based on his pamphlet dealing with prohibition conditions from 1914 to 1925 and published by the Moderation League of New York, of which Austin G. Fox is the chairman and Mr. Shirk the research director.

"My attention was first called to this matter by figures which Judge Gimball of Chicago counted some years ago and which were published in *The New York Times*," said Mr. Shirk. "They showed a very considerable decrease in arrests for drunkenness during the law, culminating in the lowest point in 1920, the first year of constitutional prohibition.

"Shortly after that the World League Against Alcoholism compiled similar figures, but more of them, and two years ago the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives held some hearings on beer bills, and at those hearings Wayne B. Wheeler made an estimate of the number of arrests for drunkenness, which he said, undoubtedly was due to a greater respect for law in that particular period.

Explains Method of Survey.

Next Mr. Shirk explained how the survey had been made, and submitted a sample questionnaire which he submitted to the proper authorities in 300 American cities and towns. He gave a sample questionnaire and the answer to it by the Chief of Police of Atlanta, Ga. The answer gave the number of arrests for intoxication in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 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STATE SENATE VOTES
REFERENDUM BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Wets are perplexed and worried, even though the verdict of knowing Republicans is that with the active backing of Senator Wadsworth and many other Republican leaders, the measure "should" finally receive a favorable "thumbs up" in the Assembly. Others argue that the change of date for the vote from June to November, for which Speaker McInnis is responsible, has given a black eye to the bill, from which it may not recover.

The Karle-Phelps bill was on the calendar as a special order. In the Senate the opposition took the stand that the proposal was futile, that the vote on the referendum would be blind on the part of the people, and would merely waste the people's money.

Three Republican converts, Senators Feenon of Onondaga, Webb of Dutchess and the five Republicans already mentioned, are committed against prohibition in supporting the measure, which received the approval of every Democrat. The other 17 Republican Senators who voted for the bill were:

Nicoll of Manhattan, Karle of Queens, Nicoll of Monroe, Lipowicz of Erie, Whitely of Rensselaer.

This quiet help helped the Democrats to bring about the defeat of the Karle-Phelps bill a couple of weeks ago.

Two Hours' Debate in Assembly.

More than two hours debate, which at times was spirited, preceded the passage of the enforcement bills in the Assembly. The wets urged their time-honored reasons for defeating the measure and in addition advanced the plea that favorable action in the Assembly would be useful in the campaign already manifested by the Senate.

"We have no more right to adjourn this session without passing this bill than we have to carry out the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment without carrying out the intent of the short ballot amendment to our own Constitution by enacting the Hughes reorganization bill," said Assemblyman Jenks of Broome, sponsor for the two bills.

The venerable Assemblyman pleaded vigorously for the passage of his bill and was the only one of the orators to receive applause from members and spectators alike.

There were only two absentees. One of them was a dry Republican, Assemblyman Knapp of Sullivan, the other a wet Democrat, Livingston of Kings.

These Republicans voted against the Karle-Phelps bill:

Bornhardt and Borkowski of Erie; Nicoll of Monroe; Dyckman, Blum, Knapp and Knapp of Kings; Gross of Hamilton and Phelps of Manhattan; Shonk and Garnjost of Westchester; R. B. Smith of Onondaga and Books of Rensselaer.

The question proposed in the Karle-Phelps bill which the Senate passed is that:

"Should the Congress of the United States modify the Federal act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States so that the same shall not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation or exportation of beverages which are not in fact intoxicating as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective States."

Nicoll Starts Senate Debate.

The debate on the Karle-Phelps bill occupied a little more than an hour. It was opened by Senator Courtlandt Nicoll of New York City. He said the bill was an official straw vote which was sought only to emphasize the difference between the Volstead law and other criminal statutes.

"We are here to decide whether we have a referendum on other criminal laws," Senator Nicoll said, "such as those against murder, stealing and arson. These laws are supported by every one. We need no referendum to ascertain that fact. When a strong public sentiment arises to demand a test with regard to whether a majority of the people are for or against it, we may accept this as an indication that as a whole the community is concerned that it is dead."

"This referendum is nothing but an imitation to a funeral—the funeral of prohibition in this State. The corpse has been kept unpleasantly long with it. It has reached a stage of decay where the stench fills the home. There are those who have tried to breathe life into the nostrils of the cadaver, but recognizing that a law cannot live without the support of those whom it affects and not recognizing that while a Legislature can give form, it cannot give life to its enactments. Where, in this case, there is a reasonable doubt as to the propriety of a law, the whole structure of jurisprudence falls. This referendum cannot kill the prohibition law. It died long ago. I think it is ever lived."

Senator Nicoll read from a Court of Appeals decision to show that the bill required the right of the Legislature to order an advisory referendum at any time it considered this necessary or desirable.

"That is a referendum advisory to the Legislature," Senator Nicoll suggested.

"This is exactly what this referendum would be," Senator Nicoll replied, "attending before the law-making body which deal with prohibition and in some instances provide for petitions to Congress for action to temper the severity of the Volstead law."

The debate brought to his feet a member whose voice is rarely heard, Thomas C. Brown of Schenectady.

"Some would have it appear that this bill has given his approval to the measure," Senator Brown said. "I do not think Mr. Root had any more to do with this proposal than I had to do with the ten commandments."

"It is a very bad thing for our own party," he went on, "and our own party is the only party concerned. The other party is committed to every law of prohibition. Do not let us pay for it. We are proposing to do it. Let us come out strong and above board for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Let us elect some 300 representatives in Congress and the necessary number of Senators committed to a change and procure the repeal of the necessary thirty-six laws and the thing will be done. It cannot be done in this or any other way."

Senator James S. Truman of Tioga said the bill appeared futile to him.

"When we get the vote on this referendum we won't know any more than we know now," he said. "There has been a newspaper poll recently. It did not get us anywhere. What are we doing under this referendum? It will not influence the Congress. More than that, I do not know how we can go through with it. If legal objection is raised, we would merely be spending the people's money without justification. If we try to really accomplish something, we should do something for or against prohibition. Regardless of what the referendum shows throughout the State, the Congressmen are going to vote exactly as they are voting now. A Congressman from a wet district will go on voting wet. A Congressman from a dry district will continue to vote dry."

Straus and Nicoll Tilt.

Senator Nathan Straus Jr. of Manhattan, the first Democrat to take the floor, maintained the referendum

would be an indication to the rest of the country and to Congress of how the greatest State in the Union felt on prohibition. This country had no need of clinging too closely to precedent—it was started to do something new, to embody a set of new ideals which a great statue in New York Harbor was set up to commemorate.

"Does not that statute commemorate our illustrious dead?" asked Senator Nicoll.

"I do not take kindly to interruptions intended to be facetious from the temporary Senator from the Seventeenth District," replied Senator Straus. "After the next election we may have a statue to one illustrious dead in his place."

Political relations between Senators Straus and Nicoll are a little strained. Under the new reapportionment plan the Legislature will be considered before many days the two have been thrown together into one newly carved out Senate district, which, by cunning Republican hands, has been molded to promote the fortunes of a Republican at the expense of the Democratic candidate for the State Senate.

Senator Straus went on to say that no longer could the "land of liberty" be regarded as a fitting home for the United States as compared with the countries of Europe.

"Even though this referendum may have no legal effect whatever, it may tend to avert strife which surely threatens and may prove even more disastrous to our country than did the strife over human slavery," he ended.

Karle Resents Waste Argument.

Senator Karle expressed resentment at the argument that the referendum would be a waste of public money.

"What could be more important," he asked, "than to ascertain how the people of this State feel on the question of States' rights and what could be more important than to afford them an opportunity—the first they have had in a long time—to express their willingness to have their personal liberties restrained? It would be a denial of personal rights to refuse them this opportunity."

Says Drys Fear Ballot Box.

He denied the assertion that brewers and "wet" interests were behind his bill.

"I have never seen a single person lobby in the interest of the wet cause," he said. "The Anti-Saloon League and the W. C. T. U. are conducting a well-financed campaign for the purpose of creating false sentiment in many sections of this State," he said. "The drys fear this referendum. They shrink from the ballot box and want to padlock it."

Senator Karle expressed himself as willing to answer questions—the more the merrier—and these were not long in coming.

"Is it not a fact that the opinion of the people of this State was expressed through the action of the Legislature in ratifying the Eighteenth Amendment?" was one.

"The people never had anything to do with the legislative action," Senator Karle replied. "Some even believe that the methods by which ratification was brought about were not above suspicion."

"The referendum bill makes reference to 'sales'," Senator Kirkland of Chautauque said. "Sales by whom? Is it proposed to bring back the corner saloon?"

"No," said Senator Karle. "I doubt very much whether the corner saloon will ever come back. In my original referendum bill I made provision for sale under proper control and supervision and what that should be would undoubtedly be a matter for decision at the proper time."

Does the Senator expect a Congress-

ments tend. The rest 'do protest too much."

Declares Government Not "Powerless."

"Again, if it be true that 'the prohibitory law has never been practically in effect,' that 'it has been a disastrous, tragic failure,' that 'the Government is powerless to enforce it,' in what way does it interfere with the personal liberty of those who would drink intoxicants?"

"The answer is, as everybody knows, that by reason of the existence of national prohibition, by reason of its practical effect, by reason of the extension of the power of the Federal Government, the traffic in liquor is becoming day by day more and more difficult and dangerous to carry on. As the application of the Federal power grows more strict and the manufacture within the country and importation from without become more restricted, as the business becomes more difficult and dangerous, the price of the goods dealt in rises, and right here the shoe pinches; right there is the evidence which cannot be controverted, that the Federal Government is not 'powerless to enforce the law.'"

Recently, Mr. Sargent said, an argument was made that the great increase of cases in court for violation of the prohibition laws was an indication that the law was not being and could not be enforced.

"I submit," he said, "that that increase in cases in court is an index of the activities which have resulted in whiskey being unobtainable except at an expense many times as great as before those activities were exerted by the Federal Government. And as this work of detection, seizure and arrest in such cases in court goes on the extinction of the traffic grows so much nearer."

Mr. Sargent said the chief factors remaining in the way of complete abatement of the liquor traffic were the temptation to make money in disregard of the highest obligations owed to the country, and the willingness of others to pay these illicit dealers a bribe sufficient to offset the danger of fine and imprisonment.

Appeals to "Best Citizens."

"To those 'thousands of the best citizens of the country who have no compunctions whatever about violating the law' I address the question: Upon reflection, having called to your attention actual reality, action really means and is in paying an outlaw for violating the law of your country in order to furnish you the means of gratifying your desire for drink, don't you think it better to refrain from such bribery in the future? Do you feel that, unless you so refrain, there may be some doubt about your being longer entitled to the designation 'best citizens of the country?'"

"Can you afford to endanger your property, your safety, your lives and the property, safety and lives of your wives and children by teaching and practicing the doctrine of purchasing the commission of crime? Leaving aside for the moment any consideration of your duty as citizens, does not your interest lie the other way?"

"To those who, after considering the character and consequences of their acts, persist in promoting and fostering the violation of the law, I say that the hand of punishment shall fall as often and as heavily as those now charged with the duty of administering the law can cause it to fall."

Mr. Sargent then made a strong plea for cooperation by the women, saying:

"To you, the women of this country, I say, you can, by your influence and your vote secure the election and appointment of honest, faithful administrative officers and the discharge and retirement of those who prove to be dishonest, unfaithful and inefficient."

"More than this, remember that the business of making, transporting and

selling liquor is not entered upon for the motives which incite the commission of most other crimes—jealousy, revenge, sudden anger, ill-will toward society generally—but only for profit.

"The market for the goods is the whole foundation of the great cost in money, time and effort of suppression of the traffic. You can see to it that at no social event in your charge shall your tables be disgraced by the presence of unlawful liquor. You can, if you will, make the serving of unlawful liquor at social functions of your acquaintances so unpopular that it will cease. Will you do your part?"

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Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant to the Attorney General in charge of prohibition enforcement, joined with Mr. Sargent in urging the women to "make it stylish to observe the law."

"While men are the physical defenders of a nation," she said, "women increasingly, by their great national organizations, are coming to be the defenders of the law and the Constitutional aims in times of peace."

Mrs. Rockefeller Sends Letter.

A letter from Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. urging law enforcement was read to the conference today.

"The turmoil and upheaval of the last twelve years have brought the mind of the world to an almost chaotic state," Mrs. Rockefeller wrote. "New ideas are struggling with old conventions and habits. In this country the situation is made more complicated by our unprecedented prosperity. More people than ever before are able to give their families good food, clothes, education and many of the pleasant things of life; there the willingness to give seems to many cases to end; and readiness that was so common during the war to make sacrifices for a cause seems strangely wanting."

"But I know there are two points on the value of which all Americans agree: These are the welfare of their children and the welfare of their country. I should like to make through the women of this commission a plea that the children of the United States be given a secure and happy home by their parents and older relations."

"A man once said to me that a parent should be either an 'awful warning' or a 'good example.' Is it not possible that we can become in very truth a 'good example,' for the city of it all is that the children believe in us and try to be like us, imitating what we do?"

"We pretend to be Christians, but how few of Christ's commands do we really obey? We are a Republic; we make our own laws, and yet so often treat them with scorn and contempt. Why not be honest with ourselves and admit that our children will not be the high-minded, fine people that we want and expect them to be unless we—our parents—become examples of being just and law-abiding citizens."

The women were received at the White House today by President and Mrs. Coolidge.

WANTS CURFEW RULE
FOR NIGHT CLUBSMcLaughlin to Consult With
Mayor Walker Regarding
an Ordinance.

Police Commissioner McLaughlin said yesterday he intended to talk with Mayor Walker soon about a curfew hour for night clubs, some of which are now open until dawn or later, with or without liquor selling.

He said he thought a definite hour should be set for their closing, was not certain what that hour should be.

"Patrons of such places should be allowed to eat their meals and attend after-theatre entertainments until a reasonable hour, and some regard should be paid to the proprietors," he said. "But I am in favor of a regulation for closing at a definite time."

The Commissioner recalled that Mayor Walker had come out in favor of a curfew law for night clubs during the campaign last Fall. It is understood a bill may be introduced in the Board of Aldermen for such an ordinance.

The annual report of the Committee of Fourteen for 1925, published in yesterday morning's paper, emphasized the connection between liquor selling and commercialized vice in many night clubs.

PADLOCKS FOR 13 PLACES.

Sky High Club Included in List of Liquor Decrees.

Thirteen padlock decrees were issued yesterday by Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow, in Padlock Court, including a "consent" decree under which the Sky High Club, at 249 West Forty-ninth Street, will be padlocked until June 1. Judge Winslow directed also that it should not be reopened unless the Court had approved of the new tenant. The owner, Norman Nicholas, formerly operated the premises as the Piccadilly Supper Club, a part of which was padlocked last December.

An injunction, without a padlock decree, was issued against Ye White Horse Tavern, at 114 West Forty-fifth Street, and its proprietor, Stephen J. Christie, forbidding the sale of liquor henceforth. Christie formerly operated Christie's Chop House, at 163 West Forty-ninth Street, now under padlock.

About sixty-five padlock cases remain on the court calendar.

DRYS WIN NEWSPAPER POLL.

13,770 Vote in Kansas City Star Ballot, Against 8,805 Wets.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—Preference for a strict adherence to the Volstead law was expressed by a majority of the readers of The Kansas City Star in a poll covering three weeks, which closed Monday night.

The vote was 13,770 dry, against a total of 8,805 wet. The wet vote was divided between those who favored light wines and beer and those preferring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and a return to State control of the liquor problem.

The poll covered Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, Nebraska and Colorado.

While the voters for the measures, Assemblyman Davidson, Republican, of Nassau, denounced prohibition.

"I am absolutely opposed to the Volstead act," he said. "If it wasn't such a tragedy it would be a farce. But it is the law of the land, and so long as it remains such it should be enforced. For that reason and for that reason only, I am going to vote for these measures."

"What we are doing here this afternoon is absolutely futile," said Mr. Shonk of Westchester. "If this bill is passed it will be defeated in the Senate. Prohibition should not be mixed in with politics and that is exactly what is being done."

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Hats off to 'em— they deserve it!

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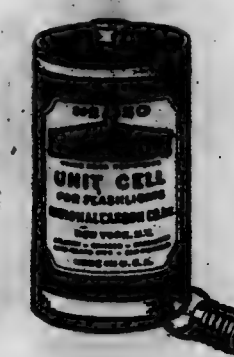
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motes cheerful conversation,
and creates a pleasant
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a perfect cup
of tea.**

Use an earthen-
ware teapot. Put
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spoonful of India
Tea for each cup
of Tea required.
Be sure the water
is poured into the
teapot the moment
it boils. Allow to
stand for 5 minutes
to infuse. Put a little
milk or cream into
each cup before
serving the tea. It
greatly improves
the flavour. Then
add sugar to taste.

but
be sure
you use
**INDIA
TEA**
or a blend
containing
INDIA TEA

C.F.H. 50.

FINDS CITY PARKS IN WOEFUL STATE

S. H. Howe Demands Public
Awakening in Address to
Merchants Gate Group.

DOESN'T BLAME HYLAN ONLY

Says Visitors Here Call Woolworth
Building View 'Spectacle,' Statue
of Liberty 'Farce,' Park 'Tragedy.'

Conditions in the city's parks, particularly Central Park, were denounced again yesterday at a luncheon at the Biltmore given by Franklin Simon to Vice Chairmen of the Merchants Gate Committee, of which he is Chairman. "Our city parks, and particularly Central Park, are in a woeful condition of decadence and neglect," said Stanley H. Howe, Managing Director of the Central Park Association, the principal speaker. "A public awakening is necessary, not only to remedy the deterioration of a generation, but to bring about constructive measures to make our parks what they ought to be—as Mr. Simon expressed it in his invitation to this meeting—a source of pride to the people of the city."

"We cannot afford to lean back on the fallacy that these unfortunate conditions are due to eight years of Mayor Hylan. That theory is not safe. Mayor Hylan and his associates are by no means exclusively to blame for the condition of our parks. We have had all kinds of Mayors during the past generation—Tammany, Anti-Tammany, Fusion and Republican. All of them must share in the responsibility for the conditions which exist today."

Ridiculing the present state of Central Park, he said, "Thousands of visitors come to New York every day. From the Woolworth Building they see the great expanse of the city and exclaim, 'What a spectacle!' They see the Statue of Liberty and say 'What a farce!' Then they see Central Park, and say 'What a tragedy!'"

The blame for the "tragedy of Central Park," he maintained, was accountable to the long continued attitude of public indifference, and it was to overcome this indifference that the plan of naming the various Central Park gates after groups of citizens was revived. The Merchants Gate Committee, for the gate at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, was the most important group, he said.

He then announced that plans were under way for a dinner to be given at the Astor on Thursday, May 13, and to be attended by men and women representing each group. Entrances to the dining hall would be through gates named after the various groups. There would be a miniature of Central Park in the centre of the room, and seating would be by "gate groups" about this "park."

"The we shall dramatize the situation, focus the public attention upon it," he said.

Among those who attended were the following newly announced Vice Chairmen of the Merchants Gate Committee: John Emerson, artists; Julius Tannen, actors; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, scholars; Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim and Miss Edna Ferber, women; Robert Morris, Goodhue Livingston and Mrs. Jacob Rius, pioneers.

Mr. Howe announced the following as Vice Chairmen of other Gate Committees: John Emerson, artists; Julius Tannen, actors; Chancellor Elmer E. Brown, scholars; Mrs. Laurent Oppenheim and Miss Edna Ferber, women; Robert Morris, Goodhue Livingston and Mrs. Jacob Rius, pioneers.

Justice Black refused yesterday to comment on the resignations. A representative of the board said the protest of the resigning members against the payment of certain costs attendant on recent litigation in which the church was involved amounting to \$721 by the church was unreasonable.

"They based their contention," he said, "on the assertion that the members were sued as individuals, but they were sued as trustees of the church, and as representatives of the church in the matter they were entitled to these expenses."

Mr. Busbee said yesterday that he had little to add to the statement sent with the resignations. He said it was impossible to tell at this time how many of the church members would approve or disapprove of the resigning trustees' action, but seemed to doubt that they could count on a majority.

"They keep the voting power pretty well under control, and as soon as you oppose them they have ways of keeping you in line," he said, adding that several members of the congregation approved their action but were afraid to express their approval openly.

Asked if he intended to give up his membership in Calvary Baptist Church, Mr. Busbee said he did not nor did those who left the board with him contemplate any such action at this time.

Dr. Stratton is expected to return from Chicago today.

TO REPORT ST. JOHN FUND.

Community Divisions Will Hold First Meeting Tomorrow.

The first report luncheon will be held at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the Hotel Astor for the workers in the community divisions of the Committee for Completing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which are carrying on a special two weeks' intensive campaign to raise \$2,000,000 and complete their quotas toward the \$15,000,000 fund.

Work on the nave of the cathedral is again proceeding. Following settlement of the stone masons' strike, the men were put at work yesterday and six more will be added within a few days. Fifteen other laborers affected by the strike have also returned to work.

Sun-up to Sundown

It is only a matter of hours from the tomatoes smiling on the vine to Heinz Tomato Ketchup smiling in the bottle.

Heinz Kitchens are located where tomatoes grow best. Heinz spices are purchased where they grow best. The cooking is done by cooks who cook best. Every step a Heinz step—a best step.

That is why Heinz Tomato Ketchup goes best with other food. It is the full essence of the tomato, undiluted, unadulterated, unsurpassed.

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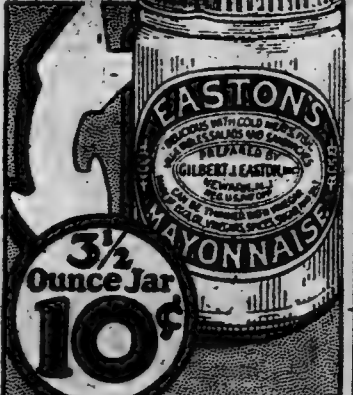
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or Frail—
or just In-between?



How do you feel today?

ARE you one of the millions of men who feel just "fair" most of the time? Never really ill, yet never tingling with energy and vigor? Neither one nor the other—just in-between?

We suspected as much. Many people today never know the joy of bouncing health and vitality. They keep off the sick list, but they haven't the strength and stamina they should have.

All of which is usually easily avoidable!

What did you eat at your last meal?

This isn't idle curiosity. Perhaps you don't realize that you may be eating yourself out of most of the energy and health and fun you should have. It's true with thousands of people. Too much rich, spicy food—not enough natural food such as milk.

No, we're not suggesting a milk diet. Eat any wholesome food that agrees with you. But be moderate about it, and be sure to supplement your menu with lots

of good milk. If you drink Borden's Milk every day, you're sure of getting really nourishing food. Every bottle of Borden's has a full quota of vitamins, minerals, butterfat, proteins and all the things that bring health and vitality.

Take a minute now to order some...

There's a Borden man who takes care of the people in your neighborhood. He'll be glad to serve you faithfully and well. You can order from him, or phone us. Whichever way is easier.

Try drinking milk at every meal and see how much better you feel. If you're husky and vigorous, you'll keep that way. If you're frail, you'll improve surprisingly fast. And if you're one of the in-between folk who just feel so-so, you'll join the lucky crowd of people who seem to have more red blood corpuscles than they need.

Drink your quart of Borden's Milk every day. Starting today.

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SUNDAY OUTINGS
FROM NEW YORK
Round Trip SUNDAY, April 18
Round Trip SUNDAY, April 25
Round Trip SUNDAY, May 2
Round Trip SUNDAY, May 9
Round Trip SUNDAY, May 16
Round Trip SUNDAY, May 23
Round Trip SUNDAY, May 30
Round Trip SUNDAY, June 6
Round Trip SUNDAY, June 13
Round Trip SUNDAY, June 20
Round Trip SUNDAY, June 27
Round Trip SUNDAY, July 4
Round Trip SUNDAY, July 11
Round Trip SUNDAY, July 18
Round Trip SUNDAY, July 25
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 1
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 8
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 15
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 22
Round Trip SUNDAY, August 29
Round Trip SUNDAY, September 5
Round Trip SUNDAY, September 12
Round Trip SUNDAY, September 19
Round Trip SUNDAY, September 26
Round Trip SUNDAY, October 3
Round Trip SUNDAY, October 10
Round Trip SUNDAY, October 17
Round Trip SUNDAY, October 24
Round Trip SUNDAY, October 31
Round Trip SUNDAY, November 7
Round Trip SUNDAY, November 14
Round Trip SUNDAY, November 21
Round Trip SUNDAY, November 28
Round Trip SUNDAY, December 5
Round Trip SUNDAY, December 12
Round Trip SUNDAY, December 19
Round Trip SUNDAY, December 26

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preventing bank vaults
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rebuilt lamps
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effective for roughness, rashes,
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Keep Mr. Cuticura in the bathroom. He
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JUDGE RAILS AT JAZZ AND DANCE MADNESS

Toms River Justice Says Spring Brings Out City "Cuckoos" to Disturb Rural Peace.

DEPICTS WEIRD GYRATIONS

Dance Like an Asiatic Potpourri, He Tells Grand Jury—Demands Law Be Enforced.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., April 13.—To confess that the liquor laws are unenforceable, "that this temple of justice is a mere mockery and a sham" is to "invite the black flag of piracy to enter our homes and we practically concede that we are at the mercy of the mob," said Supreme Court Justice James F. Minturn of Hoboken, Grand charging the Ocean County Grand Jury here today in the absence of Supreme Court Justice Frank T. Lloyd. Justice Minturn's charge included a picturesque description of present day jazz madness and the consumption of illicit beverages which, he said, was its usual complement. Mentioning the difference in the meaning of Spring to rural and urban peoples, he said: "The song of the jaybird will scarcely have died out in the fields and the call of the cuckoo will hardly have expired in the thicket ere the more raucous jaybird and vivacious cuckoo from the urban concert halls, seeking rest and rehabilitation from the tonic atmosphere of our shores, will march upon us with all the audacity and assurance of conquering heroes."

Is "Ear-Splitting Avalanche." "Keeping time as it were with the blundering invasion with an intoxicating rhythm that defies and subverts the eternal song of old ocean, comes the veritable appendix of the musical art known as a jazz band, exulting, as it were, that ear-splitting avalanche of monotonous noise which finds its counterpart only in the depths of Goethe's 'Walpurgis Night' or in the heart-rending emanations from the condemned souls in Dante's 'Purgatorio'."

In response to its call there ensues a series of snake-like gyrations and weird contortions of seemingly agonized bodies and limbs, resembling an Asiatic pot-pourri, which for a more definite name is called a dance. To be effectively and consummately executed, this anomalous procession must be indulged in in the midst of a meal and resumed at intervals, so that, in truth, jazz becomes the pièce de résistance of the meal. While the meal, though neglect, descends into a state of indigestion, the jazz becomes magnified in sheer ecstatic exuberance and intensity. "With the meal and dance inevitably goes the necessary elixir or ambrosia of the gods, drawn from the expectant lip pocket, apparently carried as a necessary appendage to the meal and dancing habiliments. And with its production arises a swell of exultation, peace and satisfaction that common decency has once again been subverted and law and order has again been overcome."

Tonic in the Hip Bottle. "To the innocent and uninitiated, this bottle contains the most sanctified medicated water or the most exhilarating tonic to soothe the strained nerves and stabilize the weary limbs of these overwrought terpsichorean devotees. But we who occasionally are permitted to lift the veil of the sanctum-sanctorum of this spiritual atmosphere and hear the harrowing tales of adventure by land and flood know too well that the bottle, thus publicly exhibited and flouted, as it were, with exultation in the eyes of the law, contains nothing less than stupefying, death-dealing drugs, the general use of which is outlawed, denounced and prohibited by the law and the Constitution as a crime."

"There was a time not so long ago when men observing this tragedy, this age of the law, inquired in astonishment: 'How did he get it?' But now the inquirer is assured to be familiar with the modus operandi, and therefore he inquires only, 'Where did he get it?' It is with this complex conspiracy against the Constitution and the law that we have to deal. That we should deal with it honestly and vigorously, let us us, as the sworn guardians of the law, obviously goes without saying."

"To confess in the presence of its smiling excesses that we are imbeciles and paralyzed at the onslaught of chivalry and brigandage is to confess that the entire sanctum of law and order is impossible; that this temple of justice is a mere mockery and a sham; and when that is conceded we tacitly invite the black flag on piracy to enter our homes, and we practically confess that we are at the mercy of the mob."

CIRCUS ELEPHANTS PLANT PARK TREES

Old John, Queen and Babe Set Thirty-eight Pin Oaks in Place Opposite the Mall.

Three elephants from the circus—Old John, Queen and Babe—set in place yesterday on Central Drive, opposite the Mall, in Central Park, thirty-eight large trees, which were part of the 80 to be set out this Spring. Old John, Queen and Babe were accustomed to moving trees in their native Ceylon, and in proof of the tradition that an elephant never forgets anything, the trio, at a word from Miss Evelyn W. Smith, President of the Amnark Nursery, where the trees were grown, lifted each of the thirty-eight pin oaks into the pits dug for them as if they were at an every-day task. The trees measured from 9 to 12 inches in caliper and from 30 to 40 feet high. The elephants did the work expeditiously and, according to the Smith and Park Commissioner's statement, they also did it well. The planting was made possible through the efforts of the Fifth Avenue Association, which obtained a special appropriation of \$50,000 to get new trees which were needed in Central Park and other parks. In addition to the 80 which will be planted in Central Park, 600 others, measuring from 12 to 24 inches in caliper, will be set elsewhere, as follows: Thomas Jefferson Park, 150; Morningside Park, 100; Carl Schurz Park, 50; Thomas Smith Park, 50, and several smaller trees and shrubs in the parks.

Here's a cigarette

—MARLBORO



that starts well—

20 for 20¢

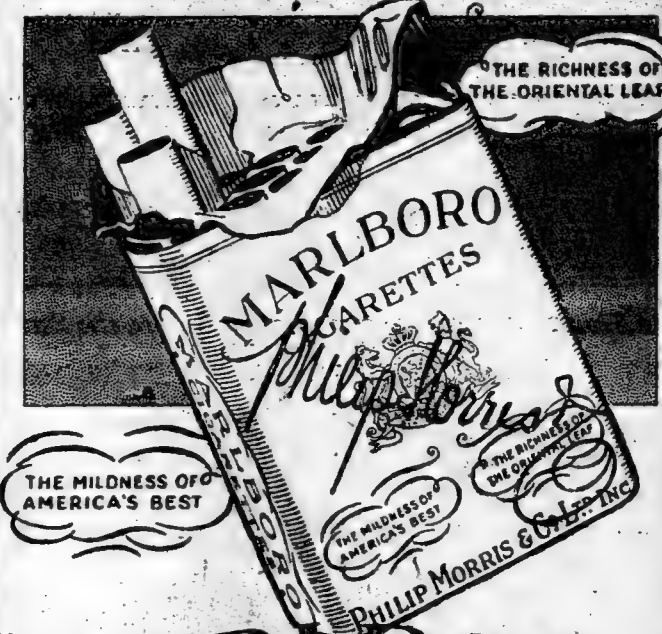


wins favor as you smoke—

sold everywhere



and ends by making a new friend every time



MARLBORO CIGARETTES 20 for 20¢

PHILIP MORRIS & Co., LTD Inc.

Cleans Typewriter Type Use a cloth saturated with Carbona. Removes the gummy dirt and dust that clog the type. Makes writing clear. Dries instantly without wiping.

For Safety's Sake—demand

CARBONA UNBURNABLE

Cleaning Fluid REMOVES GREASE SPOTS Without Injury to Fabric or Color

Guaranteed not to contain Benzene, Naphtha or Gasoline, and to be Non-Combustible and Non-Inflammable.

20¢ 30¢ 60¢ & 1. Size Bottles at all Drug Stores

WURLITZER
The world's finest small grand piano.
Two hundred years of Wurlitzer musical quality is embodied in every Wurlitzer grand piano.
120 West 42nd Street New York

"North Coast Limited"
"The Travel Triumph"

We believe our New Style Observation-Club Cars are the finest ever built for travel comfort; ladies' lounge, shower, maid; men's shower, barber and valet; luxurious chairs, large, high windows for mountain-sight-seeing.

The new style observation platform is roomy, shaded by day, with adjustable searchlight for sight-seeing by night.

Extra Comforts—No Extra Fare

Leaves Chicago 10:35 a. m. Daily Union Station C. B. & O.

Northern Pacific Railway

First of the Northern Transcontinentals

Recommend the country, the train and the service. Let me help you with information, tickets, or reservations. W. F. Merahan, General Agent Passenger Department, 380 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Telephone Worth 4777.



Now is the Time for us to take care of your Furs Robes Rugs Draperies and all kinds of Winter garments

LIBERAL LOANS Made On Same WHILE IN STORAGE

PAUL KASKEL & SONS Loan Brokers and Jewelers 9 COLUMBUS AVE. NEW YORK CITY

Every Business CAN USE "UNIVERSAL" Adjustable STEEL SHELVING

A RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

The agency for a popular priced, nationally known, line of fast selling motor trucks is now open for New York City.

The line has been sold here for years and consists of speed trucks, heavy duty models and buses, produced by a well known financially sound manufacturer, established for 14 years.

Parts and repair sales to the many hundreds of present owners in New York City alone should carry the overhead of the agency.

Our franchise requirements are unusually liberal. Write our factory representative, W. M. Bennett, Hotel Earle, 103 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.

HERE'S TREAT FOR WHOLE FAMILY!

Very young men by serving Runkomark and note how the family will relish it. Particularly the children who grow tired of straight milk and delight in Runkomark's "chocolatey taste." Just add a tablespoonful of Runkomark to the top of each glass of cold milk and mix in a shaker. A delicious, digestible drink which is also very nourishing. Be sure your next grocery order includes Runkomark.

Women's Gloves Washable Chambray Slip-on \$3.50

Walle and Natural The World's Greatest Leather Store 664-5th Ave.—New York—315 Broadway Boston—145 Tremont Street

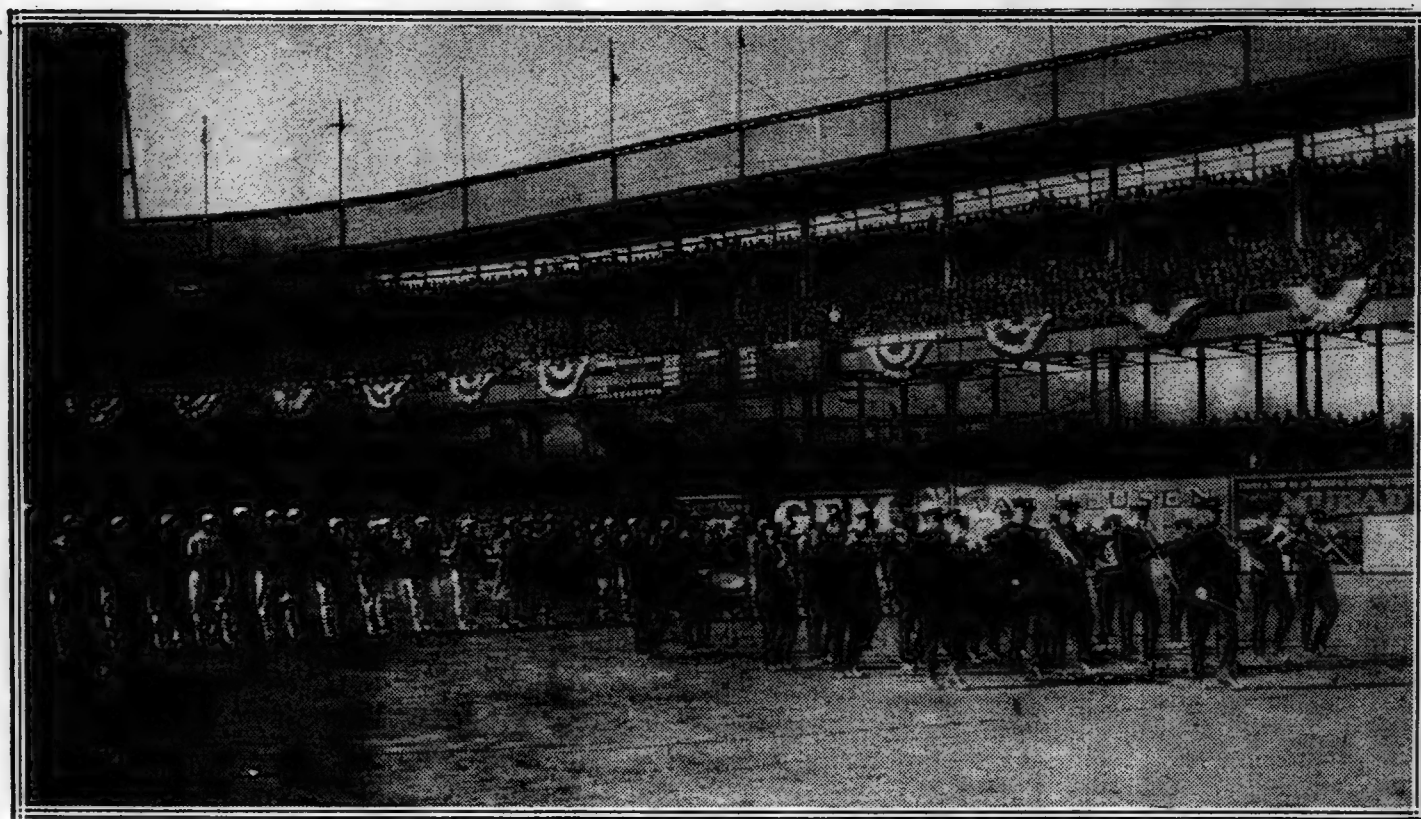
Scenes at the Polo Grounds Yesterday as 45,000 Saw Robins Beat Giants, 3-0



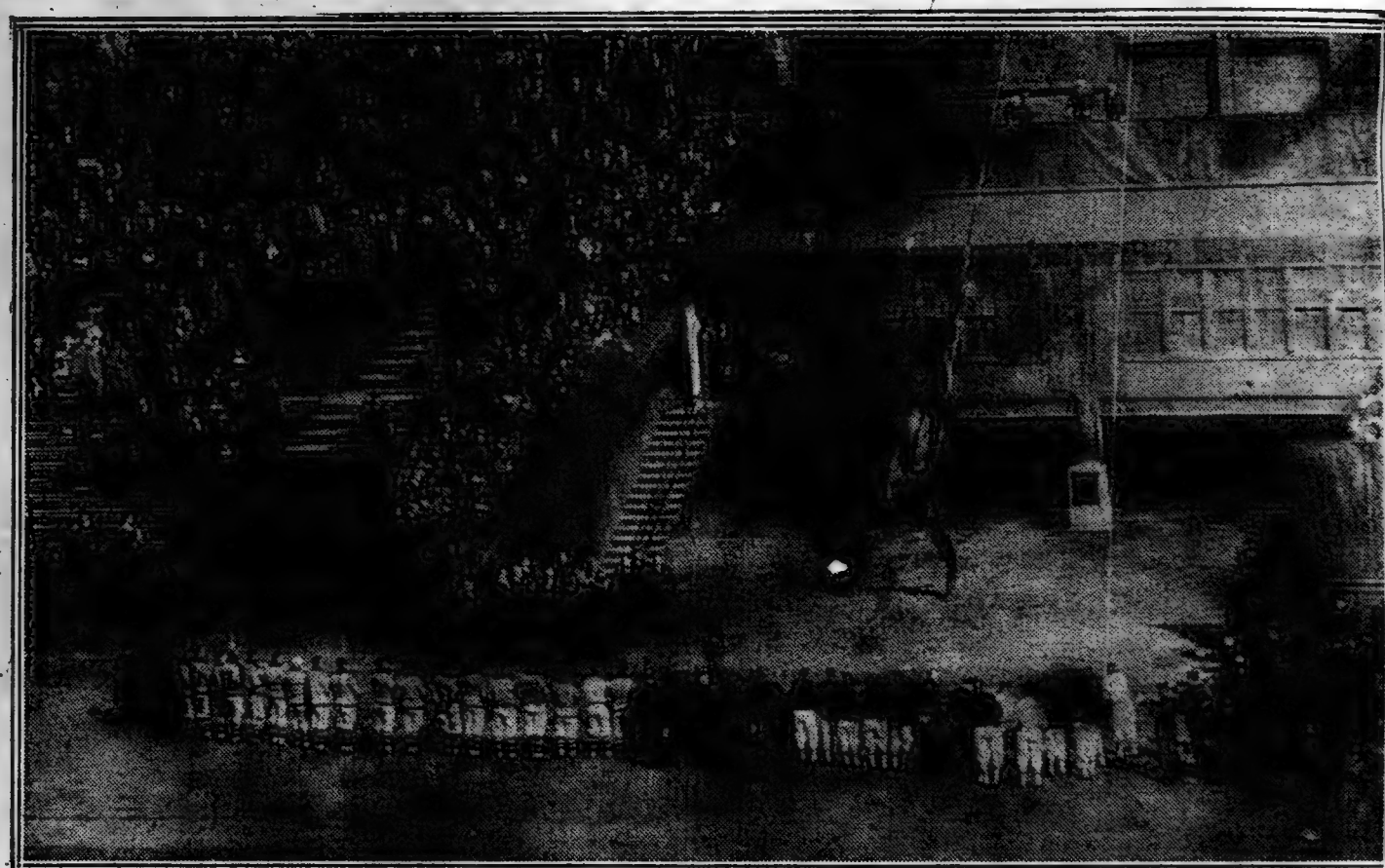
How the Polo Grounds Look in 1926. Part of the Crowd of 45,000 Watching the Game.



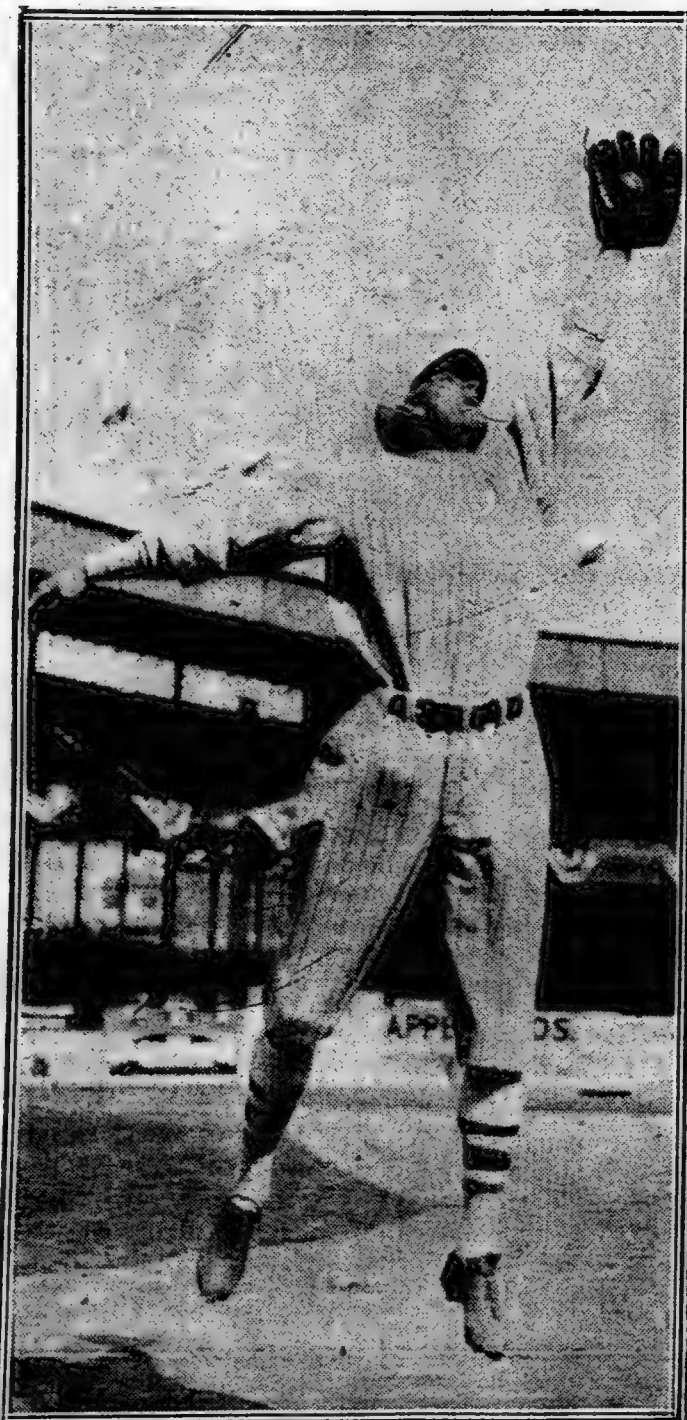
Mayor Walker Ready to Throw Out the First Ball of the Season.



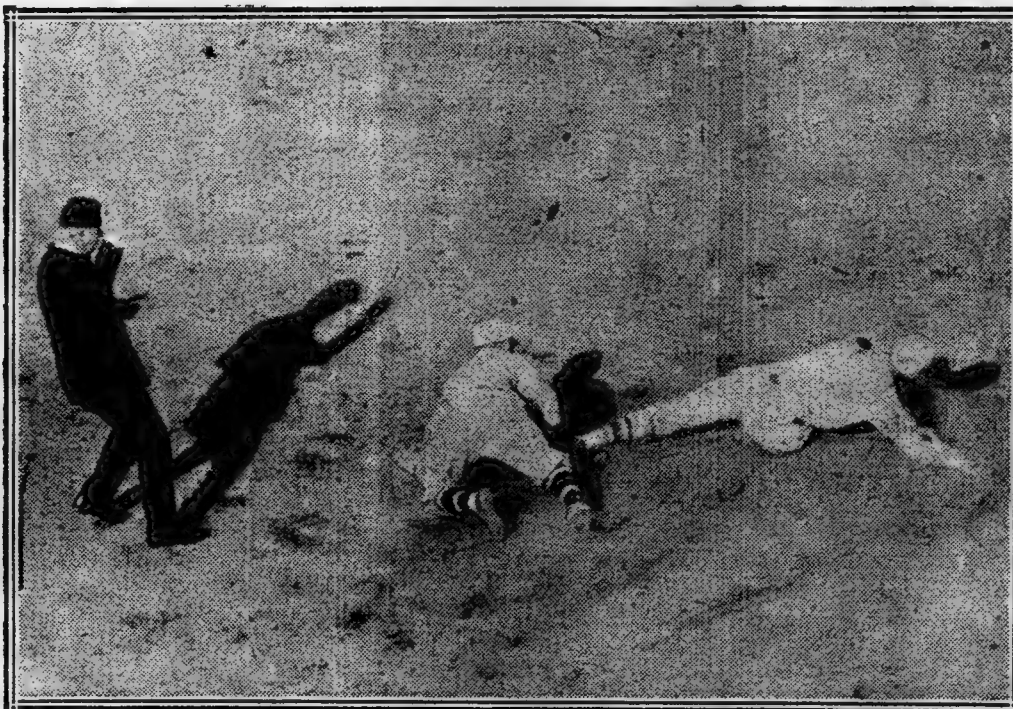
The Players of Both Teams Marching Across the Field to the Flagpole.



The Raising of the Flag at the Clubhouse Shortly Before the Start of the Game.



Al Tyson, the Giants' New Centre Fielder.



Tyson of the Giants Out at Second Base on an Attempted Steal.

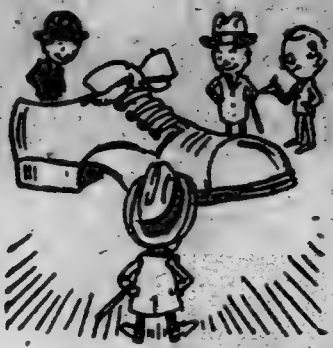


Zack Wheat of the Robins Reaching Second Base on His Two-Bagger in the First Inning.



Marriott of the Robins Scoring the First Run of the Game in the Third Inning.

Times Wide World Photos.



"Why do your Boys' Shoes give such good service?" we are often asked by Daddies.

So to-day, at all our stores, we've window displays that give the answers.

There's everything that goes into our Boys' Shoes—fast color eyelets, silk and linen thread, special welting, etc.

There's every step of the nine necessary to put our Boys' Shoes together, from the cutting of the uppers to the finished product.

And finally, there's a Boys' Shoe picked at random from our stock and split down the middle to prove that when we talk "all-leather shoes" we mean just that; all-leather counters, sole leather soles, solid leather heels—no substitutes a-y place.

The only cardboard we use for our Boys' Shoes are the boxes we sell 'em in! Boys' Shoes start at \$5.

Men's shoes just as sturdy! Start at \$7 for oxfords—\$7.50 for high.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at Liberty Broadway at Warren
Herald Sq. Convenient Fifth Ave.
at 35th St. Corners at 41st St.
Tremont at Broadway
Boston, Massachusetts



THE little label in your hat assures its style, insures its quality, and proclaims your good taste, if it's a Young's.

\$5 & \$8
Borsalino Soft Hats \$10
(Made in Italy)

Young's Hats
Sole Importers



"Boys' Over Forty—Exercise"



THE Golf Season is here—Are you ready? A healthy body means about \$7 or 90 any day.

"Take The Time"
LAWRENCE HILL INSTITUTE
Exercise, Baths, Massage
235 FIFTH AVENUE
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ROOF-HEALTH CLUB
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Broadway at 34th Street
Write for Booklet



A particularly popular
Banister Shoe

Narrow at heel, broad at ball. Tan or black Russia calf, tan or black Vici kid.

Built for Long Service

PARKER & DIEMER
1576 Broadway at 37th Street
OUR ONLY STORE

Here From Coast, Kearns Will Meet Rickard Today

KEARNS TO CONFER AT GARDEN TODAY

Arrives to Discuss Confidential Affairs With Tex Rickard, Presumably Dempsey.

PRaises NEW HEAVYWEIGHT

Bouts With Willis and Tunney Are Objectives of Doral-Walker Will Visit Scranton.

By JAMES F. DAWSON.

Jack Kearns arrived here yesterday morning, singing the praises of Napoleon Doral and breathing defiance of Jack Dempsey. As dapper-looking as ever, but more settled as compared to the carefree, flamboyant Kearns who visited New York as the pilot of the world's heavyweight championship, Kearns, here from the Coast and accompanied by Doral and Teddy Hayes, will prepare Mickey Walker for the title struggle with Pete Latzo at Scranton on May 17.

Kearns and Walker are to go to Scranton this morning to look over the situation in the coal mining region and to sign contracts for the Walker-Latzo fight.

Before leaving the city Kearns will have a conference with promoter Tex Rickard, but development of this conference will be absolutely confidential, if indications of yesterday are any criterion. Kearns said his business with Rickard will be connection with prospective matches for Doral. He phoned the promoter late yesterday and made an appointment for this morning.

Rickard said the business was of a purely private nature and had no relation to prospective bouts. The subject the pair will discuss, of course, revolves about Dempsey and his heavyweight title, but it is doubtful if it will be made public concerning the conference.

Kearns, apparently, was more enthused over Doral as a heavyweight title possessor than he was when he started the long climb with Dempsey to the top. The Coast manager expressed his faith in the ability of the newcomer and declared he was ready to match Doral against any aspiring heavyweights who cared to box him.

Willis and Hayes are the objects of Kearns's contemplated campaign with Doral, but the manager declared these matches will be fought only after Doral has been thoroughly tested and has received an opportunity to benefit by careful grooming.

RUDOLPH STILL AHEAD OF RALPH GREENLEAF

Playing for 100 a Block, He Holds the Advantage Over His Opponent, Playing for 125.

Erwin Rudolph retained his advantage in his handicap match with Ralph Greenleaf at Dwyer's Broadway Academy yesterday by winning the evening block, 154 to 104. Rudolph lost to the five-time holder of the pocket billiard championship in the afternoon match, 134 to 44.

With four of the twelve blocks of the 100-to-125 match completed, the score stands Greenleaf, 479; Rudolph, 408. Greenleaf is playing 125 to the block, while Rudolph's objective is 100.

A capacity crowd of 30 in the fifteen-minute afternoon match to his rival's 12. Rudolph made the highest run in the twenty-five-minute game in the evening, making 72 to Greenleaf's 26. The men will play the last two blocks on even terms, the objective of each to be 125 for each block.

FRANK TABERSKI WILL EXPLAIN.

Says He Cannot Arrange Satisfactory Contract With Greenleaf.

DETROIT, April 13 (AP)—Frank Taberski of Schenectady, N. Y., who claims the world's pocket billiard championship, has not met Ralph Greenleaf, challenger, because a satisfactory contract cannot be arranged, his manager announced here today.

Taberski's manager says Greenleaf is under contract with a billiard supply manufacturing company which will not permit him to meet Taberski except in championship tournaments. Taberski, it is stated, will not sign a tournament contract because it requires him to defend his title each thirty days, and he is not willing to defend the title oftener than four times a year.

Taberski has offered, his manager says, to play Greenleaf the best 13 out of 25 games, but Greenleaf has not answered the offer.

REISELT DUE HERE TODAY.

Three-Cushion Champion to Confer on Terms for Special Match.

A meeting between Otto Reisel, of Philadelphia, world's three-cushion champion, and Charles S. Kline of the Strand Academy, is scheduled for this afternoon when terms for a special match to be staged here will be discussed. Promoter Kline, who just returned from a three months' vacation in Bermuda, said yesterday that he virtually had closed with Reisel to meet the outstanding three-cushion players in a series of matches here, finishing his work with a special match against Willie Hoppe.

OTHER BILLIARD RESULTS.

Edward S. Knapp won his match against Jacob Ward last night in the Poughkeepsie Cup 15.2 billiard handicap tourney, now in progress at Lawlor Brothers' Brooklyn Academy. The score was Knapp 125, Ward 107, both men playing for 125. The game was thirty minutes, and although losing, Ward had a high run of 21 to Knapp's best of 20.

Past Watson defeated Edward L. Mayer, 100 to 48, at the Recreation Club, last night, in a New York State amateur championship pocket billiard match. The match went to fifty-six minutes, the winner getting a high run of 14 and the loser a high run of 12. Watson will meet Jack J. Hickley in the tournament tonight.

Miss Collett to Try Again For Golf Title of Britain

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 13 (AP)—A second invasion of Great Britain in quest of the women's golf championship will be made by Miss Glenna Collett, national women's golf champion, who will compete in the women's open at Haelech, Wales, on May 10. Miss Collett's entry has just been made and she will carry the colors of the Rhode Island Country Club. She probably will sail from New York next Saturday and will be accompanied by three other noted American women golfers. Miss Margaret O'Gorman of this city will act as chaperone, and may also enter the tournament. The others will include Miss Mary K. Browne, Jeanette Kenney of Cleveland and Rosemond Sherwood of New York.

CORNELL-PRINCETON WILL GO TO LONDON

Invitation of Oxford-Cambridge for Track and Field Games in July Ratified.

MEET AT STAMFORD BRIDGE
American Team, Which Sails June 28, Expected to Be Better Than That of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 13.—The invitation extended to Cornell and Princeton by Oxford and Cambridge for a track and field meet in London this summer, tentatively accepted after the meet at Atlantic City last summer, has been ratified by the athletic authorities of both universities. Dr. Charles W. Kennedy, chairman of the Princeton Board of Athletics Control, said here today.

The meet will take place at Stamford Bridge on July 10. About twenty-five Cornell and Princeton athletes will sail June 28. Upon their arrival on Independence Day they will start training with the Englishmen at Queens Club where they are looking forward to renewing friendships made at Princeton last summer.

The international meet in London should prove a closer contest than the one in this country last summer. Douglas Lowe of Cambridge, Olympic middle-distance runner; Vernon Morgan of Oxford, Olympic two-miler, and Bill Stevenson of Oxford, intercollegiate champion in the quarter mile at Princeton, have completed their studies at their respective universities, and, although Arthur Porritt of Oxford, sprinter, and Lord David Brough, hurdler, are still eligible for competition, it is doubtful that the Englishmen will present the same phenomenal array that they did last year. Princeton and Cornell experts are still indefinite, but it is probable that they will have a better-balanced team this summer.

SQUASH TENNIS MEN ARE BEATEN, 450-176

Squash Racquets Players Win All Ten Matches in First Day of Novel Series.

A squash tennis player may be a champion in his element but when he steps on a squash racquet court he sometimes finds himself much more than an average of 5 points a game. Champions and ex-champions of squash tennis invaded the courts of the University Club yesterday for the first day of play in the novel squash tennis racquet match.

The team scoring the greatest aggregate of points at both games will be declared the winner. Each match at both games consists of three games and the object of the players is not so much to win games as it is to hold his opponent's points down to a minimum.

The squash racquets players won all ten matches and scored 450 points yesterday, while the squash tennis men got 176.

WALKER TO WELCOME HAKOAH SOCCER TEAM

Mayor and Mrs. Smith Agree to Head Committee Greeting Europeans Saturday.

A warm welcome will be given to the members of the Hakoah Football Club, the Jewish eleven from Vienna, when they arrive here Saturday on board the Berengaria. Mayor James J. Walker and Mrs. Alfred E. Smith have accepted invitations to head the reception committee of the Hakoah Soccer Club which will greet the team. More than one hundred organizations have promised to send representatives to the pier, while a parade is planned to City Hall, where the Mayor will officially extend the welcome.

Among those who will serve on the reception committee are Dr. Joseph P. Kamp, Czechoslovakian Consul; Dr. Sylvester Kruska, Polish Consul; George Schmidt, Austrian Consul; Healy, Commissioner of the State Board of Prisoners; James A. Farley of the State Board of Prisoners; Congressman Emanuel Celler, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Joseph W. McKee, President of the Board of Aldermen; Julius Miller, Borough President of Manhattan; Judges Jacob Ranken and Max S. Levine and William Collins, who are the guests of the Brooklyn Football Club at the American League cup the game between the Brooklyn Wanderers and Indiana Flooring, which will be played at Hawthorne Field Sunday, Captain Newfield of the Hakoah team, considered one of the greatest center halves in Europe, will kick off to start the match. The visitors will play their first game here at the Polo Grounds on April 22.

STECHER DOWNS S. ZBYSKO

Gains Two of Three Falls in Mat Contest at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, April 13 (AP)—Joe Stecher, world's heavyweight wrestling titleholder, defeated Stanislaus Zbyzsko, veteran Pole, in two out of three falls in a match for the title here tonight.

Stecher won the first fall with a body scissors after 43 minutes and 28 seconds. Zbyzsko then came back and took the next fall in 11:04. The third fall came when Stecher caught the Pole in another body scissors in 13 minutes.

GARDINI Baffles PODDUBNY

Holds Off Russian, Who Agrees to Throw Him and Rezel, Within Hour.

NEWARK, N. J., April 13 (AP)—Ivan Poddubny, giant Russian, tonight failed to throw Renato Gardini, one of two Italian opponents, within an hour, as agreed, as the result of this Giovanni Rezel, who was to face the Russian if Gardini were thrown, did not appear.

In a finish bout Wladek Zbyzsko of Poland threw Yousuf Hussane in fifteen minutes with a headlock. Charlie Hansen, Swedish champion, downed Paul Azzario of Italy in twenty minutes, using a wrist lock.

Stripling Knocks Out Marvin.

OKLAHOMA CITY, April 13 (AP)—W. L. (Young) Stripling, light heavyweight, knocked out Tommy Marvin of Hot Springs, Ark. in the third round of a scheduled ten-round exhibition bout here tonight.

Tommy Loughran Beats Kirby.

BOSTON, April 13 (AP)—Tommy Loughran of Philadelphia won the decision from Tom Kirby of Boston in a ten-round bout here tonight. Loughran weighed 175 and Kirby 167.

Farr Outpoints Pete Sarmento.

CLEVELAND, April 13 (AP)—Johnny Farr, 134, Cleveland, tonight won the referee's decision from Pete Sarmento, 122, Chicago, in a fast twelve-round bout.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

21st Anti-Aircraft Regiment. Armory-Johnny Sator vs. Willie Pizarro; ten rounds. Joe Peto vs. Carl Moore; Phil Chapman vs. Tommy Loughran. Ten-round bouts. 10th Infantry Armory. Brooklyn-Johnny Williams vs. Charley McCain; Eddie Nolan vs. Roy McElabor; Frankie Palmer vs. Tony Darcy. Three eight-round bouts.

SEES HARVARD HURT BY TOO MANY COOKS

President Lowell, However, Believes Situation Solved by Bingham's One-Man Control Now.

BACKS HIM TO THE LIMIT
Committee Rule of Past Scored—Intercollegiate Sport Praised as Incentive to Exercise.

BOSTON, April 13 (AP)—Harvard's athletics have had too many cooks in the past. President A. Lawrence Lowell made that declaration last night at a dinner in honor of the intercollegiate champion Harvard hockey team.

He also declared a movement to abolish intercollegiate sport. "It would abolish a mainstay of incentive to exercise for men who can never be good enough to make any team," he asserted.

"A reasonable amount of victories is essential, I believe, if exercise is to gain the respect of those who will not shine in sports. It would abolish a mainstay of incentive to exercise for men who can never be good enough to make any team," he asserted.

"Harvard athletics, conducted by an athletic committee in the past, had 'too many cooks.' Did you ever hear of an army run by a committee? Now athletic control has been centered in one man, William J. Bingham.

"Abraham Lincoln learned something in the course of the war. At first, when a General met defeat he chopped his head off without compunction, but he learned something. He learned to back Grant after the defeat of Cold Harbor.

"Mr. Bingham would be one of the last to believe that his advent will be marked by an uninterrupted string of victories. He has no bed of roses, nor of elderdown. I ask the alumni not to grow over defeat. I pledge him my support in fair weather and foul.

President Clarence C. Little of Michigan University, a Harvard alumnus, saw the greatest crime of the age in any attempt to control athletics, he said, tended to bring sports within the scope of the ordinary undergraduate.

SPRING FOOTBALL STARTS FOR ARMY

Seventy Cadets Report and Are Introduced to Rugby Game as Training System.

Special to The New York Times.
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 13.—Spring football practice for West Point's gridiron squad got under way today, about seventy cadets appearing for the initial workout. At least sixty of those who reported were plebes, most of the veterans being on other spring sports.

A rather novel innovation was the introduction of the Rugby game. A specially selected squad of over fifty men, in charge of Lieutenants Wickes and Knight, who were assistant coaches last year, were put through the Rugby game. The West Point coaches believe that the new game will impart facility in handling the ball and alertness and maintain interest, as well as accomplish other fundamentals of straight football.

The football practices of the West Pointers will be in charge of Captain Sasse, and coach last fall, who will work under the direction of Head Coach "Burr" Jones. Jones was here last week to set things in motion, but will not arrive to take up his duties as head coach until later in the season.

MISS ORCUTT WINS PRIZE.

Jersey Golf Champion Is Victor in Putting Contest at Gimbels.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, New Jersey State and Eastern women's golf champion, won the putting contest for women at Gimbels Brothers department store yesterday. The prize was a handbag.

A Wynne won the putting contest for men, the prize for which was a steel-faced driver. Both events were held in the metropolitan putting competition in progress at the store this week.

Rosenberg Plans Toronto Bout.
Charlie (Phil) Rosenberg, world's bantamweight champion, plans to do some indoor road work tonight. The Harlem lad is to lead the grand march at the third annual entertainment and reception of the John F. Kennedy Association in Terrace Garden as a prelude to entering training to defend his title against California Joe Lynch in Toronto on May 21.

Announcing van York

the new Van Heusen in the Metropolitan Manner

STYLE SALUTES YOU

The Van Heusen is the only collar made in one single piece of smooth, strong, multi-ply fabric. Nothing sewed together—no bands—no need for starch. Irresistible. The loom has woven the fold in, woven a faultless curve in, woven comfort and smartness in.

VAN HEUSEN
the World's Smartest Collar

12 STYLES, 30 CENTS EACH
PHILLIPS-JONES, NEW YORK

Philippine Tennis Body Selects Aragon For Davis Cup Play

MANILA, April 13 (AP)—Francisco and Guillermo Aragon, both former tennis singles champions of the Philippines, were selected today to represent the islands in the Davis Cup tournament. Aragon, who is the United States the brothers will play in Japan and play a number of exhibition matches with leading Japanese players. Manuel Barredo, present singles champion of the Philippines, will accompany the Aragons to Japan.

COLUMBIA LETHARGY DISGUSTS CROWLEY

Coach Threatens to Discontinue Spring Work-Out When Only 23 Report for Football.

Only twenty-three men took part in Columbia's second day of Spring football practice at Baker Field yesterday afternoon, the turn-out being smaller by eleven than the number which had reported for the opening work-out. Head Coach Charley Crowley, who had already declared that between forty and fifty men were necessary if the seasons for the next three weeks are to produce results, was so disgusted with the poor showing that he threatened to discontinue the work-out.

Fred Rieger, hunky substitute back, reported and took part in the drill, along with Captain-elect Bill Madden and Mike Seitz, veteran backfield mainstays, but Dick Brady, regular end who worked out Monday, was not present. Coach Crowley will be able to draw very few of his 1925 varsity first-stringers and substitutes for the Spring grid, for most of them are engaged in other sports.

A run around the upper gridiron started yesterday's activities. Ray Wagner then took the ends in charge and set them to work on the tackling dummies, while the five linemen who attended were busy in the corner distance for position play by Coach Brodell. The backs had a work-out in passing and punting by Coach Murray. Backs and ends then took part in a drill in which the wingmen got down under kicks and practiced taking out opponents.

Head Coach Richard Glendon Jr. made a shift in his junior varsity crew boating yesterday when he switched Joe Davis from No. 4 to stroke, and Dave Duncan from stroke to the former's old seat. Davis stroked the varsity eight at Poughkeepsie last June, but Lohr, another veteran, is now stroke in the first shell. The three varsity, three freshmen and two 100-pound boats went out on the Hudson again for their daily work-out.

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Committee Rule of Past Scored—Intercollegiate Sport Praised as Incentive to Exercise.

BOSTON, April 13 (AP)—Harvard's athletics have had too many cooks in the past. President A. Lawrence Lowell made that declaration last night at a dinner in honor of the intercollegiate champion Harvard hockey team.

He also declared a movement to abolish intercollegiate sport. "It would abolish a mainstay of incentive to exercise for men who can never be good enough to make any team," he asserted.

"A reasonable amount of victories is essential, I believe, if exercise is to gain the respect of those who will not shine in sports. It would abolish a mainstay of incentive to exercise for men who can never be good enough to make any team," he asserted.

"Harvard athletics, conducted by an athletic committee in the past, had 'too many cooks.' Did you ever hear of an army run by a committee? Now athletic control has been centered in one man, William J. Bingham.

"Abraham Lincoln learned something in the course of the war. At first, when a General met defeat he chopped his head off without compunction, but he learned something. He learned to back Grant after the defeat of Cold Harbor.

"Mr. Bingham would be one of the last to believe that his advent will be marked by an uninterrupted string of victories. He has no bed of roses, nor of elderdown. I ask the alumni not to grow over defeat. I pledge him my support in fair weather and foul.

President Clarence C. Little of Michigan University, a Harvard alumnus, saw the greatest crime of the age in any attempt to control athletics, he said, tended to bring sports within the scope of the ordinary undergraduate.

SPRING FOOTBALL STARTS FOR ARMY

Seventy Cadets Report and Are Introduced to Rugby Game as Training System.

Special to The New York Times.
WEST POINT, N. Y., April 13.—Spring football practice for West Point's gridiron squad got under way today, about seventy cadets appearing for the initial workout. At least sixty of those who reported were plebes, most of the veterans being on other spring sports.

A rather novel innovation was the introduction of the Rugby game. A specially selected squad of over fifty men, in charge of Lieutenants Wickes and Knight, who were assistant coaches last year, were put through the Rugby game. The West Point coaches believe that the new game will impart facility in handling the ball and alertness and maintain interest, as well as accomplish other fundamentals of straight football.

The football practices of the West Pointers will be in charge of Captain Sasse, and coach last fall, who will work under the direction of Head Coach "Burr" Jones. Jones was here last week to set things in motion, but will not arrive to take up his duties as head coach until later in the season.

MISS ORCUTT WINS PRIZE.

Jersey Golf Champion Is Victor in Putting Contest at Gimbels.

Miss Maureen Orcutt, New Jersey State and Eastern women's golf champion, won the putting contest for women at Gimbels Brothers department store yesterday. The prize was a handbag.

A Wynne won the putting contest for men, the prize for which was a steel-faced driver. Both events were held in the metropolitan putting competition in progress at the store this week.

Announcing van York

the new Van Heusen in the Metropolitan Manner

STYLE SALUTES YOU

The Van Heusen is the only collar made in one single piece of smooth, strong, multi-ply fabric. Nothing sewed together—no bands—no need for starch. Irresistible. The loom has woven the fold in, woven a faultless curve in, woven comfort and smartness in.

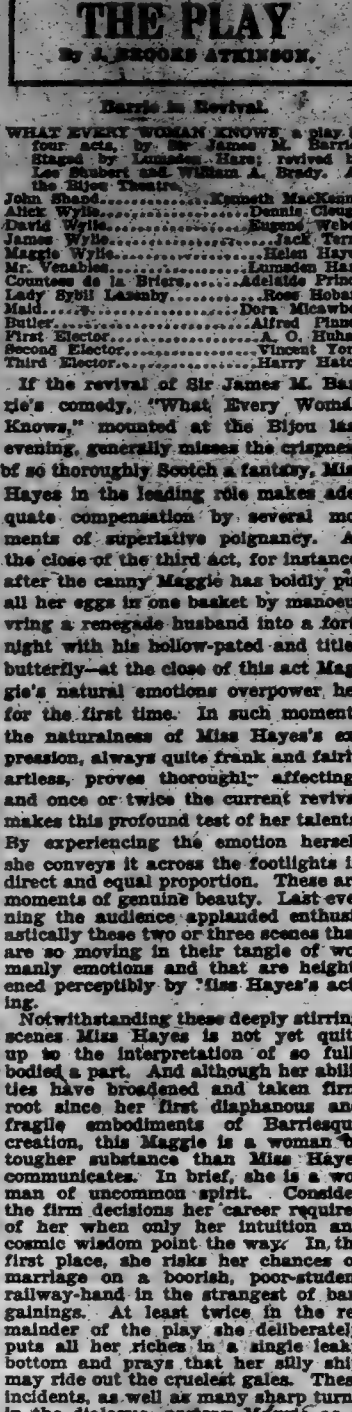
VAN HEUSEN
the World's Smartest Collar

12 STYLES, 30 CENTS EACH
PHILLIPS-JONES, NEW YORK

Double Breasted
SUITS
PRE-EMINENTLY SMART FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
50.00 to 75.00
MEN'S CLOTHING—NATHAN FLOOR
SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE
FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 4 to 16 West 38th Street
Men's Scarfs
In Carmoor-London
New Spring Foulards
\$2.00
Large designs are the latest thing in London foulards—staple pin dots or polkas, of course, are included—but you need a Niagara motif or two on your tie rack—they are new in the sense of being original—and that is equally true of the colours.
Bat Wings, \$1.25

Golfers! ANOTHER DAVEGA SCOOP
Only 260 Dozen Left!
COLONEL
Blue Click
GOLF BALLS
Regularly \$12 a Dozen
Your last opportunity to secure these famous golf balls at this sensational price.
A Money Saving Event Without a Parallel
\$6.45 PER DOZ.
Mail Orders Filled
111 E. 42d St.
Plus Postage
At Two Conveniently Located Shops Only
DAVEGA
Hotel Commodore Shop, Near Grand Central Station
111 EAST 42ND ST. OPEN EVENINGS
15 CORTLANDT STREET



7:00 P. M. Bedtime story.
8:00 P. M. Minstrel.
11:00 P. M. Student recital.
7:00 P. M. Hot Springs, Ark. - 300

15:00-12 P. M.—Dance music.
320—WUDU, Miami Beach—1:10.
 8:30-9:30 P. M.—Dance music.
 9:30-10 P. M.—Studio recital.
 10:00-12:00 P. M.—Dance music.
373—WUDU, Buford, Fla.—1:00.
 10:00 P. M.—1:30 A. M.—Music; talk.
477—KFXD, Houston—1:10.
 8:30 P. M.—Dance orchestra.
 9:30 P. M.—Tilton, piano.
 12:00 P. M.—Dance music.
523—GW, Tainnes, Cuba—5:37.
 11:30 P. M.—12:30 A. M.—Dance music.
648—FWZ, Havana—7:20.
 8:30 P. M.—Concert.
 9:15 P. M.—Talk (Spanish).
 9:30 P. M.—Chorus music.
 10:10 P. M.—Talk (English).
 10:30 P. M.—Concert.
WEST.
570—WJSD, Meesebach, Ill.—5:10.
 9:00 P. M.—Children's period.
 11:00 P. M.—Studio recital.
 1:30 A. M.—Popular music.
581—KSD, St. Louis—5:59.
 8:30 P. M.—Same as WEAF.
 9:30 P. M.—Stallor Orchestra.
 10:00-10:30 P. M.—Same as WEAF.
648—WOC, Davenport, Iowa—5:30.
 9:00 P. M.—Radio; studio recital.
 9:45-10:30 P. M.—Same as WEAF.
 10:30 P. M.—Musicals.
 11:00 P. M.—Play, "Ten Nights in a Room."
648—WOCO, Minneapolis—7:20.
 7:00 P. M.—Church service.
 8:00-10 P. M.—Same as WEAF.
 10:00 P. M.—Orchestra.
 10:30-11 P. M.—Classical market reports.
 11:05 P. M.—Dance music.
 11:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
648—WDAP, Kansas City—5:30.
 7:00-8:00 P. M.—Health talk; address; music; dance orchestra.
 10:00-10:30 P. M.—Play, classical music.
 10:30 P. M.—Same as WEAF.
 12:45-2:00 A. M.—Nightwatch Pkpie.
623—KFXD, Hastings—1:40.
 8:30 P. M.—Same as KDKA.
 10:00 P. M.—Musicals.
312—KOA, Denver—5:32.
 4:00 P. M.—Baseball, St. Louis vs. Chicago.
 Denver vs. St. Joseph.
 12:00 P. M.—Studio concert.
 12:30 P. M.—Dance music.
485—KHS, Los Angeles—7:40.
 10:30 P. M.—Astronomy talk.
 11:30 P. M.—Maxican concert.
477—KFI, Los Angeles—5:42.
 11:00 P. M.—String concert.
 12:00 P. M.—String Ensemble.
 1:00 A. M.—Popular music.
433—KPO, San Francisco—7:00.
 10:00 P. M.—Fairmont Orchestra.
 11:00 P. M.—Hurtic recital.
 12:00 P. M.—Silvertones Orchestra.
 1:00 A. M.—Dance Orchestra.
 2:00 A. M.—Hallett's Orchestra.

**Ted Barron's
Mirrolikers
W O R
7:30-8 P. M.
Guests of Honor
Charles Purcell and Helen Ford
Stars of "Dearest Enemy"
at the Knickerbocker Theatre
together with their orchestra of 16
DON'T MISS THIS TREAT!
"Mirrolike Brightens the World"**

will buy
ous \$87.⁵⁰
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all—puts your Radio
LITY basis. Hundreds
rather than an offer.
et Cutting and Wash-
the latest developments
nt circuit, the power

the tone that cov-
ange, the performance
can give.
old and guaranteed
model for \$87.50. It
price. Now—at this
time only—you can
nd at terms that have
eed about at "SALES."



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Until 9 o'clock

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Downtown—Bet. Broadway
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Factory
City—Open Until 3 P. M. Only

Branches Located in
BRANN & CO. Stores
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on Street

THREE MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITIONS AND SALES AT THE ANDERSON GALLERIES

489 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

TO BE SOLD TONIGHT AT 8:15

AMERICAN, BARBIZON & DUTCH PAINTINGS

FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF
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EXHIBITED AT THE ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY

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ADA D. BLACK
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLD BY ORDER OF
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WM. J. WHITE
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JAMES STILLMAN

NEW YORK

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C. C. STILLMAN

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& LATER SCHOOLS & ALSO OF THE
BARBIZON & MODERN FRENCH
EARLY FLEMISH, DUTCH, SOUTH GERMAN
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RARE & IMPORTANT GOBELIN & FLEMISH TAPESTRIES

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ARMS & BARYE BRONZES

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EXHIBITED AT THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE

& THE DELGADO MUSEUM OF ART

& OTHER PRIVATE OWNERS & ESTATES

SALES BY MR. F. A. CHAPMAN AND MR. A. N. BADE

From the Founder's Writings

An Educated Gentleman Speaking of a Well-Known London Preacher

said the convincing thing about
this fine Oxford scholar is that
"the entire man gets into his
sermons."

The expression of his face
and the tones of his voice and
every motion of his body appear
to be in touch with the theme
under discussion.

This accounted for his hearers
sitting content for an hour and
a half with profound attention,
to the close of the extempore
service.

The fault of most of us is
that we do not put half of our
knowledge, manners or thor-
ough interest into filling the
places to which we are ap-
pointed.

You have got to make a
break in the egg shell before
you can do an omelet.

(Signed)

John H. H. H.
Nov. 6th, 1919.

Wanamaker Week

Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts.Formerly A. T. Stewart
Telephone Stuyvesant 4700 Store Hours 9 to 5:30

HERE ARE MORE GOLDEN SPECIALS

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Little Girls' Frocks, \$1.75

FOR THE \$2.75 GRADE



Lovely sheer voiles—maize, pink, light
blue or orchid—with touches of gay-
colored hand-embroidery, fine lace, or
quaint embroidered ruffles. And every
frock is beautifully hand-finished. Sizes
2 to 6.

GOLDEN SPECIALS

A New Type of Creeper, \$1.75

THE \$3.95 GRADE

Reproductions of recent French im-
portations, and need we add just as
smart as they can be? Chambray, chine,
in fascinating small patterns, attractive
little prints, or pique, and in the most
glorious colorings. Sizes 1 to 3.

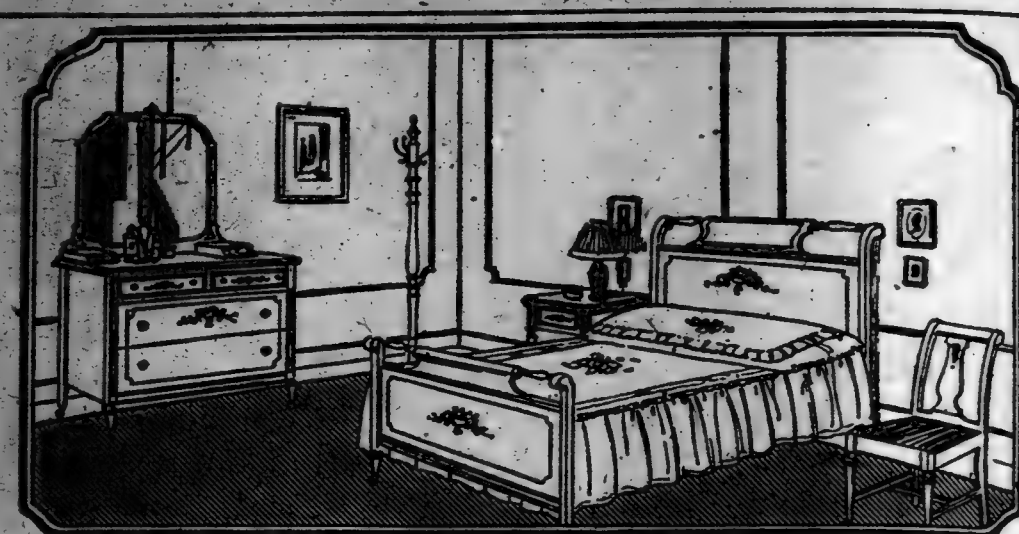
GOLDEN SPECIALS

Straw Hats, \$1.95

THE \$3.95 GRADE

A collection of perfectly adorable shapes for both little girls
and boys. Peanut straw, sheer straw braids, Milan picot and
English rush straws in the wanted high shades and in navy blue,
Third Floor, Old Building

Nursery furniture 10 to 40 per cent. less.



GOLDEN SPECIALS

Open Stock Bedroom Furniture

In 34 Styles—Fifth to Third Less

A \$200,000 Offer for Wanamaker Week

"Open Stock" means that you may make up the kind of suite you like,
or buy any pieces you choose to fill in a suite already started in your home, or
you may start with a few pieces now and complete the suite later.

Walnut Veneer and Gumwood Suites \$170.25 to \$492

For Suites That Regularly Are \$219 to \$656.

Individual Pieces as Follows:

Bedsteads	Dressers	Night Tables	Chiffonrobes
\$32 for \$40 grade.	\$35 for \$44 grade.	\$10.25 for \$13 grade.	\$69 for \$92 grade.
\$33 and 4.6 sizes.	\$75 for \$100 grade.	\$17.50 for \$22 grade.	\$6 for \$8 grade.
\$57.50 for \$72 grade.	\$99 for \$132 grade.	\$16.50 for \$22 grade.	\$12.50 for \$17 grade.
\$64 for \$72 grade.	\$126 for \$168 grade.	\$27 for \$36 grade.	\$14.50 for \$19 grade.
			\$21 for \$28 grade.

Other Suites from \$288 to \$378.50

\$314 for \$419 Suites	\$288 for a \$432 Suite	\$320 for a \$428 Suite
Mahogany veneer and gumwood	Maple veneer, decorated Bedsteads,	Putty enamel, decorated Bedsteads,
Bedsteads, 3.3 and 4.6 sizes, \$45	3.3 and 4.6 sizes, \$55 for \$82.50	3.3 and 4.6 sizes, \$56 for \$75
for \$60 grade.	grade.	grade.
Dresser, \$81 for \$108 grade.	Dresser, \$70 for \$105 grade.	Dresser, \$90 for \$120 grade.
Chest, \$65 for \$87 grade.	Chest, \$55 for \$82.50 grade.	Chest, \$55 for \$75 grade.
Vanity, \$78 for \$104 grade.	Vanity, \$60 for \$90 grade.	Vanity, \$82 for \$110 grade.
Night Table, \$15 for \$20 grade.	Night Table, \$16 for \$24 grade.	Night Table, \$13.50 for \$18 grade.
Chair, \$15 for \$20 grade.	Chair, \$16 for \$24 grade.	Chair, \$11.25 for \$15 grade.
Bench, \$15 for \$20 grade.	Bench, \$16 for \$24 grade.	Bench, \$11.25 for \$15 grade.

All furniture may be purchased on the budget plan with deferred payments.
Sixth Gallery, New Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

An All-Inclusive Sale of

Women's Silk Frocks at \$37

THE \$45 TO \$69.50 GRADES

For all types of women... all ages... all the Spring versions
of the mode... for all hours of the day and evening!

Complete! because this sale was carefully planned to meet
the frock needs of every woman... and to do so, we have repro-
duced the decided successes of the season!

For the Three Types of Women

In perfectly proportioned sizes and especially designed models:

The small woman—sizes 38½ to 43½

The average woman—sizes 36 to 46

The large woman—sizes 42½ to 52½

Daytime frocks of silk crepe, Georgette crepe with taffeta, the silk prints
Paris espouses.Dinner and dance frocks of Georgette crepe and crepe chiffon in the flutter
of draperies and the frills of taffeta.Details... taffeta trimmings... new uses of box pleats... polka dots...
metal and colorful embroideries... balloon sleeves... delightful lingerie touches
of flesh or white.

Many a woman will anticipate her Summer needs in this sale!

Gray Fashion Salons, Second Floor, Old Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Women's Shoes at \$8.45

THE \$11 TO \$14 GRADES

Two types that vie with one another for the smart woman's
favor, made to our order in leathers
that are obviously her choice.

The strap pump—in patent leather
with pin seal, tan calfskin with
simulated alligator, black calfskin
with simulated lizard or entirely of
simulated alligator. Simulated ostrich
with lizard.

The sandal—in patent leather with
gray kidskin or black satin.



First Floor, Old Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Framed Mirrors, \$25

OUR \$35 GRADE

Three opening over-mantel or buffet mirrors finished
in brown and gilt with silver tipped ornaments. Sizes
20x55 in. Plain center with mitre cut ends.

Eighth Gallery, New Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Lovely Costume Slips

Lace-trimmed or tailored

\$2.95 and \$3.95

\$3.95 AND \$5.95 GRADES

Spring tailored frocks
need tailored slips... sheer
Summer frocks are coming
that need lacey slips
and at each price there's
both types to choose from!

Crepe de Chine

or Rayon, \$3.95

Deep cream lace at top and
bottom, embroidered net and
Irish lace... these make the
crepe de chine slip a veritable
lingerie confection: green, peach,
white, flesh, orchid. The Rayon
slip is very fine and highly
lustrous... tailored, of course...
peach, flesh, white, green, gray.

Tub Silk Costume

Slips, \$2.95

One has deep lace at the top,
and three tiers of insertion at
the bottom. The other betakes
hemstitching in tailored style.
White, black, pink, tan, Copen-
hagen or navy blue.

Vogues Shop

Third Floor, Old Building

RADIOGRAMS

Sell Foodstuffs— in England

England, with its teeming popu-
lation and small area for cultiva-
tion, imports more than \$1,700,-
000,000 worth of foodstuffs an-
nually.

To retain their quota of this tre-
mendous volume of business
American export houses must
use a swift communication ser-
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England—combine speed with
accuracy.

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In New York phone for an RCA
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and passengers on ships at sea. File
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Dutch East Indies at any Western
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8 A. M. to 3 A. M. Daily
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19 Spruce St., Rockman 8279
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264 5th Ave., Madison Sq. 6786



Don't rent a summer home—build one

It's so easy to erect a cozy,
comfortable Hodgson Home—
and so economical. Hodgson
Houses are shipped to you in
carefully finished sections
which lock securely together.
Yourself and a handy man can
put up one of the smaller
houses in a day's time.

Beautifully illustrated cata-
log gives prices, plans and com-
plete information, also shows

photographs of Hodgson port-
able cottages, garages, dog ken-
nels, poultry-houses, garden
furnishings, etc. Write for
catalog V today.

E. F. HODGSON CO.

Showrooms at
6 East 38th Street, New York City
1185 Commercial Avenue, Boston, Mass.
Let us erect a cottage for you in Florida

Florida Branch—Bradenton
HODGSON Houses



GOLDEN SPECIALS

Broadcloth Shirts, \$2.65

OUR \$3.50 AND \$4 GRADES

Plain white broadcloth, the kind that more and more men are turning to. Rich, heavy
and lustrous, for these shirts are of the famous "Nevo" fabric, and of a Wanamaker broad-
cloth that is of fine quality. Collar-attached or neckband styles in sizes from 14 to 17.

Street Floor, New Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Hand-made Neckties, \$1.85

OUR \$2.50 TO \$3 GRADES

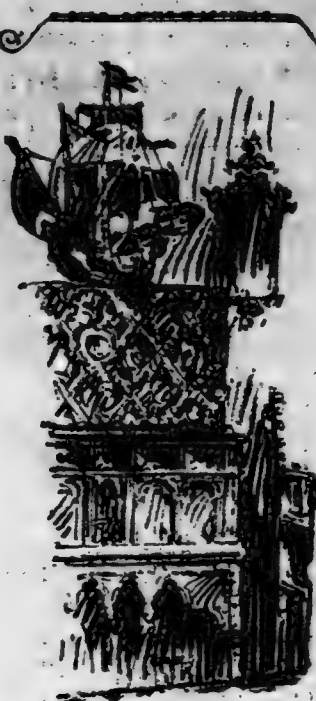
Imported silks, every one, lustrous and soft. Bold stripes and checks. Effective color
combinations. Scrolls. Figures. Literally scores of patterns and colors in heavy crepes
and moires. And these ties are hand-made, sure sign of their fine quality.

GOLDEN SPECIALS

\$3 to \$5 Pajamas, \$2.15

Broadcloths in plain colors. In diamond weaves on plain colors. Fancy stripes or
checks. Madras with jacquard figures. Soisette. With attached collars. V-necks. Some
in middy styles. Frogs and large buttons. Full cut and correctly made in sizes A to D.

Street Floor, New Building



MISS ALLEN TO WED JOHN L. LEIGHTON

New York Girl Who Was Presented at English Court Engaged to Harvard Graduate.

MISS REEDER BETROTHED

Coleman's Daughter to Marry Lieut. Charles P. Summerall Jr., U. S. A.

Other Engagements.

Ethan Allen of 375 Park Avenue announced yesterday the engagement of his daughter, Miss Alice Allen, to John Langdon Leighton of this city. Miss Allen, who was introduced to society in New York several years ago, was educated at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Conn., and for the last three years has been at school in Europe. Last Spring when in London she was presented to King George and Queen Mary of England at one of the court balls held at Buckingham Palace. She is the younger sister of Miss Katherine Allen and of Horace Allen, being a member of the Junior League.

Mr. Leighton is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Leighton, formerly living in Boston but now of 101 East Fifty-third Street. He attended St. Mark's School, and was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1919. During the World War he served overseas in the navy as an aid to Rear Admiral Sims. Mr. Leighton, who last November married Miss Lisa Ford, and also of Henry K. Leighton of this city.

No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Head-Bassett.
The engagement of Miss Rosemary Head, daughter of Mrs. Morris Head, of New Rochelle, formerly of Pittsford, Pa., to George Thiers Bassett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Bassett, of New Rochelle, has been announced. The wedding will take place this summer and will not be elaborate, owing to the recent death of Miss Head's grandfather, John B. Head, Justice of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

Reeder-Summerall.
Colonel and Mrs. Russell P. Reeder of Fort Monroe, Va., announced yesterday to friends and relatives in New York the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Julia Porter Reeder, to Lieutenant Charles P. Summerall Jr., U. S. A. The engagement, which is of wide interest in army circles, was announced on the twenty-first anniversary of the death of Reeder's parents. Miss Reeder is a sister of Cadet Reeder of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy. She is a niece of Major Forrest E. Willford, U. S. A., and Mrs. Willford.

Abbott-Nicely.
Mrs. Earle H. Hance of Los Angeles, Cal., announced yesterday to relatives and friends in New York the engagement of her sister, Miss Dorothy Abbott of Denver, Col., to the Rev. Mr. Elliott Nicely of Muncie, Ind. Miss Abbott attended Miss Wright's School in New York and the University of Wisconsin.

Proctor-Shivierick.
Special to The New York Times.
BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—James Howe Proctor, of 375 Commonwealth Avenue, who has a summer estate at Ipswich on the north shore, announced today the engagement of his eldest daughter, Miss Mary J. Proctor, to Nathan Cray Shivierick of Avon, N. Y.

Miss Proctor made her debut in the season of 1937. She is a member of the Sewing Circle, the Junior League and the Vincent and Chilton Clubs. One of her brothers, Thomas Emerson Proctor, Jr., married last Saturday in Washington, D. C., Miss Margaret Olivia Flint, and Miss Proctor was one of the bridesmaids at the wedding. Another brother is John Riker Proctor, who last Spring married Miss Anne Hall. Miss Proctor's sisters are Miss Esther B. Proctor and Miss Martha Proctor.

Morseheimer-Mitchell.
Special to The New York Times.
GREENWICH, Conn., April 13.—The engagement of Miss Alice I. Morseheimer, granddaughter of Mrs. Anne Fitzgerald of 57 Lafayette Drive, Port Chester, N. Y., to J. Gary Mitchell of New York City, is announced. The wedding will take place on May 28 in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Port Chester. Mr. Mitchell is a graduate of Pratt Institute, New York. He is in business in New York.

Card Party as a Nursery Benefit.
A card party in aid of the Bethany Day Nursery will be held this afternoon at the Plaza. Mrs. Frederic Stary heads the committee in charge. The Board of Managers, all of whom are interested in the success of the party, include Mrs. Robert Mallory, Mrs. Winchester Fitch, Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr, Mrs. Edward L. Reeder, Mrs. Charles E. Reeder, Mrs. W. Churchillman, Mrs. Henry L. Stoddard, Mrs. Dexter Blagden, Mrs. James B. Clemens, Mrs. Frank E. Hayward, Mrs. Alice M. Snodder, Mrs. George W. Thumm, Mrs. Albert H. Matthews, Mrs. Manton B. Metcalf, Mrs. Charles E. Milmine, Mrs. William P. Chapman, Mrs. Charles E. Blum, Mrs. Edwin M. Miller, Mrs. Frederick H. Salton, Mrs. Edward W. McCreary, Mrs. Alexander H. McKay, Mrs. Charles A. Runk, Mrs. Howard S. Rodgers and Mrs. Charles E. Warren.

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SOCIAL NOTES

New York.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Robert Porter, who have been making a Mediterranean trip, are expected today on the Olympic and will go to their home at 400 Park Avenue before leaving for London, where they will spend some time. Mrs. Porter will leave for the White Sulphur Springs on April 21.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ronald Tree, who are expected on the Olympic, will be for some time at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. George Dudley Waring gave a luncheon yesterday at the Plaza for Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Lockwood Bishop and Mrs. Alfred Hawes.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Ellsworth of Simsbury, Conn., are at the Gladstone.

Mr. Albert Zabriskie Gray gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for the Honorable and Mrs. Cecil A. Campbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman L. Rogers of Cromwell Hall, Hyde Park, N. Y., are at the Ambassador.

Mrs. E. E. Reed of 210 East Sixty-second Street will give a dinner tonight at Sherry's for her niece, Miss Margaret Edwards Waring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Waring Jr., and F. Hugh Trehearn-Thomas of London, who will be married on Saturday at the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The former Minister to Sweden, Ira Nelson Morris, and Mrs. Morris, have leased an apartment at 270 Park Avenue.

The Misses Helen and Dorothy Hooten of 1120 Fifth Avenue will give a bridge and tea today for Mrs. M. G. Mason, daughter of Mrs. Douglas Campbell, whose engagement to Arthur H. W. Lewis was announced recently.

Mr. Herbert S. Stone gave a luncheon yesterday at Pierre's for Mrs. Daniel C. Jackson and Miss Louise S. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn of 830 Seventh Avenue are at the Ritz-Carlton, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Howard Birch, who passed the winter in Asheville, N. C., are at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon Polk of 3 East Sixty-eighth Street, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Polk and John M. Polk, are at the Traymore, Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Tully, who are arriving on the Olympic this morning, will be at Mayfair House before going to Almar, their place in Locust Valley.

Mrs. John F. Harris has returned from Palm Beach to the Plaza.

Westchester.
The Second Annual Beaux Arts Ball will be held on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, the oldest club in the county and the first to be established in Westchester County. From the ballroom ceiling will be hung a series of colored balloons, some of which will drop automatically during a special dance at midnight. After the grand march at 11 o'clock there will be a costume competition for several prizes. Miss Gretchen Urban, daughter of Joseph Urban of the Metropolitan Opera, Sheldon Viles, Laidore Conti and Adolph Eickmeyer will be the judges.

Dinners will be given before the ball by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Caulfield, Harry Doty, Mrs. Robert A. Violette, Mr. and Mrs. James D. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Fitch, Whitney Hodgman, Mr. and Mrs. Travis Jerome, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Sledge, Mr. and Mrs. Dale Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Peter A. E. Voorhis, Van Ness Wood and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Wyman. Mr. J. Harvey Bell will give a dinner for his granddaughter, Miss Elizabeth Olin, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Brown one for their daughter, Miss Susan Brown, and Mrs. W. O. Williams one for their daughter, Miss Susan Williams.

Delegates from the Rye Garden Club, on their way to the meeting of the National Association of Garden Clubs in Santa Barbara, Cal., are Mrs. Douglas Hartshorn, Mrs. Robert Mallory Jr., Mrs. William J. Knapp, Mrs. William J. Knapp, Mrs. Robert A. Violette, Mrs. Laurence F. Rainford, Mrs. William A. Putnam, Mrs. Elliot G. Brown, Mrs. J. P. Adams, Mrs. Frederick A. Godley, Mrs. Ethan Allen Denison and Mrs. William F. Barrett.

The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Scarsdale are entertaining her mother, Mrs. E. Mitchell Decker, who has been visiting several weeks in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Stephens of Scarsdale and daughter, Mariette, are in Atlantic City.

Miss Evelyn Connell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stanley Connell of Scarsdale, has returned from Ashland, Va., where she visited her cousin, Mrs. John Taylor Lewis.

Hugh Adair of Scarsdale has returned from England and France.

Mrs. Lewis G. Young of Bronxville was a bridge hostess yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Hewitt West of Bronxville has returned from Bermuda.

Mrs. Edward Meinel and daughter, Elizabeth, of Bronxville have returned from Canada Lake, where they spent the winter at their camp.

Perry Ruston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ruston Jr. of Bronxville, has returned to Williams College.

Mrs. Josephine Thorne Cowdry of New Rochelle will be hostess at a luncheon on Sunday for the Right Rev. Philip Cook, Bishop of Delaware, who officiated at confirmation in Trinity Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and other guests included the Rev. and Mrs. Paul Gordon Favour and Mr. and Mrs. Allan Brown.

Miss Adele Snider of New Rochelle is in Cleveland.

Mrs. Henry D. Winaps and Miss Ruth Winaps of New Rochelle are in Italy and expect to return in July.

The Rev. Frank Dean Offord, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, and Walter E. Cornell, fellow townsman, were entertained at dinner by Representative and Mrs. J. Mayhew, Wainwright in Washington recently.

MISS FITZPATRICK'S BRIDAL.
Wedding to W. K. Watkins Today—Miss Friedrich to Wed on April 23.

The marriage of Miss Virginia Fitzpatrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Fitzpatrick of Larchmont Manor, to W. Kenneth Watkins, will take place this afternoon in the Italian Garden of the Ambassador. The Rev. J. A. Brady of St. Augustine's Church, Larchmont, will officiate.

Friedrich-Smith.
The marriage of Miss Mrs. Louise Friedrich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Friedrich of 2220 Andrews Avenue, to Parker Herwin Smith will take place on April 23 in University Church, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, New York City. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Friedrich's sister, Miss Hilda Lois Friedrich, will be maid of honor and the Misses Allen Haggerty, Virginia Friedrich, Frances and Henrietta Coven, Juanita Tinkler of Alhambra, N. J., Helen Smith of Yonkers, and

Mrs. William Craig of Larchmont has returned from Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Days and daughter, Mrs. Larchmont, who are in Europe, will return early in May.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Callier and Miss Barbara Callier of Mount Vernon have arrived in Hongkong on a trip around the world.

Mrs. W. T. Trowbridge of Pelham Manor and daughter, the Misses Madeline and Barbara Trowbridge, have returned from Cape Cod and Boston where they spent ten days.

John Stewart and Richard Smith of Pelham Manor have returned to Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Campbell of Pelham Manor have returned from Woodhaven, where they were the guests of Mrs. Campbell's sister, Mrs. G. Wesley Birdall.

Charles Davidson, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Davidson of Fairytown, has returned to Princeton.

Long Island.
Miss Emma Love Drake, daughter of Dr. R. L. I. will be married to Richard Hughes Lambertson on the afternoon of June 13 in Trinity Church, New York City. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Drake and will be married on Saturday at the home of the bride-elect's parents, Mr. Lambertson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Drake.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Drake of Lawrence, whose home was burned in December 1924, have taken possession of their new residence on the same site. It is of early Colonial style.

Mrs. Ralph Forman of Hempstead gave a bridge yesterday to many friends.

The Garden City Dramatic Club's play "Bimbo," given in the public school on Monday and Tuesday evenings, made a hit with large audiences. Many Hempstead residents were present.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hurley and daughter, Grace, of Baldwin have departed for a tour of Europe.

Miss Ruth Gerschlager of Baldwin has returned from Mount Holyoke College after spending vacation with her parents.

Miss Margarette Bedell of Baldwin has returned to the Cortland Normal School.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Adamson and family of Rockville Centre have returned from Florida, where they spent the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank Delano of Rockville Centre are at home after a stay of several months in California.

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STANDARD
OIL
ISSUESERIE STOCKHOLDERS
ATTACK DIRECTORSMinority Rights Violated, They
Charge, by Terms With
the Nickel Plate.

SAY DIVIDEND IS JUSTIFIED

Underwood Tells First Preferred
Holders Road Will Drive Best
Bargain Obtainable.

Charges that the directors of the Erie Railroad had "sold out" to the Van Sweringen without due consideration of the rights of the minority stockholders were made yesterday at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the road at 30 Church Street. Dr. Henry Shively, a retired physician who owns 250 shares of Erie first preferred, led the fight against the directors of the company who held the proxies for 725,000 shares out of the total of 1,113,000 voted.

Dr. Shively, supported by Charles B. Schellenberg and H. W. Goldschmidt, representing in all 800 shares, complained also that the directors had refrained from declaring dividends on the first preferred stock when earnings were sufficient to pay them. He contended that the declaration of first preferred dividends would so improve the company's credit that it could borrow money at a lower rate of interest and make a much better deal with the Van Sweringens when the time comes for talking terms of a new Nickel Plate proposal. He demanded of President Frederick D. Underwood information as to what was to be done with the Erie following the Interstate Commerce Commission's rejection of the Van Sweringen application.

Doesn't Know, Underwood Says.

Mr. Underwood replied that he would be glad to tell the stockholders of the fate of the Erie if he knew it himself. The refusal of the commission to approve the Nickel Plate scheme, he said, puts the stockholders "back right where you were before" and as far as he knew there had been no other merger proposition presented. If another plan were presented, he added, the directors would drive the best bargain obtainable.

Dr. Shively charged that the directors had acted unwisely in agreeing to terms of exchange which provided a lower rate of return for the first preferred stock than it now carried. Under the terms of the Nickel Plate plan the Erie first preferred was exchanged on a two for one basis for new Nickel Plate shares bearing a 6 per cent. return, whereas the stock is a 4 per cent. issue. By approving this ratio, he asserted, the directors had destroyed the preferential position of Erie first preferred to which he had held on for twenty years with the hope of obtaining a dividend.

George C. Mason, a director of the Erie, defended the board's action and was instantly attacked by Dr. Shively on the ground that he did not own shares of Erie first preferred. Mr. Mason admitted that he did not know if the first preferred stock was among his holdings. He was defended in his statement by Mr. Underwood and Greenville Kane, another member of the board.

Mr. Underwood assured the stockholders that the Erie was growing more valuable all the time and it behooved them to be on the alert in case another merger proposal were offered. Discussion toward the close of the meeting revolved around Mr. Underwood's completion of twenty years of service with the road. One of the minority group suggested that he might have celebrated it by ordering the payment of dividends on the first preferred stock. "I appreciate your generosity but question your discretion," he replied.

A motion was later proposed by Dr. Shively and seconded by Mr. Schellenberg that he receive the congratulations of all those present upon reaching a silver anniversary as operating head of the road. It was unanimously adopted.

Four directors were re-elected. They are G. M. Moffett, who filled the unexpired term of the late Jules Kruttschnitt; L. F. Lore, George E. Marry and Frank L. Polk.

The question of Mr. Underwood's reelection as President will come up at the "organization" meeting on April 23. There have been many stories that he contemplated retirement. One report was that he would be succeeded by J. J. Berner, head of the Nickel Plate.

Operating Income Higher.

The annual report of the Erie shows net operating income of \$17,530,619, against \$17,072,177 in 1924, an increase of \$458,441. Operating revenues of \$118,545,455, compared with \$118,006,885 the year before.

"The revenue from transportation of coal," said Mr. Underwood, "decreased \$2,728,212, due to the strike in the anthracite coal mines. 8,800,000 less tons of anthracite coal having been handled in 1925 than in 1924. The increase of \$4,946,583 in revenue from transportation of merchandise offset, in a large measure, the loss of coal revenue. The surplus transferred from the income account to the profit and loss account was \$3,882,391. The surplus for the year 1925 would have been the greatest in the company's history had it not been for the suspension of anthracite mining."

The surplus mentioned above is equivalent to earnings of \$14.05 on the first preferred, \$20.08 on the second preferred and \$27.01 on the common, compared with \$20.04 on the first preferred, \$26.08 on the second preferred, and \$26.26 on the common stock in 1924. The necessity of additions and betterments to the property made it unwise, according to officers of the company, to declare any dividends.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Prices Generally Easier in Markets Abroad.

LONDON, April 13.—Gilt-edged securities were easier on the Stock Exchange today. Oil shares and British industrials were dull. Old 2½ per cent. consols ½ lower at 54½; British 5 per cent. war loan unchanged at 102; 4½ per cent. war loan ¼ lower at 99½. De Beers Mining ¼ lower at 14½; Rand Mines unchanged at 2½.

PARIS, April 13.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 40 centimes higher at 47 francs 75 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan 30 centimes higher at 57 francs 95 centimes.

Exchange on London 1 franc 25 centimes lower at 140 francs 60 centimes. The American dollar was quoted at 23 francs 94 centimes, against 23 francs 16 centimes yesterday.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

News, Comment and Incident, On the Stock Exchange and in the Financial Markets.

Following weakness during most of the forenoon yesterday, the stock market recovered swiftly in the afternoon dealings, and net gains ranging from 1 to 5 points were numerous among the active stocks at the close. The early irregularity was due to continued liquidation following Monday's sharp break in prices. More favorable reports regarding conditions in Cuba were received later, and the call money rate, which opened at 5 per cent., dropped to 4½ per cent., compared with a high rate of 5 per cent. Monday. These developments were followed by short covering, and by mid-afternoon the general list was on the way upward. As was to be expected, those stocks which registered the sharpest losses on Monday, and in which a large short interest was outstanding, rallied most in the afternoon dealings. They included Woolworth, Interborough, Allied Chemical, General Electric, Postum, Krueger, Coca-Cola, Nash Motors, Jordan and Hudson Motors, all of which were up from 2 to 5 points compared with the previous scale. Trading was on a moderately active scale, but total dealings were smaller than on Monday.

Bond Market Irregular.

Irregularity developed in the bond market yesterday under a diminished volume of trade. The hesitancy which was apparent during last month's declines in the stock market reappeared and it was clear that the bond market had not fully shaken itself free of the influence of stock prices. Some of the higher grade railroad and industrial bonds which recently reached new high levels for the year held up well yesterday and even advanced fractionally, but there were fractional losses in other parts of the list. In the foreign section, French bonds suffered moderate declines, while a firm tone was general in South American securities. An easier tone was apparent in United States Government obligations, but price movements were narrow. All investment houses report a continued increase in the investment demand and money was fundamentally easy.

Latin America New Chief Borrower.

The conclusion of negotiations this week for several South American loans illustrates not only the competition among American bankers for this type of business, but the narrowing of the field for American loans. Germany, which furnished the largest activity last year in foreign loans made by American bankers, has borrowed very little in this market of late, and most other European countries which are eligible to borrow here have reached the point where they are able to take care of their needs at home. England not only is not a borrower, but has expanded her activity as a lender and is furnishing competition against American banking groups in several parts of the world. The Orient for the time being is not likely to borrow abroad, which leaves the Latin-American countries the most promising field for the absorption of capital. The dearth of new offerings and the rapidity with which the market is being cleared are stimulating the competition for these loans.

Flurry in Money Passes.

The fact that withdrawals of funds to meet the Cuban bank situation represented but a passing incident was illustrated yesterday by the increased offerings of money in the first part of the day, which caused a decline to 4½ per cent. in the call loan rate, compared with a rate of 5½ per cent. on the previous day. As a usual when the rate advances, the interior of the country sent large amounts of money into the market. Time money also continued in the demand and the rates were easy yesterday. With the commercial demand abated for the time, bankers believed that comparatively cheap money was likely to continue at least until June. The renewal rate yesterday on call loans was 5 per cent., the highest since the emergency of April 1, but this was merely the aftermath of Monday's flurry. Bankers

said the Cuban financial disturbance was definitely over and that progress would be made soon in relieving the sugar situation, which was the sole cause of the trouble.

New York Transactions Higher.

All sorts of rumors were going about Wall Street yesterday, none of which could be definitely pinned down, about the strength in the traction stocks, reflected yesterday in gains of 6½ points in Interborough, of 2½ in Brooklyn & Manhattan Transit and 2½ in Third Avenue. The most persistent rumor was that a zoning system of fares was under consideration and believed to be favored by some of the high city authorities. At any rate, there was an active demand for the traction shares, mostly from the uptown offices of Stock Exchange firms.

The Railroad Loan Bill.

Secretary Mellon's remarks on the bill to reduce the interest rate on Government loans to the railroads were construed by local railroad men yesterday as favorable to its passage. This bill has met with very little opposition, most of those concerned in it being in it is unfair for the Government to charge the carriers 8 per cent. on money it is able to get for 4 per cent. or less. The railroads which have borrowed money at 5 or 6½ per cent. since the resumption of private control to pay off their obligations to the Government are apparently content to let their weaker sisters have the benefit of a larger reduction.

Steel Common Resists Pressure.

It is conceded in most quarters of Wall Street that the market's natural leader, United States Steel common, has acted splendidly "on the tape" during the recent turbulent markets. There has been good support for it on the way down, and yesterday when the market rallied it turned out to be Steel that led the way up. It is a rather remarkable thing how much attention Wall Street pays to the action of a few representative stocks. It is almost invariably the case that "as they go, so goes the market."

Faster Train Service.

The Boston & Maine has discovered that increasing the speed of passenger trains increases the number of passengers, and is using the experience in combating motor competition. Executives of other railroads agree that faster train service is an important factor in competing with the private automobile, but say that it must be done by the establishment of express trains and by adding to the number of miles per hour of regular trains. The latter method, they say, wears out rails and robs stock so rapidly that it is questionable if the additional fares repay the damage.

A Lively Erie Meeting.

The twenty-ninth anniversary of Frederick D. Underwood as President of the Erie was celebrated yesterday at the road's annual meeting by a verbal battle between stockholders over the question of the continued refusal of the directors to declare dividends on the first preferred stock. Dr. Henry Shively, who led the fight, asserted that if payments were made the road would be able to get better terms from the Van Sweringens if a new merger plan is proposed. This argument was answered by the officers of the company, who held the majority of the proxies. They declared that more than twenty years ago the company had tried out a theory that the declaration of dividends would improve its credit and found that it would not work. After the smoke of the combat had cleared away Dr. Shively moved to a rounder on his rounding out of twenty-five years of service as head of the Erie.

MONEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1925.

As a result of a recession in the calling of loans, with the gradual clearing up of the situation which impelled tremendous withdrawals and stiff charges on Monday, the rate for Stock Exchange demand loans pointed lower, moving down to 4½ per cent. in mid-afternoon, from an opening and renewal at 5. An outside market prevailed a slight fraction under the board figure. In time money, most maturities were offered at 4½ per cent., but there was very little done except in replacements and renewals at 4½ per cent. Neither commercial paper nor acceptances developed any variation from previous discounts, both markets ruling quiet and firm.

Call Loans.

Re-advance.	High.	Low.	Last.	Mon. Adv.	Year.
5	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½

Time Loans.

Monday.	Tuesday.
Sixty-ninety days	4½
4, 5 and 6 months	4½

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4½ to 4¾; Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4½.

Redeemable Rate, N. Y. Reserve Bank. Rate on all classes of redeemable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 8, when it was advanced from 3½ per cent., which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1923.

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances

Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or discount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:

	30 days	60 days	90 days	Four months	Six months
.....	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½

London Market.

Money in London ¼ up, at 4½ per cent.; short bills ¼ up in bid, at 4½; 4½ per cent. three months' bills unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at \$4 11½. Bank of England sold gold bars valued at \$26,000, destination not reported.

Clearing House Exchange.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$1,144,000,000; Reserve balances, \$11,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$90,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, \$994,000,000.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London ¼ up, at 29½ pence; New York price unchanged at 66½.

Range for 1925: Highest, Lowest.

	Highest.	Lowest.
London	31½	31½
New York	64½	64½

Range for 1923: Highest, Lowest.

	Highest.	Lowest.
London	31½	31½
New York	64½	64½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

Closing April 12, 1925. Net High. Low. Last. Chg.

25 railroads	82.45	84.00	83.94	+ .08
25 industrials	112.12	112.54	112.19	+ .07
50 stocks	114.48	115.84	114.29	+1.04

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
Apr. 12	114.22	112.25	112.25	- .26
Apr. 10	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 9	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 8	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 7	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 6	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 5	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 4	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 3	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 2	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26
Apr. 1	115.50	112.07	112.25	- .26

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1925, 118.41 Apr. 7	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1925, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26
1924, 107.83 Apr. 18	118.41	112.25	112.25	- .26

TEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.
1925, 139.18 Feb. 12	139.18	101.16	112.25	- .26
1925, 118.83 Mar. 3	139.18	101.16	112.25	- .26
1925, 118.83 Mar. 3	139.18	101.16	112.25	- .26
1925, 118.83 Mar. 3	139.18	101.16	112.25	- .26
1925, 118.83 Mar. 3	139.18	101.16	112.25	- .26
1925, 118.83 Mar. 3	139.18	101.16	112.25	- .26
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1925, 118.83 Mar. 3				

SOUTHERN PACIFIC NET INCOME GAINS

Road's Gross Business Biggest Ever, but Profit Per Share is Lower Than in 1924.

MISSOURI PACIFIC GAINS

Earns 10.7% on Preferred Stock and 4.9% on Common—Northern Pacific Also Does Better.

The 1925 report of the Southern Pacific Company, issued yesterday, shows net income of \$35,657,410 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$9.87 a share on 3,723,899 outstanding shares. This compares with \$35,419,903, or \$10.14 a share, on an average of 3,490,416 shares outstanding during 1924. Gross business was the largest in the company's history.

Including net income of \$2,258,906 of the wholly controlled subsidiary companies, not included in the above account, total net income amounted to \$37,916,316, or \$10.18 a share, and compares with total net income of \$40,602,277, or \$11.60 a share, in 1924.

Reviewing the year's operations, the report calls attention to an increase of freight revenue of \$4,952,234, a decrease on the company's Texas and Louisiana lines being more than offset by an increase on the Pacific lines. The decrease in the Southwest was due principally to a severe drought which curtailed the production of cotton, corn, wheat, oats and other agricultural products. It is estimated that the loss of freight revenue from this cause was \$3,000,000.

On the Pacific lines a decrease in the shipment of citrus fruits in the earlier part of the year was more than offset by a gain in revenues from the shipment of automobiles, lumber and mineral oils and by an active summer and fall movement of such products as grapes, lettuce, deciduous fruits and vegetables.

"Passenger revenue," says the report, "decreased \$2,717,315. On the Texas and Louisiana lines the decrease amounted to about \$1,000,000, all of which represents a loss in local traffic due to reduction in travel resulting from the unfavorable crop and business conditions caused by the drought in Texas, heretofore mentioned, and to increased automobile competition.

"On the Pacific lines a decrease of approximately \$2,800,000, due to increased use of automobiles (both commercial and private) and to an unusual winter travel to Florida, temporarily diverting business which otherwise would have gone to California, was partially offset by an increase of about \$1,000,000 due to an increase in summer excursion travel and increased travel to conventions and local celebrations."

Regarding the company's construction in Mexico, it was stated that the grading had been completed during the year, making a total of 81.81 miles completed to Dec. 31. Of this, 20.97 miles remain to be completed at the close of the year. 6.96 miles of grading had been finished and the grading of 9.47 more is in progress.

MISSOURI PACIFIC EARNINGS.

\$7,648,208 Net Income in 1925, Against \$6,503,217 in 1924.

The report of the Missouri Pacific Railroad for 1925 indicates a net income of \$7,648,208 transferred to profit and loss compared with one of \$6,503,217 in 1924, a gain of \$1,144,991. The 1925 profit is equivalent to earnings of 10.7 per cent. on the company's preferred stock and 4.9 per cent. on its common.

Total railway operating revenues were \$130,831,661, as compared with \$123,647,723 in the previous year, an increase of \$7,183,937 or 5.81 per cent. The gain in freight revenue was \$3,369,885 or 8.72 per cent. The principal increases were \$3,227,311 in revenue from shipment of products of mines and \$3,398,396 from manufactures and miscellaneous. Less than carload traffic brought \$443,068 more despite the competition brought about by the more extensive use of motor trucks.

Passenger revenue was \$16,536,035, as compared with \$17,525,159 in 1924, a decrease of 5.64 per cent. All of this decrease was in local lines. The interstate traffic showed substantial increases. The number of revenue passengers shows a decrease of 23.09 per cent, but the number of passenger miles a reduction of but 3.89 per cent. There was an increase of 28.30 per cent. in the average haul per passenger indicating "a continuing decrease in the short-haul passenger traffic resulting from improved roads and greater use of motor vehicles."

NORTHERN PACIFIC PROFIT.

Surplus is \$163,757,021, Against \$158,692,074 for 1924.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company issued yesterday its report for 1925, showing total assets of \$816,893,826, against \$808,712,966 on Dec. 31, 1924. Current assets were \$33,832,946 and current liabilities \$16,861,457, against \$33,649,806 and \$17,327,751, respectively, the previous year. The profit and loss surplus totaled \$163,757,021, against \$158,692,074 at the end of 1924.

The income account, which had already been published, shows net income of \$17,944,288, after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$7.23 a share earned on the outstanding \$248,000,000 of capital stock. This compared with \$13,970,244, or \$5.44 a share, in 1924. At the annual meeting of stockholders the directors whose terms expired were re-elected.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the board, said that so far as the company can be made at this time the volume of business in 1925 will equal and may exceed that of 1924. "Soil and moisture conditions in the territory served by the Northern Pacific are very good," Mr. Elliott said. "The outlook indicates a good crop of grains, grasses and fruits. The live stock situation is better than a year ago. Lumber is about the same, and general business fairly good. The purchasing power of the country is better than a year ago, and the general banking situation is better."

Mr. Elliott said that the railroad is doing much more new construction than last year. All returns indicate a heavy tourist traffic, but local passenger business is poor, owing to private motors and buses. Mr. Elliott commended the Watson-Parker Railroad Labor bill.

Otis Steel Earnings Show Gain.

Earnings of the Otis Steel Company for the first quarter of 1928 show a marked gain over the same period of 1925, the profit being, after all charges except depreciation, \$388,619, as against \$22,262 for the same period last year. March profits totaled \$287,850, as compared with \$119,566 in March, 1925.

GENERAL MOTORS SETS NEW SALES RECORD

Total of 106,051 Cars Sold in March Exceeds Last Year by 35,457.

Retail sales of General Motors Corporation for March reached a new high record this year, 35,457 cars in excess of the sales for the same month last year, and 237 cars greater than the previous high record of April, 1923, when 105,778 cars were sold.

This year's retail sales of General Motors divisions, including those overseas, totaled 106,051 cars compared with 70,594 cars for March, 1925. During the first quarter retail sales reached 224,720, compared with 123,795 a year ago, a gain of 80 per cent.

Sales to dealers for March also marked a new high point, being 13,112, against 75,537 in March, 1925, and the previous high record of 95,384 in October, 1925. During the first quarter the sales to dealers totaled 39,904, a gain of 81 per cent.

Alfred P. Sloan, President of General Motors, said:

"These figures establish a new high record in General Motors history. Their importance may be appreciated when it is given the fact that sales potential for March is less than that of April because of the seasonal trend. The stock of unsold cars in the hands of dealers and branches at the end of March was well in line with Spring requirements, there being absolutely no excess. As a matter of fact, it is expected that one or two of our divisions will lose sales on account of insufficient stocks and inability to move sufficient production to meet the demand."

FORM PAPER CORPORATION.

St. Maurice Sales and Belgo Export to Merge in New Concern.

Formation of the St. Maurice Valley Sales Corporation to acquire the business of St. Maurice Sales Company and the Belgo Export Company, and also to be the sales agency of the Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation was announced yesterday. The St. Maurice Sales Company has marketed the output of the St. Maurice Division of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation, St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., and Beaver Board Company, Ltd. The Belgo Export Company is sales agency for the Belgo Canadian Paper Company, Ltd.

It is planned that Thomas P. Waller shall become Vice President of the St. Maurice Valley Corporation and also Vice President in charge of the new company. Mr. Waller was for many years Vice President in charge of sales of the International Paper Company and for the last few years has been in charge of the newspaper department of H. G. Craig & Co., distributors for independent mills.

The St. Maurice Valley Corporation is a consolidation of the Belgo Canadian Paper Company, Ltd., and the St. Maurice Paper Company. The new corporation will center its activities in Montreal.

SURPLUS COPPER DECLINES.

Refined Metal Stocks Dropped in March, While Blister Gained.

A decrease in stocks of refined copper of 22,296,000 pounds was shown on March 31, according to manufacturers' statistics, while blister copper stocks increased 12,994,000 pounds. The total surplus of stocks decreased 9,352,000 pounds.

Refined stocks on the last day of March were 150,412,000 pounds, as compared with 172,708,000 pounds on Feb. 28. Blister copper on March 31 was 218,138,000 pounds, as against 205,122,000 on Feb. 28. Total surplus at March 31 was 668,548,000 pounds, as compared with 677,900,000 pounds at the end of February.

March production totaled 121,795 short tons, of which 117,897 tons were domestic and 3,910 tons scrap. In the preceding month the output was 110,338 tons; 107,045 tons being domestic and 3,293 tons scrap. Shipments in March were 132,948 tons, of which 44,373 tons were for export and 88,575 tons domestic.

AMERICAN LINSEED PROFIT.

\$1,462,002 Net in 1925, Equal to \$1.75 Per Common Share.

The consolidated annual statement of the American Linseed Company shows a net income for 1925 of \$1,462,002 after depreciation, Federal taxes, interest, etc. After provision for 7 per cent. preferred dividend requirements, this equals \$1.75 per share on the 160,000 outstanding common shares. The net was \$1,237,947, or 41 cents a share in 1924.

Operating profit for 1925 was \$2,574,663, as against \$2,141,549 in 1924. Depreciation, interest and Federal taxes reached \$1,112,664, as against \$936,002. After preferred dividends of \$875,967, a surplus remained of \$586,035, as against \$1,237,947 in 1924.

Total assets on Dec. 31 were \$47,963,274, as against \$50,023,124 in 1924. Liabilities totaled \$41,918,790.

ROAD ORDERS 2,234 CARS.

The Pennsylvania to Spend \$9,000,000 for More Equipment.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has placed orders for 2,000 automobile cars and 234 passenger cars. Of the automobile cars 600 will be built by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 400 by the Pressed Steel Car Company and 1,000 by the American Car and Foundry Company and the Reliance Steel Car Company.

Of the passenger cars the American Car and Foundry Company received orders for 100 baggage, the Pressed Steel Car Company for 35 coaches, Standard Steel Car Company for 22 coaches and 20 electric units, and the Pullman Company for 17 coaches and 15 combination passenger and baggage cars. The orders have an aggregate value of about \$9,000,000.

Sue Frisco Road for Dividends.

Carl W. Brown has filed an action in the Federal Court for Eastern Missouri to compel the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company to pay \$3,045,372, which it is alleged, is due holders of the company's \$4,557,500 8 per cent. preferred stock. The action is based on the same contention as was used by preferred stockholders in the original Southern Railway case, when they sought \$20,000,000 back dividends. It is contended in the Missouri action that the \$3,045,372 has been earned and is available for dividends.

CAR LOADINGS REACH 928,092 IN A WEEK

Total in Period Ending April 3 Is Gain Over 1925 and 1924, but Is Under Previous Week.

ORE SHOWS ONLY ADVANCE

All Districts Except Southwest Report Declines in Loadings of All Commodities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Revenue freight loadings for the week ended April 3 totaled 928,092 cars, according to reports filed today by the carriers with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 4,032 cars compared with the corresponding week last year and 65,102 cars over the corresponding week in 1924. Compared with the preceding week the total was a decrease of 29,748 cars, decrease being reported in the total loading of all commodities except ore.

Miscellaneous freight loadings for the week of April 3 were 350,769 cars, a decrease of 9,906 cars under the week before and 14,102 cars under the same week in 1925. It was, however, an increase of 25,928 cars above the same week in 1924.

Loading of grain and grain products amounted to 57,674 cars, a decrease of 639 cars under the week before but an increase of 3,336 cars over the same week in 1925. It also was an increase of 2,577 cars above the same week in 1924. In the Western districts alone grain and grain products loadings totaled 21,554 cars, an increase of 2,170 cars over the corresponding week last year.

Coal loading totaled 156,909 cars, a decrease of 14,904 cars under the week before but 2,510 cars above the same week in 1925. Compared with the same week in 1924 it also was an increase of 33,706 cars.

Loading of merchandise and less than carload lot freight amounted to 252,708 cars, a decrease of 4,887 cars under the week before but 148 cars above the same week in 1925. Compared with the corresponding period in 1924, it was an increase of 11,094 cars.

Forest products loading totaled 73,162 cars, 4,729 cars under the week before and 4,424 cars below the same week in 1925, a decrease of 4,329 cars below the same week in 1924.

Coke loadings totaled 13,026 cars, a decrease of 271 cars under the preceding week but 963 cars above the corresponding week in 1925. Compared with the same week in 1924, it was an increase of 786 cars.

Live stock loadings for the week amounted to 21,381 cars, a decrease of 5,952 cars under the week before and 2,444 cars under the same week in 1925. It also was a decrease of 7,189 cars below the same week in 1924. In the Western districts alone, 15,646 cars were loaded with live stock during the week, 2,261 cars below the same week last year. One loading totaled 12,436 cars, an increase of 1,174 cars above the preceding week but 693 cars below the corresponding week in 1925. Compared with the same week in 1924, it was an increase of 599 cars.

Compared with the preceding week this year, all districts except the southwest showed decreases in the total loading of all commodities, while all except the southern, southwestern and northwestern showed increases. The corresponding week in 1924, all districts except central-western showed increases over the corresponding period in 1924.

Loadings for the week ended April 3 compare as follows with the weeks of this and preceding years:

	1925	1924	1923
April 3.....	928,092	823,400	881,800
Mar. 27.....	897,224	825,749	897,349
Mar. 20.....	911,621	811,621	897,349
Mar. 13.....	897,411	824,149	816,031
Mar. 6.....	912,541	824,149	816,031
Feb. 27.....	912,541	824,149	816,031

Record loadings for all time were established by the week ended Aug. 25, when 1,124,655 cars were loaded.

LONG ISLAND ROAD HAS \$810,000 SURPLUS

Makes First Report on Credit Sale in 26 Years—Passenger Increase 8.5 Per Cent.

The report of the Long Island Railroad covering operations for 1925 was approved yesterday by the stockholders at their annual meeting, held in the Pennsylvania Station here yesterday. The report calls attention to the fact that "for the first time in twenty-six years the profit and loss account has changed from the debit to the credit side, the amount to the credit \$810,000, that amount at the close of the year being more than \$20,000,000."

During 1925 the number of passengers carried was 100,922,813, an increase of 8.5 per cent. over 1924. At the Pennsylvania Station the Long Island handled 33,033,975 passengers, an increase of 19.5 per cent. over the previous year. The traffic to and from that station continues to show a larger increase, it is said, than the Flatbush Avenue and other terminal points.

Passengers carried on commutation, family and school tickets increased 11.5 per cent., representing 64 per cent. of the total passengers carried.

Freight hauled amounted to 8,018,753 tons, or 5 per cent. more than the year before. Notwithstanding the anthracite strike, fuel tonnage decreased only 1.1 per cent. Building material tonnage gained 15 per cent. One hundred and sixty-five new industries located along the company's lines, compared with 160 in 1924.

Referring to the development of Montauk, the report recounts that in September, 1925, the company was entered into between the Montauk Company, in which the Long Island owns a one-quarter stock interest, and the Montauk Beach Development Corporation to sell the real estate of the Montauk Company at Montauk Point to the development corporation. Title to the property was closed early in 1925.

Buy Ignition Protector Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., April 13.—Purchase of the interests and rights of Preston Vaughn, inventor of an ignition protector system for automobiles, by the Vaughn Ignition Protector Company of Bradley Beach was announced here today. It was said the rights had been sold for a royalty. The investment is a rubber cover which is placed over the ignition system for protection in damp and stormy weather. The officers of the newly formed company are: B. L. Cahn, Bradley Beach, President; J. A. Brown, Ashbury Park, Vice President, and Rudolph Anderson, Bradley Beach, Secretary-Treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED ASKS STATE FOR RELIEF

Evans Proposes Modifications in Terms to Lift Burden on the Exchange.

AGREEMENT HELD DOUBTFUL

Keyes Winter, Head of Anti-Fraud Bureau, Says He Is In No Hurry to Act.

Its existence admittedly a burden under the drastic regulatory provisions of its agreement with Attorney General Albert Ottinger's Anti-Stock Frauds Bureau, which was sanctioned by Supreme Court Justice John Ford, the Consolidated Stock Exchange has submitted a formal plea for relief through modification of five paragraphs of the stipulation recently approved by its officers, directors and a majority of its members.

Deputy Attorney General Keyes Winter, head of the Anti-Stock Frauds Bureau, produced a letter from Phillip Evans, President of the Consolidated, in which the modification proposals were given in detail. Mr. Winter said that Mr. Evans had also had a long talk with him and that he had been informed that the Exchange members were of the opinion that it could not long continue in business unless material relief was obtained.

Although Mr. Winter would not say what action he would take, it is believed by many that he will not consent to alter the agreement.

Mr. Evans, in his letter to Mr. Winter, asked that the paragraph requiring every commission house member of the Exchange to have, at all times, a minimum capital of \$25,000 be modified by striking out the minimum altogether. In the same paragraph Mr. Evans would change the word "customers" to "non-members" in the following sentence:

"None but commission houses shall buy or sell securities for the public as brokers, or charge commissions as brokers, or receive accounts, money or property of customers."

Mr. Evans would change to \$1,000 the amount mentioned in Paragraph 11, which reads: "Every member of the Exchange clearing for himself shall keep on deposit at all times with the clearing house a minimum of \$3,000."

Mr. Evans asked that the "last eleven words" be stricken from Paragraph 6, which now reads as follows: "Commission houses shall be defined as any member buying or selling securities for the public as brokers and charging commissions as brokers, or dealing with or for any non-members, or with or for more than five members of the Exchange."

Mr. Evans would also extend the time limit of ten minutes granted to "specialists" on the floor in which to execute an order to thirty minutes. Mr. Winter said he had talked with specialists about eliminating the "specialists" altogether and brought an agreement to this effect might be reached. A specialist is a trader who has sole right to sell certain stocks on the floor of the Exchange.

Mr. Winter said he had not answered Mr. Evans' communication and was "not in a hurry" to do so.

SECURITIES FOR APRIL INVESTMENT

Safety in Investment calls for careful discrimination

EXPERIENCE in investing money teaches that a careful study of the basic values which underlie securities is a sounder guide than judgment based on the ups and downs of market quotations. The OLD COLONY CORPORATION offers securities that are recommended only after a careful study of their investment value.

A new issue of our "Current Investment Booklet," which we publish quarterly, is now available for investors who wish to follow a reliable guide in placing their funds to advantage.

Ask for Booklet NY-9

OLD COLONY CORPORATION

Consolidated and controlled by
OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

38 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

CANADIAN Government and Municipal Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in New York City

\$2,000,000

Province of Nova Scotia

Two-Year 4½% Gold Notes
Due April 1, 1928

Nova Scotia is one of the oldest and most highly developed provinces in the Dominion. Its chief industries are shipping, fishing, mining, manufacturing and agriculture, which are greatly aided by the abundant natural resources of the Province and its strategic position on one of the main transatlantic trade routes. Halifax, the capital, is noted for its excellent harbor facilities.

Price to yield about 4.60%

\$500,000

Dominion of Canada

Ten-Year 4½% Gold Bonds
Due February 1, 1936

Non-Redeemable prior to Maturity

These bonds, total issue \$40,000,000, are the direct obligation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and we are advised that the proceeds, together with the proceeds of \$65,000,000 principal amount of internal obligations to be issued in Canada, are to be used for the purpose of refunding \$70,000,000 One-Year Notes and other maturing obligations of the Dominion.

Price to yield about 4.65%

\$1,500,000

City of Toronto

Guaranteed 4½% Gold Bonds
Due September 1, 1953

Issued by Toronto Harbor Commissioners

Toronto, with a population of 550,000, is the second largest city in Canada and the capital of Ontario, the wealthiest and most populous province of the Dominion. Toronto's bank clearings in 1925 were \$4,914,650,000. It is estimated that Ontario produces one-half the total manufactures in Canada and that Toronto produces one-fourth of the total of Ontario. There are 220 branches of American industries in the City. These bonds are guaranteed unconditionally by endorsement both as to principal and interest by the City of Toronto. A sinking fund provides for the purchase of bonds in the open market up to 105 and interest, and if not so obtainable to be called by lot.

Price to yield about 4.88%

Redmond & Co.

31-33 Pine Street, New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

Philadelphia Baltimore Washington Albany

The above information while not guaranteed has been obtained from sources which we believe to be reliable.

City of Miami Beach, Florida

Gold 5½% and 6% Bonds

Dated March 1, 1928 Due March 1st, 1927 to 1946 inclusive

Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1st and September 1st) payable in gold in New York City. Coupon bonds in the denomination of \$1,000 with the privilege of registration as to principal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(as officially reported)

Actual value of taxable property, 1925.....	\$101,703,900
Assessed valuation, 1925.....	44,094,950
Total bonded debt (including this issue).....	4,120,560
Water Debt.....	\$540,000
Sinking Fund.....	120,476
Net Bonded Debt.....	3,460,084
Population (Permanent, Estimated).....	10,000
Population (Winter, Estimated).....	20,950

These bonds, issued for water, street, sanitary sewer, bridge, wharf, public building and park purposes, constitute direct and general obligations of the entire City, payable from unlimited ad valorem taxes levied against all the taxable property therein.

Legal opinion of Messrs. Caldwell & Raymond

\$1,055,000 — 5½% Bonds
100 and interest

\$469,000 — 6% Bonds
To yield 5.60%

Eldredge & Co. **Halsey, Stuart & Co.**

FINANCIAL

**\$16,524,000 BONDS
IN SIX NEW ISSUES**

Antioquia, Colombia, Flotation
of \$6,000,000 Brings Interest
From 7.87% to 21.08%.

BIG LOAN TO LOEW'S NEAR
International Securities Trust Bor-
rows \$5,000,000, Yielding
5.50 to 5.60 Per Cent.

Public offering of \$6,000,000 bonds of the Department of Antioquia, Colombia, and \$5,000,000 of the International Securities Trust of America, and announcement of forthcoming issues of \$15,000,000 by the Loew's, Inc., theatrical enterprise and \$7,500,000 by the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company featured yesterday's news of new bonds.

The Antioquia issue consists of 7 per cent. twenty-year external secured sinking fund gold bonds, Series B, and is offered by Blair & Co., Inc., and the Chase Securities Corporation and E. H. Rollins & Sons. Under the plan of redemption, operating under a sinking fund, the bonds are priced to return a yield varying from 21.08 per cent. for those to be paid for January 1, 1937, to 7.87 per cent. for those maturing July 1, 1947. The offering price is 91 1/2. The issue represents the second phase of a \$20,000,000 financial program of the department. Proceeds will be used to enlarge its railway system. Security for the bonds consists of a first charge and lien on 70 per cent. of the revenues derived from the tobacco tax and 50 per cent. of the revenues and properties of the Antioquia Railway, which has shown an operating profit in every year since 1910.

International Securities.
The issue of the International Securities Trust of America, announced by its fiscal agent, the American Founders' Trust, totals \$5,000,000. It consists of 5 per cent. serial secured gold bonds, Series D, due on June 1, 1933, and Series E, maturing on June 1, 1943. The earlier maturity is offered at 97 and interest, to yield about 5.50 per cent., and the 1943 series is priced at 93.50, to yield approximately 5.60 per cent. The 1943 series is the senior issue of the trust, which is the pioneer among American investment trusts and is declared to be the largest, has resources exceeding \$11,000,000. Its total assets have increased fully 50 per cent. over a period of three months. It operates along the lines of long-established trusts, investing its funds in diversified domestic and foreign securities.

Redmond & Co. are offering today \$2,000,000 Province of Nova Scotia 4 1/2 per cent. gold notes at a price to yield about 4.60 per cent.; \$500,000 Dominion of Canada 4 1/2 per cent. gold bonds to yield about 4.65 per cent., and \$1,500,000 City of Toronto guaranteed gold bonds at a price to yield 4.65 per cent. and \$1,000,000 City of Toronto guaranteed gold bonds at a price to yield 4.65 per cent.

Edridge & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., are distributing \$1,500,000 City of Miami Beach gold 5 1/2 per cent. bonds, priced at 100 and interest, and \$600,000 of 6 per cent. bonds due from March 1, 1927, to 1946 inclusive. The offering is made up of \$1,050,000 of 5 1/2 per cent. bonds, priced at 100 and interest, and \$450,000 of 6 per cent. bonds to yield 5.60 per cent.

Loew's Coming Issues.
Dillon, Read & Co. and the National City Company will offer this week \$15,000,000 6 per cent. debentures of Loew's, Inc. The issue will have stock warrants attached. The corporation has a theatre chain of 110 theatres throughout the country and also owns all of the common stock of the Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation, which, with Famous Players-Lasky, is the most important producer of films in this country. The corporation's theatre chain includes houses in New York, Boston, Washington, St. Louis, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The present capitalization of Loew's, Inc. consists of 1,000,000 shares of common stock with a total indicated market valuation of \$35,000,000.

The extensive expansion and building program was announced by the Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company simultaneously with the statement that it had sold \$7,500,000 of 6 per cent. notes to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc., and the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. The securities represent \$4,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent. gold bonds and \$3,500,000 of five-year 6 per cent. notes. Public offering of the issue will be made soon.

STEEL COMMON BEING SOLD.
Shares Held for Customers by
Brokers Increased 115,486.

An increase of 115,486 shares of United States Steel common stock held for customers by brokers was noted during the first quarter, and a decrease of 119,466 shares in the number held for investment, according to a report published yesterday. The increase is due to liquidation of the stock, the report said.

The floating supply on March 31, representing the amount available for speculation, totaled 1,322,200 shares or 29.92 per cent. of the outstanding number. This compares with 1,402,754 shares, or 28.6 per cent. of the entire issue held by brokers on Dec. 31, 1928, and with 1,364,850 shares, or 28.51 per cent. on March 31. The increase in the floating supply for last year was 154,870 shares or 3.3 per cent. of the issue on March 31. This compares with 2,680,271, or 72.9 per cent. on Dec. 31, 1928, and 2,713,175, or 73.9 per cent. on March 31.

Brokers' holdings in New York State at the end of the quarter were 1,233,613, while foreign holdings were 112,088 shares.

EXPECT HARDWARE GAINS.

A general firmness of prices, the common belief that there is no prospect for further important declines, and current levels and a light current business due to unseasonable weather are the important factors in the hardware trade, according to this week's issue of Hardware Age. Leaders and retailers in almost all sections believe that it is unwise to delay necessary purchases in anticipation of lower spring prices. "At large the trade is optimistic," the publication says. "Bidding programs look good, farmers have a satisfactory year and the 1928 agricultural outlook suggests another profitable year for farmers. Wages and employment are both good. Freight car loadings are heavy, with an increase predicted in twelve leading industries. The hardware trade feels that basic conditions are sound and that better conditions will come with better weather. Current sales in spring lines are light in most centers, but staple goods have had a consistent demand."

**CRUDE OIL OUTPUT
OFF 1,250 BARRELS**

Daily Average Production Last
Week Was 1,946,200 Barrels
—California Declines.

A decrease of 1,250 barrels of crude oil marked production in the United States last week according to statistics compiled by the American Petroleum Institute. The daily average was 1,946,200 barrels as against 1,947,450 barrels for the preceding week.

Production in Oklahoma maintained the high rate set for it last week by the Sinclair well, brought in at that time, which flowed at the rate of 17,000 barrels a day. However, the Oklahoma figure dropped 9,800 barrels from last week's rate.

For the first time since the first of March production in California fell below the 600,000 barrels mark, with a total production of 597,000.

An increase of 6,450 barrels was noted in Montana and slight increases were reported from Kansas, West Central Texas, North Louisiana, Arkansas, Gulf Coast, the Eastern region, and New Mexico. Decreases were reported from North Texas, East Central Texas, Southwest Texas, Wyoming and Colorado.

The following table shows the daily average production for the more important States and fields, compared with other periods, figures being in barrels of forty-two gallons each:

	1928	1927	1926	1925
Oklahoma	1,946,200	1,947,450	1,947,450	1,947,450
Kansas	101,200	101,200	101,200	101,200
North Texas	52,750	52,750	52,750	52,750
East Texas	52,750	52,750	52,750	52,750
West Texas	30,700	30,700	30,700	30,700
North Louisiana	51,150	51,150	51,150	51,150
Arkansas	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Gulf Coast	80,550	80,550	80,550	80,550
East Texas	73,150	73,150	73,150	73,150
Montana	22,150	22,150	22,150	22,150
Colorado	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
New Mexico	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
California	597,000	600,000	600,000	600,000

Total, 1,946,200 barrels as against 1,947,450 barrels for the preceding week. The daily average for last week was 244,143 barrels as compared with 178,000 barrels in the preceding week. The daily average for the four weeks ended April 10 was 244,000 barrels.

URUGUAYAN LOAN NEXT WEEK.

\$30,000,000 Six Per Cent. Issue to Be Ratified in Few Days.
The \$30,000,000 Uruguayan Government 6 per cent. loan, which was awarded this week to a syndicate headed by J. H. Morgan & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co. by the Uruguayan National Council, is expected to be offered to the public early next week. The award has yet to be ratified by the Uruguayan Congress, but this action is regarded as assured within a few days, as all parties are represented in the Council and there is no opposition to the loan.

Figures showing the remarkable national wealth of Uruguay became available in connection with the loan. The national wealth is estimated at \$1,570 per capita, which is greater than that of any other South American country and, in Europe, exceeds that of Belgium, France, Holland or Germany. The gold reserves of the Government bank of issue at the end of 1928 exceeded the amount of notes in circulation. The Uruguayan peso has a nominal value slightly larger than the American dollar and is at present quoted substantially at par.

Among the purposes of the loan, aside from refunding, are expenditures for railways, harbor works, road building, agricultural developments and educational buildings. The loan will carry a sinking fund of 1 per cent. a year, operating semi-annually, which will retire the bonds in about thirty-three years. The price has not yet been announced.

MACHINERY BUSINESS GOOD.

American Machinist Reports Outlook Is Favorable for Year.
General improvement is reported throughout the machinery industry, although there has been noted a lessening in activity in some sections, due, however, to temporary pending readjustment of production schedules, the American Machinist for this week reports.

Business continues more or less normal, it is said, with a good export demand and a favorable outlook for the remainder of the year in almost all sections.

"Conditions in the New England territory," the American Machinist says, "are better than in some time past. In the New York market sales are up to normal and there has been a decided improvement in export demand. In Buffalo sales are spotty, but the outlook is regarded as favorable. Philadelphia reports increased industrial activity, with prospects for good summer business."

"Orders for machinery on the Detroit district are mostly for special equipment for the automotive industry. Buyers in Cleveland are taking equipment at a conservative rate. Orders in the Cincinnati region are scattered, yet the total represents a fair volume. The tone has improved in Chicago, especially for used machinery."

PACIFIC GAS INCOME GROWS.

Reports \$7,851,537 Net for 1928. Against \$7,028,349 in 1924.
The Pacific Gas and Electric Company, in its detailed statement for 1928, shows a net income of \$7,851,537, after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc., the same as was shown in its preliminary statement. After preferred dividends the profit is equal to \$9.23 a share on \$43,150,848 of common stock. This compares with \$7,028,349, or \$8.33 a share on \$43,805,832 common stock in 1924.

The consolidated income account shows gross earnings were \$47,729,079, with other income \$32,847. Expenses and taxes were \$28,898,715. Bonds and interest were \$7,306,837, while depreciation was figured at \$4,807,890. After preferred dividends of \$2,363,433 and common dividends of \$3,624,337, a surplus remained of \$361,057.

Among the total assets of \$307,554,071 were cash \$1,338,715; notes and accounts receivable, \$2,298,989; materials and supplies, \$1,222,221; plant and property, \$275,547,100; investments of \$1,725,725; and stock subscriptions, \$242,763. Liabilities for 1928 totaled \$239,764,236. Accounts payable were \$2,194,000; accrued taxes, \$2,000,000; accrued interest, \$447,717; accrued dividends, \$1,553,078; and accrued taxes, \$2,000,000.

**NET GAIN REPORTED
BY ROCK ISLAND R. R.**

Operations in 1925 Result in
Surplus Equal to \$4.54 on
Common Stock.

MORE LONG-HAUL TRAFFIC
President Gorman Tells of Plan for
Motor Cars to Compete With
Local Bus Lines.

The net result of operation of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway during 1925, the company announced yesterday, was a surplus equivalent to \$4.54 on the common stock, compared with \$4.36 in 1924. There was a decrease in gross revenue of \$127,355 and an increase of about \$300,000 in maintenance expenses, so that net income advanced from \$6,335,220 in 1924 to \$6,946,132 in 1925.

The general balance shows current assets of \$56,911,000, an increase of \$7,300,120 over 1924. Current liabilities were \$18,331,770, a gain of \$2,824,222. Net operating income of \$22,799,945, against \$23,046,156 the previous year, was reported as equivalent to 4.15 per cent. on the property investment. If freight rates had been adjusted, it was said, to enable the road to earn the 5 per cent. prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, net operating income would have been \$5,720,000 more.

"One of the outstanding features of the report," said President J. S. Gorman, "is the continued decline in passenger business, which is due almost entirely to the competition of the motor vehicle. We are carrying fewer passengers now than in 1911 or for a year since, and the passenger revenue

has declined 11 per cent. since 1911. The motor car has taken away from the railway a large part of its passenger business. The company is now operating a motor car line between Chicago and Rock Island, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and St. Louis, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Kansas City, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Omaha, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Des Moines, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and St. Paul, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Minneapolis, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Milwaukee, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Indianapolis, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Cincinnati, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Louisville, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Nashville, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Memphis, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and New Orleans, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Houston, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and San Antonio, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Austin, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Fort Worth, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Dallas, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and El Paso, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Phoenix, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and San Diego, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Los Angeles, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and San Francisco, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Portland, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Seattle, and is planning to extend this line to other points. The company is also operating a motor car line between Chicago and Tacoma, and is planning to extend this line to other points. 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SEES NEW STABILITY IN BUSINESS LOANS

Federal Reserve Bulletin Points
to Effects of Credit
Readjustment.

SPECULATION DISCOURAGED

Production of Automobiles Is
Larger, but Sales by Dealers
Show a Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—That the policy announced by the Federal Reserve system at the peak of the recent "bull" market on the Stock Exchange, which discouraged the extension of further loans by member banks on securities which were held for speculative purposes, had a very decided effect in bringing about a readjustment of the credit structure tending to stabilize business, was indicated in the April bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board, made public here today.

Between the end of December, 1925, and the end of March of the present year, the board pointed out, the volume of loans secured by stock and bonds at member banks in leading cities declined by about \$450,000,000, a reduction amounting to more than 40 per cent of the increase in this class of loans during the preceding year.

This liquidation, which during the early weeks of the year was partly seasonal in character, the board added, continued in the later weeks largely as a result of the decrease in credit requirements of the security market consequent upon the drop in security values.

New York Cuts Loans 18 Per Cent.
"That it was the reduced volume of loans to finance the trading in securities that was the principal factor in the recent decline in the volume of this class of loans," the board stated, "is indicated by the fact that total loans of reporting banks to brokers and dealers made by member banks in New York City declined from \$3,129,000,000 on Feb. 1, a figure close to the peak for the current year, to \$2,573,000,000 on March 31, a drop during the six-week period of \$556,000,000, or about 18 per cent."

This rapid decline in the credit requirements of the security market was accompanied, the board points out, by a growth in the demand for loans to finance the current operations of industry and trade, which continued to be active during the first three months of the year and was reflected after the end of January by a considerable increase in the volume of commercial loans at member banks in leading cities. These loans rose by the end of the first quarter to a level near that reached last Autumn when commercial loans were at a larger volume than at any time in the past four years.

Out-of-Town Funds Flow Back.
It is stated that during the earlier weeks of the year, out-of-town funds flowed into the New York market and were used to replace funds withdrawn from the market by the New York banks for their own account, but that since the middle of February the withdrawal of out-of-town funds has been more rapid than the reduction in the street-loan account of the local banks.

The volume of commercial loans in 1925 changed relatively little and the increase for the year was largely in the volume of loans to finance the commercial loan account of the New York City banks showed a decrease for the year.

Condition of Auto Industry.
In view of the many conflicting opinions expressed recently about the condition of the automobile industry, a statement in the board's bulletin was read with unusual interest.

"Production of passenger automobiles during the first two months of this year," the board stated, "was greater than in the corresponding period of 1925 and 1926 but less than in those months of 1924, the previous record. Truck output exceeded that of January and February of any previous year. Trade reports indicate a continuation of production at a high rate during March. Further readjustments in prices have been announced by various producers, many of them making allowances for the prospective reduction in the Federal tax on automobiles sold by manufacturers."

"Distribution of cars was large during February, exceeding that of a year ago by an appreciable margin. Reports indicate, however, that retail sales by dealers were much smaller than their receipts from manufacturers."

ADMITTS TICKET SCALPING.

One of Six Defendants in Railroad Fraud Case Pleads Guilty.

The six defendants placed on trial on Monday before Federal Judge Hennrich and a jury, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud various railroad companies, were reduced to five defendants yesterday because one of the three alleged scalpers, Ross Frazier of Kansas City, pleaded guilty. The indictment named three conductors and alleged ticket scalpers, but this number was reduced to fifteen because one of them is dead.

It is alleged that the conspiracy resulted in defrauding various railroads out of more than \$1,000,000. The five defendants on trial are: Adolph A. Stum and David Lyons of Chicago, alleged scalpers, and Charles D. Davis, George H. Werts and William G. Yates, conductors, who live in New York.

Captain Charles G. Bakewell, Director of the Bureau of Railway Intelligence, whose investigations resulted in the indictment, resumed the witness stand and told how he had discovered the methods of the fraud and those engaged in it.

The trial will be continued today.

ASKS \$60,700 IN COAL DEAL.

Plaintiff Says Buyer of His Company Owes Him Part of Profits.

The trial of a suit for \$60,700 damages brought by Edward A. Fries of 493 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, against Henry G. Senger of 347 Madison Avenue, Brooklyn, began yesterday in the Brooklyn Supreme Court before Justice Callaghan and a jury. Fries was the owner of the Fries Coal Company, which in March, 1925, he sold to Senger, head of the Putnam Coal Company. He testified that, under an agreement, he was to have received \$60,700 on coal which he computed before the alleged contract was made. It was contended by Senger that Fries was to have given his services to the company but had not fulfilled his part of the alleged agreement.

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NEW RUBBER LOWS IN BIGGEST MARKET

Crude Prices Decline to Lowest
Since Last May as Trading
Sets Record for Volume.

454 LOTS CHANGE HANDS

Seven Months' Futures Deal in—
Drop in Sympathy With
Reaction in London.

Crude rubber futures yesterday were driven to the lowest levels since last May in a market which broke all records for volume when 454 lots changed hands on the Rubber Exchange of New York. The previous record day was 418 contracts, made just one month ago.

The decline carried the active months from 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents under Monday's final. Seven months were added in May and July coming in for the greatest share of the business. The market opened lower in sympathy with the reaction in London, where spot sheets were quoted at 24 1/2 off 1/2. Thereafter prices moved irregularly until May touched 49.40 and July 48 cents, when good buying came to the market and lifted the list moderately up from earlier lows. Among the distant positions March was traded in at 47 cents, a loss of 45.30 cents, or a gross decline of 190 points.

Range of prices for the active deliveries follows:

	High	Low	Close
May	49.10	48.40	48.50
June	48.10	47.40	47.50
July	48.10	47.40	47.50
August	48.10	47.40	47.50
September	48.10	47.40	47.50
October	48.10	47.40	47.50
November	48.10	47.40	47.50
December	48.10	47.40	47.50

Other months closed: October 47.40, November 47.00, January 46.00, February 45.70. Spots were added at 60.50.

Business in the Street market also reflected the same degree of nervousness.

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AMERICAN CHAIN EARNINGS.

Net Income for 1925 Equal to \$4 a Share, Against \$2.92 in 1924.

Statement of Earnings for 1925 of the American Chain Company, Inc., shows consolidated net income of \$2,401,376, after depreciation, amortization, interest, and Federal taxes, equal to \$4 a share earned on the combined \$600,000,000 of common shares.

Operating profit was \$4,570,100 against \$3,347,777 in 1924. Depreciation and amortization were \$1,118,537; interest was \$353,722; and Federal taxes were \$296,415. After payment of \$700,000 Class A dividends and \$300,000 common stock dividends, surplus was \$1,201,376 against \$553,765 in 1924. The consolidated balance sheet for 1925 shows current assets of \$13,983,684 against current liabilities of \$2,099,240. Net working capital was \$11,884,444. Cash and marketable securities aggregated \$4,029,539.

Business of American Chain for the first quarter of 1926 has been encouraging, according to official report.

Storage Withdrawals in New Jersey

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Nearly a million pounds of poultry were withdrawn from cold storage plants in New Jersey during March, according to a bulletin issued today by the State Department of Health. The total on hand at the end of the month was 3,774,074 pounds, as compared with 4,666,277 pounds at the end of February. There was a slight gain in the amount of meat in storage, the figures advancing during the month from 4,266,029 to 4,417,451 pounds. Gains also were registered in eggs, butter and game.

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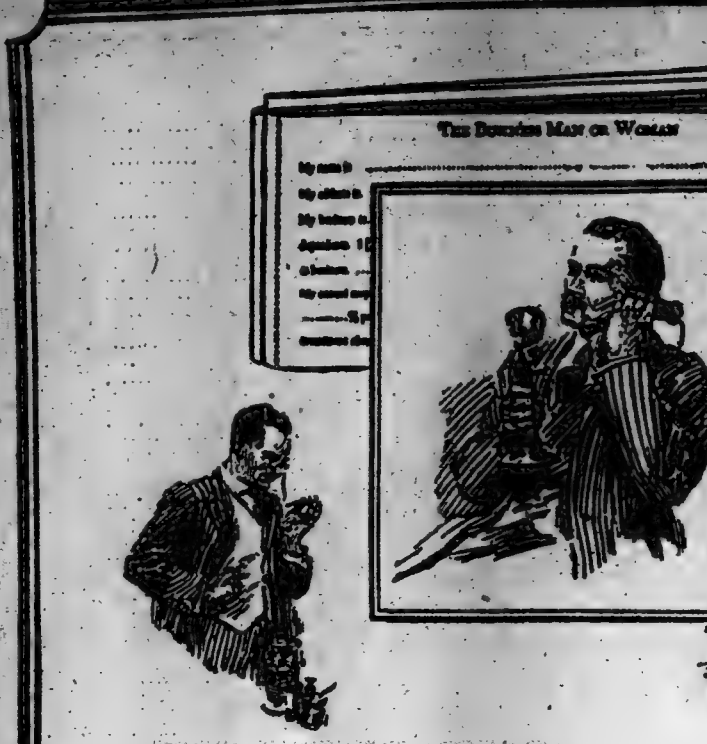
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If you were to say
to your banker, simply:

"I want a good bond"

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. GOES ON A \$4 BASIS

Raises Dividend Rate With First Quarter Earnings Equal to \$1.28 a Share.

REFRIGERATION RATE \$2

Company Announces Initial Cash and Stock Payment—Waltham Watch Declares.

Directors of the National Biscuit Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock yesterday, placing the issue on a \$4 annual dividend basis. Previously the company was paying dividends at the rate of \$3 a year, but in addition an extra dividend of \$1 a share was paid last year.

The company also made public the earnings statement for the first quarter of 1926. This showed net income of \$3,051,917 for the three months ended March 31, 1926, which after preferred dividend requirements, was equal to \$1.28 a share earned on the 2,046,520 shares of common stock outstanding. In the corresponding quarter last year the net income was \$2,877,031, or \$1.19 a share.

An initial cash dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock and 14 percent in stock was declared yesterday by the Electric Refrigeration Corporation. This places the stock on a \$2 annual cash dividend basis.

The Waltham Watch Company announced an initial dividend of \$1.75 on the prior preference stock.

The American Linsseed Company declared four regular quarterly dividends of \$2.25 on account of accumulations on the preferred stock, and the regular \$1.75 dividend on the preferred. Stockholders voted to receive 5,400 shares of the preferred, leaving 30,000 shares outstanding.

The Dresden Bank of Berlin will pay a dividend of \$6.50 on American shares for 1925, according to announcement by Hallgarten & Co. and Lehman Brothers yesterday. The shares were offered here earlier this year.

A dividend of 40 cents was declared by the New Cornelia Copper Company, on Feb. 23 a dividend of 30 cents was paid, while in preceding quarters the rate of payment was 25 cents.

A decrease of \$1 in the dividend of the St. Mary's Mineral Land Company was announced. The dividend was \$2. The former rate was \$3, paid last May.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company	Rate	Div. Date	Payable Date
Am. Soda Fountain	\$1.20	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Am. Linsseed Co.	\$2.25	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30

STOCKS EX DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

Company	Rate	Div. Date	Payable Date
Am. Soda Fountain	\$1.20	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Am. Linsseed Co.	\$2.25	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30
Do pf.	1.75	Apr. 15	Apr. 30

ROAD ENGINEER DISMISSED.

Jersey Men Charged With Inefficiency by State Board.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Charged with gross inefficiency and neglect of duty, Walter E. Roberts of Wilmington, Resident Engineer of Somerset, Assistant Civil Engineer, were summarily discharged today by the State Highway Commission. The State Highway Commission, which was organized after a shortage of cement was said to have been discovered in the Flemington-Ringoes Road on which they were employed.

REPORTS EXTRA-JUDGE BILL

House Committee Endorses Measure Giving Five More to This State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The additional Federal Judges for the Southern District of New York—Manhattan and an additional Judge each for the Northern and Western districts of the State will be provided soon if Congress passes a bill ordered reported to the House today by the Committee on Judiciary.

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Special to The New York Times.

ASSOCIATION OPPOSES BAR INCORPORATION

Lawyers of State Oppose Decries Interference.

COMPETITION TO BUY RADIO PATENTS TOLD

Westinghouse Manager Asserts Radio Corporation Offered \$1,000,000 to Telegraph Co.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York went on record last night at a meeting at the Bar Association Building, 42 West Forty-fourth Street, as opposed to the Gibbs bill, now pending in Albany, which would incorporate the entire bar of the State.

The vote, which came after a lively debate, was about in the ratio of 10 to 1, with 275 members attending. The brunt of the opposition to the bill was carried by William D. Guthrie, President of the association, who, at a meeting last January, debated the question with Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Hughes contended that the organization by law of all lawyers in the State could work no harm.

Of 23,000 lawyers in New York State, Mr. Guthrie said, only 4,200 now belonged to the State Association, and those who did not belong were "unknown and untried."

"I submit it is neither proper nor prudent to turn over the power officially to speak for the bar of this State or of this Judicial District to an organization which is not constituted, so controlled and so unified," he continued. "If we place power and the control of funds, patronage and influence in the hands of any such majority, there is plainly the danger that they will take advantage of the control which mere numbers would give them."

"I am of the opinion that it would constitute an oppressive and unconstitutional interference with the individual liberty of lawyers to compel them to become members of such compulsory and involuntary organization. I believe that it would be the duty of the courts to so adjudge."

FORD COMPANY IS SUED.

Plaintiff Charge Infringement of Patent on Choke Control.

A patent infringement suit was filed in the Federal court yesterday against the Ford Motor Company for an alleged infringement of the patent rights of a choke and needle valve control for automobiles. The plaintiffs are Jacob R. Sherman F. and George B. Tiltman of Rahway, N. J.

The complaint alleges that the patents were obtained on Oct. 6, 1923, that the device had gone into "wide and extended use," and that the defendant, Ford, had been using the device since 1924, without regard to the Tiltman invention.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

CHICAGO.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

ST. LOUIS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

BALTIMORE.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

CLEVELAND.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

PHILADELPHIA.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

PITTSBURGH.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

DETROIT.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

STRONG SEES NO PERIL IN CUBAN SITUATION

He Tells House Committee the Effect of Gold Shipments Will Be Offset Quickly.

SHIPBUILDING GAIN FOR US AND HOLLAND

All Other Countries Suffered a Decline in March Quarter, Lloyd's Reports.

RISE HERE IS 12,556 TONS

Increase in Tanker Tonnage Here Alone—World Decrease Set at 60,000 Tons.

The United States and Holland are the only countries in which shipbuilding shows an increase in the amount of work on hand for the quarter ended March 31, according to Lloyd's survey of shipping. In the United States the increase was 12,556 tons. The world decline in shipbuilding was 60,000 tons. This, however, includes 79,000 tons of work contracted for with the shipyards of Great Britain and Ireland on which operations have been ordered suspended so that the actual total new building is only about 1,300,000 tons.

NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1926.

Stocks	Day's Sales	Monday	Saturday	A Year Ago
Industrials and Public Utilities	186,155	218,745	72,570	104,280
Standard oils	47,850	33,600	27,930	18,860
Foreign bonds	50,200	33,610	33,610	18,860
Mining	44,450	22,900	33,610	151,900

Total stocks... 328,655 331,845 170,820 347,090

Domestic bonds... \$985,000 \$1,324,000 \$1,358,000 \$764,000

Foreign bonds... 382,000 430,000 816,000 220,000

Total bonds... \$1,367,000 \$1,759,000 \$1,674,000 \$984,000

INDUSTRIALS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

STANDARD OILS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

FOREIGN BONDS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions on the New York Curb yesterday:

INDUSTRIALS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

BONDS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

MINING QUOTATIONS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

STOCKS.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

COMMODITIES.

High	Low	High	Low
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100
300 Am. Radio	100	300 Am. Radio	100

100

In printed matter by undesirable advertisements, a careful censorship is maintained.

Apartments Unfurnished—Manhattan

APARTMENTS - Queens and Crown Heights.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 415 (corner 1183 St. Modern elevator apartment; 7 and 8 baths; central heating; rent \$100.00. Supt. or Slavson & Hobbs, 162 West 72 St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745 (1834 St. 415) 4-bath apartment; modern; 42-cv. room; moderate rent; references. Owner on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 410 (corner 1183 St.) 2 rooms, two facing view; \$20.

215th Street, 415 (corner 1183 St.) 4-bath apartment; 82-cv. room; central elevator; 2 rooms, baths; inspection.

Apartment - Bronx.

MORRIS PARKWAY, 118 (847) Four detached or unfurnished, 5 rooms, garage, central heating.

Unfurnished.

118th St., 1202-1215 CLAY AV., 2-story apartment house.

New two-family house.

"Nothing like this anywhere."

5 or 6 extra large rooms; 2 1/2 baths; steam-heated garage; \$110; bedroom, 12 ft. x 12 ft.; central heating; 42-cv. room; 12 ft. x 12 ft. concession. Agent on premises.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 45-79 Morris Av., New building, one block from subway station; 42-cv. room; 2 1/2 baths; \$70 and \$75. Supt. or Nohring Brothers, 70 Nicholas Av. and 1254 Court.

NORTH TOWN COURT.

Elevator apartment.

Recently completed.

The most distinctive apartment building in West Bronx.

208 CONCOURE.

Nest to corner of Burnside Av.

Three-room apartment.

Recently completed.

David Kraus, 10 East 63d St. Vandenbrouck 6841.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1425, N. W. Co. 1714 (near 118th St.) 42-cv. room; 2 1/2 baths; HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT. New building; 42-cv. room; 2 1/2 baths; 2 1/2 rooms; rent for occupancy April 15 to May 15, \$100.00. Agent on premises.

Reasonable rent. Agent on premises.

UNIVERSITY AV., 1425 (near Fordham Road) New elevator apartment, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve rooms; very reasonable rents.

Two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve rooms; 4 1/2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 6

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NEW YORK.

Radio burglar caught; admits 1 murder; 3 shootings; 2 burglaries. Page 1
Walker rises early to ride horseback in park. Page 1
34-year-old case, in court 22 times, brought up again. Page 1
Robbers kidnap four on truck and get \$25,000 loot. Page 7
Harkness testifies many roads refused to merge with St. Paul. Page 8
Danziger indicted for extortion in Bronx milk scandal. Page 9
General Baking stockholders want W. B. Ward to return \$8,547,938. Page 10
City park conditions denounced before Merchants' Gate Committee. Page 14
Herman Meyers, City Mission Society relief worker, dies. Page 23
Funeral of Henry Miller held in Little Church Around the Corner. Page 23
Prof. Edmund M. Smith, on law faculty at Columbia, dies. Page 23
Woman murdered in sleep; police seek husband. Page 23
Koerber's confederates plead guilty; get 20 years for murder. Page 25
Trade bodies urge speedy transit relief; common city's debt debate. Page 25
Engagements announced of Miss Alice Allen to John L. Leighton; Miss Julia Reeder to Lieut. C. P. Summerall Jr. Page 26
Witness in radio "trust" inquiry tells of competition for patents. Page 26
World Electrotechnical Conference begins work today. Page 26
Telephone officials say U. S. Court decision upholds rate demands. Page 27

THE SUBURBS.

Judge rules at last madness in his charge to Grand Jury. Page 15
Passaic to copy Garfield's riot-act methods in breaking strike. Page 25

ALBANY.

Wet referendum passed by Senate and enforcement in Assembly. Page 1
School officials urge prompt action on finance bills. Page 1
Republican women leaders of 35 counties endorse Wadsworth. Page 2
Senate passes bill for a State Crime Commission. Page 2

WASHINGTON.

Witnesses declare family life is debauched by home stiffs. Page 1
Sargent warns "best citizens" against violating dry laws. Page 2
Government plans Treasury aid for farm relief. Page 1
Ritchie invokes Jefferson's principles to justify criticism of dry law. Page 2
House votes for foreign trade bill to push U. S. products. Page 22
Mallon would let railroad debts run 30 years at 4% per cent. Page 26
Cummins rail consolidation bill reported to the Senate. Page 26
Senator McKellar assails Munsie during Italian debt debate. Page 26
Federal Reserve policy brings readjustment of credit structure. Page 34

GENERAL.

Smith defeats McKinley for Illinois Senatorial nomination. Page 1
Six are killed in Herrin Klan riot at police. Page 1
Pan-American Congress of Journalists ends at Washington. Page 2
Babe Ruth faces Massachusetts warrant for failure to pay income tax. Page 2
Foes of Pennsylvania wets to send workers against Vets. Page 3
Marine officers testify Col. Williams was sober on night of party. Page 3

FOREIGN.

The Norge sets out at 11:40 P. M. from Puhlim for flight to Oslo. Page 1
Demands for equality of Chinese with foreigners are renewed. Page 3
Beautifying of Rome will begin on city's "birthday" next week. Page 3
Three German military leagues unite to back dictatorship plan. Page 4
Opposition backs Prince Carol's revolt against Bratiano rule. Page 4
Tchitcherina note derides League, calls powers insincere. Page 5
Russia and Germany are negotiating new political treaty. Page 5
German private loans may take precedence over reparations to Allies. Page 6
British coal peace delayed as miners reject commission report. Page 8

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS.

Holders of Erie first preferred attack Morgan terms. Page 28
Call loans back to 4% per cent, as Cuban situation eases. Page 29
Proposed \$30,000,000 merger of title companies protested. Page 29
Life insurance sales so far this year set high record. Page 30
Southern, Northern and Missouri Pacific Railroads report. Page 31
Car loadings reach \$26,082 in week ending April 1. Page 31
Consolidated Exchange asks relief from State's regulatory program. Page 31
Six bond issues yesterday totaled \$16,534,000. Page 32
Rock Island Railroad earned \$4.54 on common stock in 1925. Page 32
Rubber prices decline as market sets record for volume. Page 34
United States and Holland gain in shipbuilding in March quarter. Page 35
National Biscuit Co. goes on \$4 dividend basis. Page 35

SPORTS.

Robbie beat Giants 3 to 0 before 45,000 as season here starts. Page 17
Yankees defeat Red Sox in frosty Boston inaugural, 12 to 11. Page 17
Walter Johnson shuts out Athletics in fifteen innings. Page 17
Pirates bow to the Cardinals in first game of season, 7 to 6. Page 17
Jack Kearns here from Coast will confer with Rickard today. Page 18
Red Rocket wins in finale at Bowie race track. Page 19
Racing at Havre de Grace will get under way today. Page 19

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Bank and business references required. State one dollar an agency fee.

Prompt reports from readers regarding advertisements which appear questionable are welcomed by The New York Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

BUILDER WANTED AT ONCE TO REPAIR 14 stone and marble on Cross Island Boulevard, Astoria, Fla. In front of Bonner's Restaurant development of 2,000 homes; about \$25,000 cash required; can arrange for subordination of balance; no land; includes very valuable corner; adjacent stores resulting in handsome profits over purchase price. Phone 774-2222.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE in highly profitable business, selling well-known chocolate bars through machines placed in factories, garages, etc.; non-competitive, new and tremendously successful; Connecticut and New Jersey territories now open for right man; investment \$5,000 up. The Service Machine Co., 30 Church St., Room 325, New York City.

READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT to lease in high-class millinery shop; best location; beautiful new front being installed; two windows for display; space about 1750; front part of store; extraordinary opportunity for responsible party who will handle the medium and better merchandise. Address at once P. O. Box 185, Allentown, Pa.

HAVE PATENTED ORIGINAL AND UN-precedented invention of prime importance and revolutionary character for universal purpose; demonstrating model submitted to competent authority who approved its practicality and commercial necessity; require \$10,000; principals only. P. 880 Times.

PARTNER, ACTIVE, WITH CAPITAL expanded going concern of automobile accessories; machine arrived from Europe; brought new machines along; demonstration and interview all week. Gray's Public Service Ticket Office, 432 St. Broadway.

PRINTING OPPORTUNITY TO CONNECT with one of the finest plants in New York City; \$5,000 to \$10,000 needed; good income; must know printing business; Paper Co., Inc., 201 East 16th St., New York City.

I WANT PARTNER TO AID ME IN RE-modeling centrally located business; have some now, want more. Address Landlord, West 63rd. Phone 221 Trafalgar.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATION desired in London or Europe; secure interest for \$12,000 going concern; state qualifications. 2 241 Times Annex.

SMALL INVESTMENT; COMPANY MAN-agement; services; good location; good production. P. 889 Times.

UNUSUAL PLAY, PICTURE VALUE; EX-ceptional cast; interest offered; immediate. P. 144 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

CAPITAL TO INVEST. We are interested in correspondence with principals, executives or administrators, having a manufacturing business for sale, showing outstanding and continuous profits over the past five years and which will require an initial investment of not less than \$10,000. 2 220 Times Annex.

HIGHLY RATED CONCERN WILL RE-ceive of manufacture articles for the syndicate; all proposals seriously considered. W. 612 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN (35) WILL INVEST \$2,000-\$3,000, with services, clean merchandising proposition; has car. Box 1137, 365 West 181st.

BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT DESIRES to invest \$2,000 and services in a building development operation. P. 12 Times.

YOUNG MAN, \$5,000, WITH SERVICES; good business; general experience. P. 30 Times.

MAN, 34, WILL INVEST \$5,000, SERVICES, in legitimate proposition. P. 104 Times.

\$15,000 TO INVEST, MANHATTAN AND Bronx territories. P. 271 Times.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

ENGLAND-OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRM of agents with offices and showrooms in central London; well equipped with traveling staff, is open to represent one or two more manufacturing concerns; correspondents; references exchanged. Write Charles Hopkins & Co., 80, St. Walham, London, E. C. 4.

MANAGER WANTED BY MANUFACTURER who is opening high-class ladies' specialty shop; must be experienced; state full but briefly record of experience and qualifications; all replies will be held in strict confidence. P. 630 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING MAN WITH YEARS OF experience; serves national advertisers; ready to buy into a good concern or an advertising business. M. 280 Times.

WE CARRY YOUR LINE ALL OVER THE country; we increase your sales. Phone or write for appointment. MAIL SALES SERVICE, Inc., 50 East 20th St.

PARTNER WITH ABOUT \$5,000 WANTED for ladies shoe shop. Located in Times Square district and established for years. Write to P. 311 Times.

FULLY EQUIPPED METAL STAMPING plant and machine shop desires contract work. Woodhams Stamping Co., 5129 78th St., Woodhams, N. Y. E. C. 4.

UNIVERSITY MAN, LEAVING FOR SWIT-zerland, would like to represent reliable American firm. D. 479 Times.

BUSINESS MAN, WIDE EXPERIENCE, capable, wishes office connection. P. 378 Times.

SPACE TO LET, EXCLUSIVE LADIES' handbags; established finest clientele; Broadway in 80s. Box 125, Real Service, 15 East 40th.

BEAUTY PARLOR, COMPLETELY equipped, for rent. Apply Assistant Manager, Alamo Hotel, 71st and Broadway.

FOR SALE.

PLANTS AND FACTORIES.

DRESS PLANT, 24 MACHINES, NOW working, established 10 years, Westchester County, near New York; corner lot, 4,000 square feet; spacious; new and reasonable rent; good help; owner retiring account ill health; possession if necessary. Box 322, Real Service, 15 East 40th St.

SEWING MACHINE PLANT AT PERKS-kill, N. Y.; modern machinery and equipment for manufacturing pajamas and night shirts; long established; good for any kind of ready work; large profits; steam heated; correspondence invited. M. M. Kogal, 10 West 23d St. Phone Gramercy 2155.

MULTIBRANCH AND DIRECT MAIL COM-pany, fully equipped, established 10 years; included: will rent entire plant with good will and part-time services of present owner. M. & S. 148 Times.

MACHINE SHOP PLAYING ROOM, COM-plete, metal novelties; downtown. P. 30 Times.

Gift Shop, INTERIOR DECORATING business, established 10 years; best clientele; attractive suburb, 25 miles N. Y. City; wish to dispose of business immediately. P. 2415 Times Annex.

STORE IN BEST BROOKLYN SECTION, with new and electrical appliances and fixtures, to be sold very reasonable; best chance for good electrical. Call Real Service 1508.

RADIO, SPORTING GOODS AND MUSIC store in excellent street in Harlem; doing big business; selling because of other interests. P. 177 Times.

OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS! NICE store in small, growing town for rent; new beach, also good for every line Call Greenpoint 310.

LADIES' HANDSOME STORE, RETAIL AND wholesale, doing big business; long lease, business section; terms, Trochman, 7480 Broadway.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR EXPE-rienced milliner to secure good millinery store in Bronx; small capital required. P. 803 Times Downtown.

STORE, ASBURY PARK, 90 FT. DEEP; lot and cellar; best location. P. Goldberg, 611 Cookman Av., Asbury Park.

HARDWARE AND HOUSEFURNISHINGS; populated section; reasonableness. 324 St. and Bay Parkway, Brooklyn.

LADIES' INFANTS STORE, WONDER-ful location; low rental; lifetime opportunity. P. 37 Times.

GOWAY SHOP, INCOME \$30 WEEKLY, only \$2,500; exceptional opportunity. Crows, Times Building.

STATIONERY STAND, \$3,500; PROMINENT 83 St. Building; \$500 weekly. Crows, Times Building.

MILLINERY SHOP AT 81ST-BROADWAY; good lease, good location. Call Schuyler 018.

NEAT FURNISHING STORE-WELL SAC-rificed to quick buyer. 644 5th Av.

FOR SALE.

Stores and Shops.

BEAUTY SHOP, LONG ESTABLISHED, owner leaving city will sacrifice modern business and location on Long Island; no reasonable offer refused; immediate possession. Smith, 3 Continental, Forest Hills.

Hotels and Furnished Room Houses.

TWO FURNISHED APARTMENT HOUSES, 140 rooms, electric light, steam heat, running water and laundry room; overlooking 63d St., between Central Park and Broadway; large income; 20-year lease for sale; \$15,000 cash necessary; brokers protected. Moneta, 350 Madison Av.

TWO ADJOINING PRIVATE HOUSES, 23 rooms, 8 baths, suitable rooms, club, sanitarium; immediate possession; best both for \$6,000 and unusual opportunity. Call at premises, 141 West 81st St.

FURNISHED ROOMING HOUSE PROP-erty for lease, 140 rooms, all improvements. West 82d St. Income would be \$20,000; net rent, \$18,000. Phone Murray Hill 2338.

8 APARTMENTS, 2 ROOMS AND BATH each, furnished or unfurnished; 10-year lease; near 103d St., Broadway; \$2,000 cash required. Moneta, 350 Madison Av.

WITH BROADWAY-3 ROOMS, FULLY rented; good income; for sale. Trafalgar 9621.

BEAUTIFUL INN FOR LEASE, BOWDOIN Post Road, near Larchmont; Larchmont, 1175 Broadway.

Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

GOING IN BUSINESS? WE DESIGN, build, equip your store completely; cash payment. Larchmont, 518 West 42d. Phone, 671-5160.

Garages.

MODERN GARAGE IN BEST RESIDENTIAL section of Providence; facilities for 300 cars. Brain and Cavanaugh, 115 Hospital Trust Building, Providence, R. I.

GARAGE, VICINITY COLUMBUS CIRCLE, capacity 110; filled; large sale possible; price \$10,000. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

GARAGE, BROOKLYN, ONE FLOOR; CAPAC-ity 110; average \$18.30 service; \$14,000; terms. Francis J. Phillips, 47 West 42d.

ESTABLISHED GARAGE, 6250 WEST 13 Street and Grand, vicinity section of Manhattan; security only. P. 115 Times.

GARAGES, PROBABLY ESTABLISHED or under construction. Garage Realty Co., 1437 Broadway.

GARAGES, ANY SIZE, ANYWHERE. MAINTAINED. 100 East 42d. Ashland 5716.

Miscellaneous.

DAIRY FARM, FULLY EQUIPPED, MOD-ern; \$20,000, reasonable terms; 50 acres; Morris County, N. J.; splendid opportunity for profitable investment under good management. For particulars write P. O. Box 71, Jersey City, N. J.

\$4,000 CASH WILL BUY WELL-ESTAB-lished profitable silverware and plate business; retiring. P. 803 Times Downtown.

LUNCH WAGON FOR SALE IN HEART OF city; \$700 weekly business; owner retiring; terms reasonable. P. 301 Times.

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, OFFICE furniture, business, either one or both. P. 116 Times.

BUSINESS SERVICE.

YOUR SALES LETTERS, DO THEY BRING the desired results? We will write them for you. Complete service. Essex Advis., 1170 Broadway. Ashland 1453.

ADVERTISING COMPANY PAPERS, LOWEST rates. All in perfect condition; new catalogue. Owl, Times Building.

ADVERTISING PLACED SERVICES. Magazine, reliable service. Westfield-Godley, 154 Nassau, Brooklyn 7249.

ADVERTISING ENTIRE COUNTRY, LOWEST prices; display, classified; catalogue. Be-sat, 226 West 42d.

FINANCING-LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS. LOANS \$50 to \$5,000, ONE YEAR OR LESS. MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN (weekly if requested); no chattel; no salary deduction; no "how to borrow" plan company. Resources over \$3,000,000.

MAIN OFFICE, 400TH AV. AT 40TH ST. Phone Murray Hill 4421.

BRANCHES:
NEW YORK-261 Broadway, Union Square.
268 Grand St., 391 East 14th St., 940 South St., 463 4th St., 463 5th St., 463 6th St., 463 7th St., 463 8th St., 463 9th St., 463 10th St., 463 11th St., 463 12th St., 463 13th St., 463 14th St., 463 15th St., 463 16th St., 463 17th St., 463 18th St., 463 19th St., 463 20th St., 463 21st St., 463 22nd St., 463 23rd St., 463 24th St., 463 25th St., 463 26th St., 463 27th St., 463 28th St., 463 29th St., 463 30th St., 463 31st St., 463 32nd St., 463 33rd St., 463 34th St., 463 35th St., 463 36th St., 463 37th St., 463 38th St., 463 39th St., 463 40th St., 463 41st St., 463 42nd St., 463 43rd St., 463 44th St., 463 45th St., 463 46th St., 463 47th St., 463 48th St., 463 49th St., 463 50th St., 463 51st St., 463 52nd St., 463 53rd St., 463 54th St., 463 55th St., 463 56th St., 463 57th St., 463 58th St., 463 59th St., 463 60th St., 463 61st St., 463 62nd St., 463 63rd St., 463 64th St., 463 65th St., 463 66th St., 463 67th St., 463 68th St., 463 69th St., 463 70th St., 463 71st St., 463 72nd St., 463 73rd St., 463 74th St., 463 75th St., 463 76th St., 463 77th St., 463 78th St., 463 79th St., 463 80th St., 463 81st St., 463 82nd St., 463 83rd St., 463 84th St., 463 85th St., 463 86th St., 463 87th St., 463 88th St., 463 89th St., 463 90th St., 463 91st St., 463 92nd St., 463 93rd St., 463 94th St., 463 95th St., 463 96th St., 463 97th St., 463 98th St., 463 99th St., 463 100th St.

NO COLLATERAL REQUIRED. Convenient payment arranged. Also loans against first mortgage. CHASE & CHESTER FINANCE CORP., 13 West 23d St. Phone 1020 Ashland. Under supervision of N. Y. State Banking Dept.

FINANCING. Advances made to merchants and manufacturers on outstanding accounts, trade acceptances, etc.; low rate; 30 days; experience. Consult us without obligation. STANDARD TRADING CO., 491-493 Broadway. Canal 748-55.

AUTO OWNERS, QUICK LOANS. CAR IN YOUR POSSESSION. LOAN \$50 to \$5,000. BANCORP FINANCE CORP., 250 West 57th St., Suite 321. Circle 1023-2-4.

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS FINANCED: Federal terms, lowest rates; confidential; quick service; no red tape. MERCANTILE FACTORS CORPORATION, 220 27th Av. Ashland 522.

MANUFACTURERS, JOBBERS FINANCED: advances on accounts, merchandise; confidential; low rate; quick service. BANCORP FINANCE CORP., 40 WEST 57D.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES. Quick action, no red tape. BANCORP FINANCE CORP., 1440 Broadway, Room 1006, Penn. 9746.

LOANS ON NOTES, ACCOUNTS, CHASE & CHESTER FINANCE CORP., 13 West 23d St. Phone 1020 Ashland.

LOANS-MACHINERY, PRINTING PLANTS, accounts receivable; general financing; brokers' protection; Jack Cohn, 87 5th Av. California 961-0441.

LOANS ON AUTOMOBILES, MADE SAME day; rates right; also general finance. Bellamy Finance Corp., 1418 Broadway, Columbus 2412.

ELFORD FINANCE CO., 117 BROADWAY, advances against inventory, stock, trade acceptances. Phone Ashland 523-0277.

LOANS, ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE; CON-fidential. Whitehall Finance, 94 West 43d, Murray Hill 4207.

SEIRS LOAN ON SELL INTERESTS IN estate. Beach, 306 Broadway, Worth 020.

By these signs you may know the Studebaker Big Six:

—alertly responsive to the gentle pressure of your foot; nimble in threading its way through traffic; fleetly moving over the level open stretches like the shadow of a cloud; soaring up the high hills with effortless ease.

When you drive the Big Six you understand why it outsells every other car in the world of equal rated horsepower.

STUDEBAKER

Broadway at 70th Street, New York
9 and 11 166th Street, Jamaica
Bedford Ave. at Sterling Place, Brooklyn

These Studebaker Big Six may be purchased at home direct from The Studebaker Corporation of America. Lowest time-payment rates. Duplex-Reader, \$1,495; Sport-Reader, (4-Pass.), \$1,645; Sport-Phantom, \$1,575; Duplex-Phantom, \$1,775; Club Coupe, \$1,650; Coupe, \$2,045; Sedan (5-Pass.), \$1,895; Sedan (7-Pass.), \$2,145; Brougham, \$2,095; Berlin, \$2,225.

All prices f. o. b. factory

[Studebaker Salon, showing bodies by leading builders, on the Studebaker Chassis, Rose Room, Plaza Hotel]

NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

to be held at Charleston, S. C.

April 28, 29 and 30

Conveniently Reached by Direct Steamer

New S. S. MOHAWK

\$26.70 ONE WAY \$47.86 ROUND TRIP

Including all meals and inside stateroom berth enroute. Nominal extra fares for bedroom suites and rooms of preferred location.

Lv. New York Saturday, Apr. 24
Arr. Charleston Monday, Apr. 26

A glorious springtime voyage on the newest, largest and most magnificent coastwise steamer afloat: Glass-enclosed Deck Promenades. Sheltered Dining Deck. Sun Parlor, Library, Tea Room, Beverage Room and Smoking Room. Staterooms with or without private lavatory or shower; also bedroom suites with private bath. Perfect dining service. Radio Daily News. Ship games. Concerts and dancing.

COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE SUPREME

You have a full day in Charleston before the convention opens to get settled in your hotel and look about this quaint and beautiful historic center of southern hospitality. There are old colonial gardens and mansions, walks and drives. Fort Sumter, the Battery, the Navy Yard, Cathedrals of St. Paul and St. Michael, the celebrated Magnolia Gardens in full bloom—all in one of the most fascinating cities in all America.

CLYDE LINE

AMUNDSEN'S AIRSHIP SAILS FOR LENINGRAD AFTER HALT AT OSLO

Colonel Nobile Decides to Cut
Short His Stop to Take Advan-
tage of Fair Weather.

HE GETS AWAY AT 1:05 A. M.

Trip to Russian Base Will Take
15 to 20 Hours and Dirigible
Will Stay There Till May 1.

FLIERS GET WILD WELCOME

Norwegian Capital Makes Holiday,
Thousands From the King Down
Honoring the Explorers.

News From the Polar Airship.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, in con-
junction with The St. Louis Globe-
Democrat, has purchased the Ameri-
can rights to all news, special
articles and pictures emanating
from the Amundsen-Ellsworth-
Nobile Expedition, and the authen-
tic narratives of the explorers will
appear exclusively in THE TIMES
and the newspapers associated
with it.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSLO, Norway, Thursday, April 15.—
"Hail and Farewell" was all the
Norge crew had a chance to say to
Oslo. Although hopes had been held
out that the airship would remain for
several days, giving the many enthu-
siastic Norwegians a full opportunity
to feast the fliers, Colonel Um-
berto Nobile, immediately after alight-
ing at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon,
consulted the Meteorological Bureau
and finding that the weather promised
to remain ideal gave orders for the de-
parture at night.

The Norge, the dirigible in which
the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedi-
tion is to fly over the North Pole to
Alaska, left its mooring mast at 1:05
o'clock this morning for Leningrad.
Slowly discharging her ballast the
Norge rose vertically in the windless
air until sixty feet above the mooring
mast, when the mooring rope was cast
loose and the motors roared a farewell.
The night was slightly cloudy.

A crowd of 10,000 remained at the
airfield to watch the departure by
searchlight and sang the national an-
them as it left for the Russian capital.
The navigators estimated before their
departure that the flight of the
Norge from Oslo to Leningrad will re-
quire from fifteen to twenty hours,
according to wind and weather. With
average conditions, the Norge should
reach Stockholm in about seven hours.
Helicopters in fourteen hours and Len-
ingrad in three or four hours more.
The Leningrad hangar is at Gatchina.
Thirty miles south of the city.

Oslo Goes Wild With Joy.

Oslo literally went wild when the
Norge's approach was bulletined yester-
day morning. The small shops and
cafes throughout the city closed and
tens of thousands of people thronged
about in the streets, jammed roads
and fields for miles around the air-
field, where the Norge was to be
launched. Everywhere were heard
cheers, singing societies went hoarse
chanting patriotic airs, while American
and Italian flags, flanking the Norwe-
gian colors, everywhere brought en-
dless repeated cheers for Amundsen
and his foreign collaborators.

Informed through the morning news-
papers of the departure of the Norge
from Pulham and the likely arrival
here at 11 A. M., the people early in
the morning made their way to the air-
field, where the Norge was to be
launched. The weather was
splendid and the city was
delighted at the departure of the
Norge.

During the morning and early after-
noon messages on the position of the
dirigible established that the Norge,
after crossing the North Sea direct to
Iceland, had followed the Danish west
coast, later crossing the Skagerrak,
touching Norway off Christianand
and following the coast straight north-
west to Oslo. The airship flew at an
average height of 200 to 300 meters,
passing en route over several minor
coast towns.

All along it was enthusiastically
cheered. At the naval station the
Norge was received by three airplanes,
which accompanied it the rest of the
way.

Circles the City Six Times.

Colonel Umberto Nobile with charac-
teristic caution circled six times over
Oslo before bringing the airship down
to the mooring altitude, and although
the Norge first crossed the city nearly
shortly after 1 o'clock it was not until
4 o'clock before it was made fast. There
was a light variable breeze and the
wind was through a faint haze.
King Haakon VII, with the Ministers
Weffring and other high State
officials, plowed afoot through the mud
to greet the Norge's gallant crew.
The ship and its crew got a great ovation
from the 50,000 spectators.
Later the Minister of Defense wel-
comed the Norge to Oslo, expressing
joy at seeing the representatives of
three nations joined in an effort to
win new discoveries for humanity.
After their debarkation the crew in-
formed your correspondent that the
airship met fog on the way from Pul-
ham and the course was lost until at
1:30 A. M. Jutland was discovered.
Continued on Page Three.

When you think of Writing
Think of Whiting—Adv.

Atlantic Radio Picture Service Expected Within a Few Weeks

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Captain
Richard H. Ranger, designer of the
photo-radiogram system by which
photographs have been transmitted
successfully across the Atlantic
Ocean by wireless, expects to begin
a New York and London service
within a few weeks.

His method was demonstrated in
November, 1924, when photographs
were transmitted for publication
from London to New York news-
papers with the cooperation of the
Radio Corporation of America and
the Marconi Wireless Company.
Captain Ranger has arrived here
with trunks filled with apparatus,
packed with extreme care. His ap-
paratus, when running, sounds ex-
actly like the ticking of a watch.
Associates of Captain Ranger esti-
mate that it will cost between \$5 and
\$10 each to transmit photographs,
although no definite rates have been
announced.

BOY ON SCHOOL CREW CAN'T SWIM, DROWNS

Father of Oarsman at George
Washington High Demands
an Investigation.

SHELL CAPSIZED IN HARLEM

Parent Says He Refused to Let
Son Row—Principal Declares
He Had Card of Consent.

Herman Greenfield, a tailor, of 567
West 173rd Street, announced yester-
day he intended to ask the authorities
to investigate why his son, Edward,
17 years old, who was drowned in the
Harlem River on Monday when a row-
ing shell capsized, was allowed by the
Principal of George Washington High
School to be a member of the rowing
squad despite the boy's inability to swim.

Mr. Greenfield said he learned of the
drowning of his son on Monday about
8 P. M. through a friend. Then, he
said, he was informed that the accident
had occurred two hours before, while
Edward and three other boys were
rowing on the Harlem River.

Mr. Greenfield said he sent his two
daughters, Elsie and Lulu, to the
school on Tuesday morning to ask Ar-
thur A. Boylan, the Principal, about
details of the accident.

Later in the day, he went on, Mr.
Boylan came to his tailor shop with
four boys who were members of the
rowing squad with his son. They were
Jack Fellows of 803 West 184th Street,
Richard Heppner of 2351 Webb Avenue,
Justin Levy of 471 Audubon Avenue
and Herbert Schane of 473 West
183rd Street. He said he asked how
the accident occurred and that Mr.
Boylan explained that the shell was
capsized by the backwash of a passing
tug.

Mr. Greenfield said his son had been
pupil at George Washington High
School for three years and had men-
tioned two months ago that he would
like to try for the crew, but was told
that he must learn to swim before at-
tempting it.

Mr. Boylan said Edward applied to
him two months ago for permission to
join the rowing squad. The Principal
gave him a card to be filled by his
parents, giving their consent.
He said that not only young
Greenfield but the required writ-
ten consent of his parents to join the
rowing crew, but that his mother had
frequently witnessed her son practicing
with other members of the crew in the
shell.

As to whether or not the boy could
swim, Mr. Boylan said that no student
at George Washington High School
could get a diploma unless the student
could swim.

Sigmund Cederstrom, a real estate
broker of 189 Montague Street, Brook-
lyn, widely known in Brooklyn poli-
tical circles, identified a body washed
up at the foot of Ocean Avenue
yesterday as that of his son, Joseph,
who was last seen the day before.
The boy had been a student at
Columbia University. The body was
taken to the Kings County Morgue.
It is not known how he came to be
drowned.

NORMAN THOMAS JAILED FOR DEFYING RIOT ACT IN STRIKE

Garfield (N. J.) Police Seize the
Socialist Leader, Who Seeks to
Test Bar to Public Meetings.

\$10,000 BAIL SET IN SECRET

He Is Not Allowed to Get Counsel
and Information Is Denied to
Lawyers Who Try to Aid.

TOWN OFFICIALS INDIGNANT

Heated Mass Meeting Demands the
Removal of Civilian Deputies Who
Guard Roads With Shotguns.

Special to The New York Times.

GARFIELD, N. J., April 14.—Norman
Thomas, former Presbyterian minister
and candidate for Mayor of New York
on the Socialist Party ticket at the
last election, was arrested this after-
noon on a plot of ground rented by the
New York League for Industrial De-
mocracy when he sought to ascertain
whether the Riot act, read before one
group of textile strikers on Monday,
was a blanket regulation which auto-
matically banned all future public as-
semblies of strikers in Bergen County.

Mr. Thomas was taken in charge by
a member of the local police force and
arraigned secretly before Justice of the
Peace Louis Hargreaves, who fixed
bail at \$10,000. He was not permitted
to be represented by counsel, and
Chief of Police John A. Fors refused
to tell lawyers representing the Ameri-
can Civil Liberties Union of his ar-
rangement.

Forrest Bailey, associate director of
the American Civil Liberties Union,
soured Bergen County for several
hours, unable to locate Mr. Thomas.
He told friends he feared that it
"looked like a case of kidnapping."

Three hours after his arrest Mr.
Thomas was locked up in the Bergen
County Jail at Hackensack.

\$10,000 Raised for Bail.

Reporters who attempted to interview
him were turned away from the jail
by a representative of Sheriff Nimmo.
Mr. Thomas will have a hearing to-
morrow afternoon. Tonight the Ameri-
can Civil Liberties Union announced
that voluntary subscriptions toward
bail for the arrested in the Passaic
Garfield textile strike area in the last
three days would be forthcoming to-
morrow and that \$70,000 had been
raised for this purpose.

Clarence Garrison Villard, editor of
The Nation, it was said, would offer
bail of \$10,000 for the release of Robert
Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent Republi-
can, who was arrested as a Senator
last night.

Criticism of Coolidge Heard.
President Coolidge's ears may have
tingled today over comment that
buzzed, but not in loud tones, through
the Republican cloakroom of the Sen-
ate. There was a disposition by some
Republican Senators to criticize the
President for failing to give aid and
comfort to Senator McKinley in return
for the support he and his policies had
received from the latter.

President Coolidge did not come out in any
public statement of Mr. McKinley's
half when the Illinois primary cam-
paign was on, and there was a dispo-
sition among some Republicans today
to hold him responsible for having been
lacking in a proper spirit of gratitude toward
a man who had stood by him in time
of need.

In the closing days of the Illinois pri-
mary campaign George E. Brennan,
Democratic leader of Cook County,
which embraces Chicago, became a
candidate for his party's nomination
for the Senate and won hands down
yesterday's contest. Mr. Brennan
came on fairly for defeated Senator
McKinley, although Colonel Smith con-
firmed also to the day.

Senator William E. Borah of Idaho,
Republican, and Senator James A.
Reed of Missouri, Democrat, the fore-
most opponents of the World Court
in the Senate, did not conceal their mis-
givings over Senator McKinley's de-
feat. Each could take some credit for
bringing about that result, as he had
gone into Illinois in the end of the
Senate's primary and attacked the
World Court proposal.

As for Senator McKinley, who got
back to Washington today from Illi-
nois, he failed to mention the Court
issue in commenting on the outcome of
the Senatorial primary contest. He
Continued on Page Seven.

Walker to Drive First Ball As City Links Open Saturday

Mayor Walker was invited yester-
day by Park Commissioner Joseph
A. Hennessy of the Bronx to drive
the first ball at the opening of the
Van Cortlandt Park municipal golf
links on Saturday morning. The
Moshulu and Pelham links will be
thrown open on the same day.

The Mayor informed Commissioner
Hennessy that he would be on hand
at the first tee at 10 A. M. with his
favorite driver 14 other engage-
ments did not interfere. If the
Mayor does appear, his competitor
in a driving contest from the first
tee will be Edmund President Henry
Brooklyn of the Bronx.

As soon as the first official drives
have been made the horde of less
prominent devotees of the royal and
ancient game will try to start the
new season with "birdies" on the
first hole.

McKINLEY'S DEFEAT PLEASES COURT FOES

They Plan to Attack All Other
Court Supporters Seeking
Re-election This Year.

HOPE TO DEFEAT LENROOT

Borah and Reed of Missouri
Express Satisfaction Over
the Result in Illinois.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Political
circles fairly seethed today with dis-
cussion of the defeat of Senator Wil-
liam E. McKinley for renomination in
the Illinois Republican primaries yester-
day. As Senator McKinley's vote for
the Senate resolution providing for
American participation in the World
Court was the outstanding issue in the
primary campaign, the disposition was
to attribute his rejection to his support
of the proposal.

The apparent immediate result of the
Illinois Republican primary is the de-
termination of anti-Court Senators to
make it an issue in this year's politi-
cal contest. In the claim that Mr.
McKinley's political downfall was due
to their efforts, they contemplate an
intensive campaign designed to defeat
for renomination other Senators who
voted for the World Court measure.

Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wiscon-
sin is next on their list of contem-
plated victims, and it is expected that
Senator George Wharton Pepper of
Pennsylvania soon will find a deter-
mined opposition to his renomination
by anti-Court associates in the Senate.

Another marked for slaughter is Sen-
ator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa.
There now appears to be no doubt that
Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent Republi-
can, who was arrested as a Senator
last night, will seek the Republican
nomination against Mr. Cummins on
Friday.

Senator McKinley's defeat was a
blow to the President's policy of
supporting the World Court proposal.
The President's policy of supporting
the World Court proposal was a
blow to the President's policy of
supporting the World Court proposal.

President Coolidge's ears may have
tingled today over comment that
buzzed, but not in loud tones, through
the Republican cloakroom of the Sen-
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Republican Senators to criticize the
President for failing to give aid and
comfort to Senator McKinley in return
for the support he and his policies had
received from the latter.

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in the Senate, did not conceal their mis-
givings over Senator McKinley's de-
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gone into Illinois in the end of the
Senate's primary and attacked the
World Court proposal.

As for Senator McKinley, who got
back to Washington today from Illi-
nois, he failed to mention the Court
issue in commenting on the outcome of
the Senatorial primary contest. He
Continued on Page Seven.

42 RESORTS SERVED WITH PADLOCK WRITS IN BIGGEST ROUND-UP

Clubs, Cabarets, Inns, Cafes
and Apartments on Buckner's
Newest List.

SEVERAL WIDELY KNOWN

Federal Officers and Police Join
in Notifying Proprietors
of Court Action.

PATRONS GO UNMOLESTED

Rendezvous of Brokers, Theatre
Folk, Sporting Set and Motorists
Among Places Served.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Vigorous
attacks on the efforts of the State to
effect modification of the Volstead act
as an assault upon the Constitution it-
self, and specifically singling out for
condemnation the proposed referendum
in New York State, Senator William
E. Borah of Idaho provoked a spec-
tacular debate of nearly two hours
duration in the Senate this afternoon.

Senator Borah severely criticized
District Attorney Buckner's proposal
for the States to judge how the Con-
stitution should be applied. He de-
clared it would lead to endless con-
fusion to have one standard of intoxi-
cation in one State and another stand-
ard elsewhere.

Information against these places,
which are scattered from Cortlandt
Street to Catalina, N. Y., and include
some of the night life of Manhattan
and the Bronx, was filed yesterday.
It was the result of a month's investi-
gation by Assistant United States
Attorney J. Edward Lumbard Jr., Nat
C. Harben and Lowell Wadsworth of
Mr. Buckner's padlock division, with
the cooperation of Major Chester P.
Mills, Prohibition Administrator, Po-
lice Commissioner George V. McLaughlin,
Dr. Harry B. Fish, of the
New York City League, Ralph H.
Oyster, Richard Nash, Narcotic Agent,
and a special squad under Charles
Forbes, General Prohibition Agent.

The resorts, according to Mr. Buck-
ner, include "still stocking" places and
resorts owned by men with police
records. Some of them have been the
scene of former raids. Others have
enjoyed freedom from such interference
for varying lengths of time. It was
the result of the investigation of the au-
thorities to have a standard of intoxi-
cation in one State and another stand-
ard elsewhere.

Large Audience in the Senate.
Senator Borah took the floor soon
after Assistant Secretary of the Treas-
ury Andrews had declared before the
Judiciary Subcommittee that distribu-
tion of beer under Government control
would help solve the problem now be-
fore the country. Mr. Borah had an
unusually large audience of Senators,
who had gathered to reach an agree-
ment for disposing of the Italian debt
settlement, and the galleries were
filled.

Several colleagues interrupted and
there were numerous sharp clashes,
the grueliest being with Senator Bruce,
Democrat of Maryland, when the latter
arose to defend the methods of the
wet. The Idaho Senator once accused
his Maryland colleague of preaching
the doctrine of Trotsky and anarchy.

The rare spectacle of Senators on the
floor during a debate on the Volstead
act came toward the conclusion of a long
and particularly sharp colloquy with
Senator Bruce, when Senator Borah
declared himself for defending the
Constitution if necessary by walking
through blood and fire. "In order to
maintain it as it is."

This declaration was greeted with ap-
plause which drowned the vigorous
pounding of the gavel by Vice Presi-
dent Dawes, while gallery spectators
ignored the efforts of the doorkeepers
to enforce quiet. Three Senators,
Sheppard of Texas, Smith of South
Carolina and McKellar of Tennessee,
were among the first to applaud.

Exchanges Fire With Bruce.
The remarks leading to this incident
came during interjections by Senator
Bruce, who asked Senator Borah if
there was any reason why Congress
should not enact a statute allowing
2.75 per cent. beer without violating
the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Oh, no; but it will not solve any-
thing," Senator Borah replied.
"There is where I do not agree with
the Senator," rejoined Senator Bruce.
Asserting that the Maryland Senator
had just stated that he had not much
to say about light wine, Mr. Borah
explained:

"But there are thousands and hun-
dreds of thousands and millions of
people in the United States who have
nothing to say about light wine.
Will they be satisfied with that beer?"
"I confess my ignorance of that sub-
ject," Senator Bruce said. "I do not
know exactly what constitutes a light
wine and what constitutes a light wine and a
beer."

Some Places Prominent.
The first "flying squad" consisted of
Mr. Lumbard, Dr. Fisher, Mr. Forbes
and Lieutenant William Freeze of the
Continued on Page Seventeen.

ANDREWS SAYS BEER WOULD AID DRY LAW; FAYORS STRICT CONTROL AND NO SALOONS; BORAH ASSAILS PLEAS FOR MODIFICATION

SENATOR HITS WET AIMS

Calls Attempts to Change
Volstead Act Assault
on the Constitution.

RAPS "REFERENDUM" HERE

Separate State Liquor Laws
Condemned as Leading to
Nation-Wide Chaos.

SHARP TILTS IN DEBATE

Bruce Accused of Preaching the
Doctrine of Trotsky—Edge
Urges Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Vigorous
attacks on the efforts of the State to
effect modification of the Volstead act
as an assault upon the Constitution it-
self, and specifically singling out for
condemnation the proposed referendum
in New York State, Senator William
E. Borah of Idaho provoked a spec-
tacular debate of nearly two hours
duration in the Senate this afternoon.

Senator Borah severely criticized
District Attorney Buckner's proposal
for the States to judge how the Con-
stitution should be applied. He de-
clared it would lead to endless con-
fusion to have one standard of intoxi-
cation in one State and another stand-
ard elsewhere.

Information against these places,
which are scattered from Cortlandt
Street to Catalina, N. Y., and include
some of the night life of Manhattan
and the Bronx, was filed yesterday.
It was the result of a month's investi-
gation by Assistant United States
Attorney J. Edward Lumbard Jr., Nat
C. Harben and Lowell Wadsworth of
Mr. Buckner's padlock division, with
the cooperation of Major Chester P.
Mills, Prohibition Administrator, Po-
lice Commissioner George V. McLaughlin,
Dr. Harry B. Fish, of the
New York City League, Ralph H.
Oyster, Richard Nash, Narcotic Agent,
and a special squad under Charles
Forbes, General Prohibition Agent.

The resorts, according to Mr. Buck-
ner, include "still stocking" places and
resorts owned by men with police
records. Some of them have been the
scene of former raids. Others have
enjoyed freedom from such interference
for varying lengths of time. It was
the result of the investigation of the au-
thorities to have a standard of intoxi-
cation in one State and another stand-
ard elsewhere.

Large Audience in the Senate.
Senator Borah took the floor soon
after Assistant Secretary of the Treas-
ury Andrews had declared before the
Judiciary Subcommittee that distribu-
tion of beer under Government control
would help solve the problem now be-
fore the country. Mr. Borah had an
unusually large audience of Senators,
who had gathered to reach an agree-
ment for disposing of the Italian debt
settlement, and the galleries were
filled.

Several colleagues interrupted and
there were numerous sharp clashes,
the grueliest being with Senator Bruce,
Democrat of Maryland, when the latter
arose to defend the methods of the
wet. The Idaho Senator once accused
his Maryland colleague of preaching
the doctrine of Trotsky and anarchy.

The rare spectacle of Senators on the
floor during a debate on the Volstead
act came toward the conclusion of a long
and particularly sharp colloquy with
Senator Bruce, when Senator Borah
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know exactly what constitutes a light
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beer."

Some Places Prominent.
The first "flying squad" consisted of
Mr. Lumbard, Dr. Fisher, Mr. Forbes
and Lieutenant William Freeze of the
Continued on Page Seventeen.

Anti-Saloon League Defers
Judgment on General Andrews

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The
testimony of General Lincoln C.
Andrews, head of the Federal Pro-
hibition force, that the manufacture
and sale of beer of low alcoholic
content, under Government control,
but without reopening saloons,
would help dry enforcement had in
the effects of a bomb explosion in
camps of the drys and in political
circles.

The Anti-Saloon League of Ameri-
ca gave out this brief statement:
"We have no comment to make
until General Andrews himself
clarifies the statement attributed to
him by the papers."

The signers were Wayne B.
Wheeler, general counsel; F. Scott
McBride, General Superintendent,
and Bishop James Cannon Jr., of
the Executive Committee of the
League.

CHIEF DUBIOUS ON WINE

Tells Senators He Doubts
if Any Can Be Made
Non-Intoxicating.

STILLS TOTAL 1,720,000

Estimate for the Entire Nation
Is Based on 172,000 Seizures
Last Year.

BOOTLEG PROFITS BARED

Custodian of Captured Devices
Describes Easy Methods
of Liquor Production.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—General
Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Sec-
retary of the Treasury, in charge of
prohibition enforcement, created a sen-
sation in the Washington prohibition
camp today when he admitted before
the Senate Committee on Judiciary
that enforcement might be "helped" if
a way could be found to dispose, un-
der proper Government control, beer
of a higher alcoholic content than now
permitted by the law.

General Andrews, however, refused
to come out in favor of light wines.
He said his forces captured last year
172,000 stills and other liquor making
devices and admitted this was prob-
ably one in ten of the number in oper-
ation.

Practically the entire time of General
Andrews on the stand was taken up in
answering the rapid-fire cross-exami-
nation by Senator Reed. The Missour-
ian was at his best as a cross-exami-
ner, and once, near the close of the
hearing, when he denounced a law that
would send a man to the penitentiary
for selling a single glass of beer, there
was loud applause.

Calls Beer Temperance Aid.
Leading up to the light wine and
beer situation, Colonel Lucian Codman,
attorney for the wet organizations,
asked General Andrews if he did not
think that many men who are drink-
ing hard liquor today were willing to
give up such beverages in favor of
a wholesome light beer, provided they
could get the beer. General Andrews
replied that in his opinion such would
be the case.

Senator Reed took charge at this
point in the proceedings. His face in-
dicated how important he considered
the statement made by General An-
drews.

"Now, as I understood you," said
Senator Reed, addressing General An-
drews, "your opinion is this—particu-
larly in view of the bad quality of
hard liquor today and the fact that
if beer, healthful beer, could be
manufactured, a beer that is non-in-
toxicating in fact to the average per-
son and distributed by the Govern-
ment

FOG BLINDED NORGE ON FLIGHT TO OSLO

Two Passengers on the Airship
Tell of the Difficulties of
Flying Over North Sea.

LITTLE FOOD AND NO SLEEP

But the Dirigible Rode Smoothly
in the Air and There Was No
"Seasickness" Aboard.

TEMPERATURE BELOW ZERO

Crew Watched the Great Welcome
in Norway as They Passed Over-
head and Saw the King Salute.

By FREDRIK RAMM,
The New York Times Correspondent
Aboard the Norge.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
By Wire to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE DIRIGIBLE
NORGE OF THE AMUNDSEN-ELLS-
WORTH-NOBLE EXPEDITION, April
14.—Our course on leaving Pulham
on Monday, midnight, was set direct for
Christiansand, Norway, but after driving
all night we were surprised to see
land ahead at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

We soon discovered that the west
wind had driven us to the southeast
of our course and we were now over
Nissum Lighthouse on Jutland, south
of Limfjord. As soon as we realized
this and got our bearings we laid a
course for Christiansand. But the
weather was misty and the wind con-
tinued, with the result that we next
saw land over Torungen Lighthouse
on the Norwegian coast at 10:15 o'clock
this morning.

From Torungen we followed the
coast line to Oslo, passing over the
various towns, where eager throngs
were waving handkerchiefs, hats and
flags. We were flying low enough to
observe these demonstrations of en-
thusiasm. It seemed as if all Norway
had taken a holiday to cheer us on.

Life on board the Norge is a unique
experience. With no cooks or kitchen
facilities, our only warm food is tea
and coffee in thermos bottles. This is
accompanied by army rations and
chocolate. The only two chairs on the
dirigible are occupied by the naviga-
tors. The Italians provided them-
selves with campstools, but we Nor-
wegians are much too heavy for them.
I alone broke three in an effort to get
some repose.

Lack of space forced us to limit per-
sonal baggage to a minimum. Each
passenger carried a small valise
scarcely bigger than a lady's hand-
bag, containing only absolute essen-
tials.

There was not much chance to sleep.
In fact, I believe that nobody slept on
the journey between Jutland and Oslo.
Nevertheless, we must depart again
tonight to take advantage of the ex-
ceptionally favorable weather.

Needless to say, we Norwegian mem-
bers of the expedition would like a
chance to take a longer farewell of our
families and friends before continuing on
the trip to the Pole and Alaska, but
all gladly acquiesce in any decision
which favors the chances of final suc-
cess for the expedition, whereof all are
confident.

One comforting fact is that there has
been no seasickness aboard. The Norge
rides smoother than a ship on southern
waters with only a gentle rise and fall
as air currents waver.

ITALIAN GIVES EXPERIENCES.

Tells of the Difficulty of Flying the
Norge in the North Sea; Fog.

By ANTONIO QUATTINI,
Italian Correspondent on the Norge.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

OSLO, Norway, April 14.—The Norge
yesterday evening again took to the
air to accomplish the second lap of its
flight to the North Pole. After the
1,000-kilometer flight from Rome to
Pulham, in record time, Colonel Nobile
gave the immense airship no rest, only
stopping at the British field long
enough to take on the necessary food,
gas and oil, and, with the shouts of a
large crowd which had gathered de-
spite the lateness of the hour, the
Italian dirigible gracefully winged
its way to the north at 11 P. M. exact and left soon after-
ward.

Immediately on reaching Yarmouth
we discovered that a light of 1,000
feet the atmosphere was perfectly

PUBLIC NOTICES

One dollar an article line.

RE CLIFFORD CASE.

If any person can give any useful infor-
mation respecting the above-named Clifford
Case (who resided at 100 West 17th St., New York,
but whose subsequent movements are not
known) and particularly the following infor-
mation, namely: Whether the said Clifford
Case was ever married, and if so to whom
and the date of such marriage; and if so whether
he was afterwards divorced, and if so the date of
such divorce; and if so whether he is now dead
and if so the date and place of his death; or if
still living his present address; and if any such person will com-
municate with us the undersigned, they will
be suitably rewarded.

Dated the 31st day of March, 1926.
MORRIS GILKS & MOON, Solicitors,
214 Broadway, New York, W. G. L.
England.

TO CREDITORS OF MERCHANTS' FUR
DRESSING CORPORATION. Take notice that
Abraham Schiff has been designated as
trustee in the liquidation of the above cor-
poration, and all claims of creditors must be
presented to him at 88 Withers St., Brook-
lyn, N. Y., before April 22, 1926.

ABRAHAM SCHIFF, Trustee.

KATHERINE KRIEGER, MY WIFE, hav-
ing left my bed and board, I will not be
responsible for any debts incurred by her.
Katherine Krieger, 759 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

PRESENT AT MARRIAGE ERNEST E.
BRANDON and Lillian Ball, New York, 1912.
Wife or wife, Colonel Walker, Garfield
Trust Co., 820 5th Ave.

The New York Times offers a reward
of \$100 for information leading to the
arrest and conviction of any one who
has inserted a fraudulent advertisement
in this column.



ROUTE OF THE AIRSHIP NORGE.

The solid line shows the line of her flight from Rome to Pulham,
England, and thence to Oslo. The broken line marks her proposed route
from Oslo to Spitzbergen.

calm, but the temperature was quite
low, which at dawn descended to be-
low zero. Colonel Nobile, who would
have liked to profit by the favorable
weather conditions to extend the sec-
ond lap from Pulham to Leningrad in
one jump, acceded to the wishes of the
Norwegians and headed the Norge for
Oslo, where the ship was being await-
ed patiently by the Norwegian sov-
ereigns themselves, who personally
would present their national flag to it.
The flag will be thrown from the ship
together with the Italian and Ameri-
can flags on the exact spot marking
the North Pole. The present stage of
the journey has presented certain dif-
ficulties, because there is no airfield
at Oslo. A mast had been prepared
there to receive the Norge.

It was only a few moments before
we took air at Pulham that the
weather expert of our expedition re-
ceived reports showing that three days
of fog weather could be expected.

During the night we made a speed of
100 kilometers an hour, while below
us an agitated sea surged and roared.
At 6 o'clock we saw the first land—
Denmark—and a little later we made
out the town of Limfjord. As we
sped on to Oslo a heavy fog en-
veloped and completely blinded us.
Nothing is more disturbing than an
experience of this kind in air. This
lasted about three hours, when finally
the sun succeeded in penetrating the
fog and we recognized before us the
Norwegian coast.

From this moment the voyage of the
Norge was one of triumph. We naviga-
ted at a low altitude, and as we
passed over each of the little habita-
tions on the coast of the fjords the
entire population looked up and
waving flags shouted a welcome to us.

At 12:30 P. M. Oslo came in sight
and a soft spring atmosphere suc-
ceeded the frigid one which we ex-
perienced during the night, although
snow could be seen on the mountain-
tops.

The Norge descended as low as pos-
sible to salute the City of Oslo, already
on holiday for the occasion. We heard
the military band playing before the
royal palace, and on the grand stair-
way of the palace we saw with our
glasses King Haakon VI himself. He
saluted us with his hat.

One hundred thousand persons and
the entire garrison of the army
swayed us in the aviation field where
we descended.

For several hours the Norge flew
above the city, giving the population
a close view of our wonderful ship.
At 4 o'clock we threw out our land-
ing cables, which later anchored us
to the mast. We had within the space
of twelve hours covered 1,500 kilo-
meters.

We shall leave tonight for Lening-
rad, where we expect to arrive be-
fore noon tomorrow.

DANES SIGHT THE DIRIGIBLE.

The Norge Is Seen From Tyboron on
Trip From Pulham to Oslo.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, April 14.—
As a result of reports of an early
start yesterday from Pulham, England,
the arrival of the Norge over Copen-
hagen last evening last night and
yesterday morning people began watch-
ing for the airship in the starlit sky.
However, when messages of the post-
ponement to midnight of the departure
began to trickle in it was realized that
the passage over the Danish capital
could not take place till after dawn.

Early risers read in the morning

papers reports of Colonel Nobile's
statement that the Norge would follow
a direct route from England to Nor-
way, and consequently would not pass
over Copenhagen at all. Still, the
Norge did pass over Danish territory.
About 7 o'clock this morning the
airship was sighted at Tyboron. It fol-
lowed the coast north, having probably
taken this course to be in sight of land.
The Norge flew very low, and, ac-
cording to reports, at this time of day
the airship itself was not clearly vis-
ible but also it was possible to read
the inscription "Norge" on her side.

The airship, however, was not sighted
at other places on the Danish west
coast, where people had been on the
lookout the whole night, especially at
the lighthouse on the Skaw.

RUSSIA PREPARES WELCOME.

Academy of Science Names a Com-
mittee to Help Polar Flyers.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

RIGA, April 14.—The Academy of
Science of Leningrad has formed a
special committee under the Chairmanship
of M. Stokloff to render help to the
Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile polar ex-
pedition.

M. Gorbunoff, the Chairman of the
Soviet Trans-Arctic Commission, has
arrived in Leningrad to participate in
the reception to the Norge. The man-
agement of the State theatres in Lening-
rad are arranging special gala per-
formances.

As the Norge might descend in Mur-
manak the Soviet authorities have sent
instructions to the local authorities to
prepare the emergency landing facilities
there.

The wireless stations have been
ordered to assist by systematic re-
ports on the weather.

Messages from Leningrad state that
a special reception committee has al-
ready proceeded to the Trotsky air-
drome, where the final preparations for
the arrival of the Norge were urgently
proceeding.

During the whole night special de-
tachments from the Aviation School
were on guard in the neighborhood.
The Soviet authorities announce that
a detachment of Soviet airplanes will
fly out to meet the Norge and that
the whole route has been carefully pre-
pared to ensure conducting the ex-
plorers to Leningrad without a hitch.

The authorities express the hope that
they can induce the Norge to under-
take demonstration cruises above Len-
ingrad to stimulate the interest of
Soviet citizens in aviation.

CROWDS CHEER AMUNDSEN.

He and Ellsworth Board Ship at
Trondhjem for Spitzbergen.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

TRONDHEJEM, Norway, April 14.—
Captain Roald Amundsen was greeted
by cheering crowds all along the way
from Oslo, particularly at Lillehammer,
where 200 gathered outside his win-
dow and where he got the news that
the Norge, the airship of his polar ex-
pedition, had left Pulham for Norway.
There was also a crowd at the Trond-
hjem pier, where 200 students of the
Technical University, to say good-
bye as the veteran explorer and Lin-
coln Ellsworth left by ship for King's
Bay, Spitzbergen, where they will join
the other members of the expedition.

MUSSOLINI LEADS MOTOR CAVALCADE

Takes a Trip to the Desert
Town of Homs and Ruins
of Leptis Magnus.

RUNS CAR AT HIGH SPEED

Picturesque Ceremonies Prepared
for His Entertainment and Honor.
Is Presented to Him.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wire to The New York Times.

TRIPOLI, April 14.—No theatrical
extravaganza could have been more
beautiful, nor carefully arranged stage
effect more colorfully perfect than the
tableau which greeted Premier Mus-
solini at noon today as his motor car-
avan, exhausts barking, sped into
Homs, 125 kilometers up the coast
from Tripoli. Homs is near the site
of the Phoenician city of Leptis-Mag-
nus, originally captured by Julius
Caesar.

The Premier's high-speed caravan
had had a hard drive even for it. It
had been racing at top speed across
the desert for nearly three hours, and
left Tripoli early in the morning and
the first halt was a famous oasis con-
taining an ancient desert market "mak-
ed-jenna" at Musmar, where 1,200
Arabs gave the Fascist salute. The
oasis is a forest of tall date palms
and white Arab huts nestle under-
neath.

When Mussolini personally took the
wheel of his auto and led the caravan
in the fastest sprint it had yet had,
he remained at the wheel for some
kilometers, his speed often being fifty
to sixty miles an hour, and normal
cars had difficulty in keeping up with
him.

Picturesque Scenes at Homs.

The white outlines of the Moorish
fortifications of Homs were sighted
shortly before noon. Leading his fly-
ing cavalcade—like a chief of old-
Mussolini dashed through the arched
gates while the guns of the Italian cit-
adel began booming a salute, which
was taken up by scores of desert drums
and tomtoms. From a square in the
centre of the city came the sound of
cymbals crying, "Rai! Rai! Rai!" min-
istered with the weird whine of Arab
bagpipes, shrill desert flutes and horns
as dervishes with drums shouted their
tribal songs.

Figures, some in white, some in
blue, crowded the roofs of all build-
ings in sight. Throngs of others stood
in the streets, their arms raised in the
Fascist salute. Rich Arab carpets
and tapestries draped many upper bal-
conies in sharp relief against the
white walls of the city. At every point
of vantage, overhead the sky was
blue, and at the end of one street
could be seen the blue sea.

The chief presenters of Mussolini
a black stallion, saddled with black vel-
vet trimmed with silver. In making
the presentation he called the Premier:
"Victor of men, conqueror of the de-
sert, water came to quench the thirst
of the dry African land."

The chief's face shone and his eyes
sparkled as he said: "Mussolini, I
am a man of the desert, and I have
lived in the desert more than usual and
smiled a number of times. He said:
"This gift is most acceptable. I love
the horse, which is the symbol of
speed, and will ride it in Rome
while thinking of your fidelity."

Visits Leptis Magnus.

After dinner Mussolini visited the
ruins of the biblical city Leptis Mag-
nus, two miles away, one of the best
preserved ruins of the Mediter-
ranean. During Christ's time it was
an important trading centre. It was
founded by Phoenicians coming from
Sidon and Beirut. It was the birth-
place of the Emperor Septimius
Severus, who beautified it and built a
magnificent palace, forum, baths, etc.
The Arabs built a mosque in it in the
fourth century. Since then it has lain
covered in the sands until last year
the Italian excavations uncovered a
city with many ruins in a remarkable
state of preservation.

Mussolini went through it as if on an
inspection trip, descending into dun-
geons and climbing monuments. He
did not spend more than half an hour
seeing the entire city.

A company of Fascist militia staged
a beautiful spectacle. When Mussolini
appeared in the forum the spectators
raised their eyes and saw black
shirts, their arms out-
stretched, holding daggers, point down,
at the top of every column and every
elevated point. It seemed as if a
magician had replaced the statues
of antiquity on their old
pedestals.

Although he did not take the whee-
ling, Mussolini ordered his chauffeur
to set a breakneck pace back to
Tripoli.

This well organized trip to the in-
terior. Mussolini plans to spend to-
morrow in Tripoli, where he will en-
tertain the foreign correspondents at
tea. He sails for Italy at midnight.

INCORPORATES ESTATE
TO AVOID BRITISH TAX

Duke of Portland Forms a Limited
Company With £750,000
Capital.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—The Duke of
Portland has turned himself into a limited
liability company. The Welbeck
Estate Company, Ltd., with a capital
of £750,000, has been formed to take
over the ownership and management of
the Duke's great estates, which in-
clude the historic Welbeck Abbey.

Four other heads of Dorset families
have transformed their estates into
companies in the last three years, as a
counter move to the enormous taxa-
tion and death duties which the land-
owners have to face. They are the
Dukes of Devon, Grafton, Buccleuch
and Rutland.

The Duke of Portland began the dis-
posal of his vast landed estates in
1921. He was then the registered owner
of nearly 20,000 acres and half a dozen
nobles estates. Little, however, was
disposed of. He had made the same
announcement to his tenants at Wel-
beck two years before and then nothing
came of it.

The Duke of Portland is the seat of
the Dukes of Portland with its under-
ground passages, which seemed to con-
firm the story that the Duke had
after his reported death in 1870, had
emerged into the world as Thomas
Charles Druce, whose grandson,
George Druce, had sought to re-
cover title and estates from the present
Duke twenty years ago and failed.

The Duke, supposed to contain lead,
was found to hold the body of the
present Duke's grandfather.

LOS ANGELES FLIES; THEN ENTERS HANGAR

Plans for Another Trip Today
Are Called Off on Word of
Approaching Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKELAND, N. J., April 14.—The
Navy airship Los Angeles is safe in
her hangar tonight after a successful
two and one-half-hour flight to Point
Pleasant and Ansbury Park. It was
her second flight since the wreck of the
Shenandoah.

Predictions by Lieut. J. B. Ander-
son, sarologist at the Air Station,
that a storm with rain could
set in tonight caused Captain G. W.
Steele Jr. to turn his ship into the
hangar. It had been planned to at-
tack heavily clouded night, and to
go on another flight tomorrow. The
next practice flight will probably not
take place until Monday, Captain
Steele said.

Forty-nine men were in the cabins
of the Los Angeles when at 5:14 she
rose gently from her mooring mast
and headed southeast with brilliant
sunshine glinting on her covering. She
appeared over her hangar again short-
ly after 4 o'clock, and landed quick-
ly at 4:45, with the time station
force of 300 men pulling her down.
Many of the men in the ground
ward, Captain Steele explained, are as
yet relatively untrained in handling
dirigibles, and need frequent landings
for experience. At 5:10 the Los An-
geles had been hauled into her hangar
and her crew was clambering down
from the cabins.

Today's flight was in charge of
Lieut. Commander Charles M. Rosen-
dahl, who will succeed to the com-
mand of the Los Angeles when Cap-
tain Steele is transferred from the
station. Captain Steele said Rosen-
dahl had made "a brilliant landing,"
and had given a skillful performance
in handling the ship while in the air.
Among the passengers was Con-
gressman Stewart Appleby of New
Jersey, a captain in the Marine Re-
serves. Mr. Appleby predicted that
dirigibles would displace heavier than
air transportation.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Referring to reports that the Los Angeles
of the dirigible Los Angeles are unsafe,
Senator Copeland, Democrat, New
York, introduced a resolution today
asking Secretary Wilbur to investi-
gate. Senator Copeland said that he
assumed "our navy would not permit
the use of a dirigible which is not
safe." He said that the Secretary
should have opportunity to offer offi-
cially reports to the contrary.

WILKINS'S INJURY
KEEPS HIM FROM AIR

Polar Airman Will Not Fly Again
Until Swelling of Hand
Subsides.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, April 14 (AP).—
Captain George H. Wilkins, leading
his aerial expedition in search of land
in the Arctic Ocean, announced today
that he would not take the air again
until his right hand, hurt on Saturday,
heals.

His hand is still swollen. It was
caught in the running gear under the
airplane Alaskan, when Captain Wil-
kins was guiding the machine after it
descended to a lagoon at Point Barrow,
550 miles northwest of here. While returning to Fairbanks
on Sunday from Barrow after the
second of two trips carrying supplies,
Wilkins navigated with his left hand.
Lieutenant Carl Nielson, the pilot, was
with him.

With fog closing in over the ice of
the Arctic Ocean and with new ice
beginning to recede from the shore,
they suggested that an early flight
may become imperative for the main
flight from Point Barrow in which
they are expected, if they do not sight
land before the North Pole and over
to Spitzbergen.

In that case, they added, the Alaskan
might make no further flights
until after the Detroit and the
plane brought North by the expedi-
tion, has been repaired and flown to
Barrow.

The Alaskan carried 400 gallons of
gasoline to Barrow. Other supplies
have been stored there.

TO FLY ROUND EUROPE.

Captain Jimenez of Spain Will Make
9,000-Mile Trip in Four Stages.

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By Wire to The New York Times.

MADRID, April 14.—Captain Ignacio
Jimenez, one of the most brilliant
pilots in Spain, is planning a flight
around the European Continent in a
100-horsepower airplane of the latest
model. As the one which recently nego-
tiated a direct flight from Paris to
Madrid.

Captain Jimenez intends doing the
15,000 kilometers around Europe in four
stages.

SON BORN AS ONE IS KILLED.

Mother in Maternity Ward Not Told
of a Fatal Auto Accident.

Mrs. Hyman Epstein of 308 Cypress
Avenue, the Bronx, mother of Samuel
4 years old, who was killed Tuesday
by a taxicab in front of 906 Simpson
Street, the Bronx, was not told of the
accident because she was in the ma-
ternity ward of Lincoln Hospital ex-
pecting another child, and yesterday
she gave birth to a son.

Samuel, a son of 1,044 Avenue
St. John, the Bronx, driver of the tax-
icab, was held yesterday by Magistrate
Douran, in the Morrisania Court, in
\$5,000 bail for examination April 22 in
the Bronx homicide court.

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ROMANIAN LIBERALS FEARED OVERTHROW

Intrigued to Bring About Abdication of Carol, His Nationalist Supporters Charge.

POISONED THE KING'S MIND

Friends of Prince assert Bratianu Government Alone Had Father's Ear at Critical Juncture.

In view of the conflicting reports concerning the treacherous political situation in Rumania, and the threatened repercussions in Southeastern Europe, The New York Times recently sent a staff correspondent to Bucharest to ascertain the exact facts. The fourth of a series of articles from the correspondent follows.

Special Correspondence The New York Times. BUCHAREST, April 14.—Three things combined last year to threaten the foundations of the Liberal Party's domination in Rumania and to bring to a head the struggle between the old kingdom and the new territories for control of the source of power, the Crown.

First, the Bessarabian peasants and the Transylvanian Nationalists, joining hands, won the elections for the rural councils. It was the first time that the party in power had so failed. It was an ominous sign of popular discontent, for these elections were no less crooked and corrupt than previous ones in Rumania. It was the more ominous for the Liberals, for their term of office expired in March and Parliamentary elections, far more important than the local ones, were to be held.

Second, the health of King Ferdinand, upon whose favor the Liberals depended for control of politics, became alarming in the Autumn.

Third, Crown Prince Carol became more open and more bitter in his denunciations of Premier Bratianu and the Liberal regime. It was clear that if Ferdinand died the balance of power would shift with Carol to the Opposition.

Drama of Carol's Abdication.

It was in these circumstances that the drama of Carol's abdication came to a close. Shortly after an interview, in which Carol criticized the existing régime with particular violence, he was sent to London to represent the royal family at the funeral of Queen Alexandra. According to the official version, he was joined abroad by Mme. Lucescu, a Rumanian woman, the heroine of his latest affair, and acted in a manner to disgrace the family. The King ordered him to leave her and return to Rumania. Carol, in a temper, telegraphed back, abdicating.

This version is supported by the Liberal régime, which has been notorious for its propaganda campaign to blacken his reputation now by emphasizing these scandals as sufficient to account for his abdication.

An instance: I talked with one of the Ministers of Bratianu's late Cabinet, who has become notoriously wealthy in office. He is always referred to by his parliament as "the Pig." He is short, with an enormous paunch and heavy flabby jaw; he looks 70. Before I saw him I was told his reputation for amorous adventures, which is far more unsavory than Carol's. He told me at great length of Carol's "scandalous" career, which unfitted him for the crown.

"Such adventures with women," he said, "may be supported—even in one of my age and position. But they must be carried on discreetly."

Queen Marie, strangely enough, maintains much the same attitude toward her son, speaking of him now in Bucharest Court society as a "bad boy."

On the other hand these attacks have given rise to an organized scandal campaign against the Queen, on the part of certain friends of Carol and enemies of Prince Stirbey. The old gossip concerning the two has been revived and brought down to date with great gusto by a newspaper, Epoca, recently founded for the purpose of providing that Prince Stirbey is the Gray Eminence really responsible for the abdication. The friends of the editor, Mr. Filipescu, point out that he is the son of an old and patriotic Rumanian family. His enemies say his campaign is due to an old feud between the two.

Nationalists Call Scandal "Frame-Up."

There can be no doubt of Prince Stirbey's enormous wealth and power, and few people in Bucharest question either that his relations with Queen Marie have been decidedly intimate or that Carol disapproved of them. To prove with facts instead of hearsay the popular story that these scandals were the exclusive or the real cause of Carol's abdication is, however, quite another thing.

The code of sex morals in Bucharest, moreover, is so easy that it is difficult to give much weight to scandals in such grave matters of state as the abdication of a Crown Prince. They are more likely to be instruments than causes.

There is reason to suspect that there is some truth in the theory of Carol's political friends, the Nationalists, that he scandal, officially said to have led to his abdication, was a frame-up, engineered for that purpose by the Liberal régime, determined to get rid of him. Carol had already shown that if one wanted to make him abdicate the best way was to attack him through his heart. When Mme. Lucescu was thrown in his arms, as the Nationalists allege, would be difficult to prove. They are on firmer and more important ground when they point out that the Government could have prevented the scandal, which they now condemn with such unfeigned fervor.

Mme. Lucescu's relations with Carol had kept Carol from seeing his morganatic wife could have kept Mme. Lucescu from playing Carol by not giving her a passport. Instead, she was allowed to follow him a few days after he left.

Crook Sells Stinner's Auto Machinery as Junk and Spends Money, Leaving Only Bare Walls

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BERLIN, April 14.—After the Aga Automobile Works had been made a victim in the disintegration process of the mammoth Stinner concern, had figured in the feud between Edmond Stinner and the remainder of the family and then had been handed over to the bankruptcy court, it has now suffered further ignominy, by having its valuable special machinery taken by a crook.

With the aid of accomplices this individual removed it as an old iron and failed even to pay old iron prices. In this manner the stockholders, who hoped to receive a small percentage

inside information, assured me with great glee that he often read the official secret mail of the Minister in Bucharest of one of the great powers, before it reached the Minister himself.

Intrigues Common in Bucharest. By these intrigues the Nationalists allege the ground was prepared by Bratianu and the Liberals for another misunderstanding and flare-up between the King and the Crown Prince. This grave charge is not lightly to be dismissed. Intrigues of this kind are a common means of attaining political ends as other ends in Bucharest. Such methods are much more in the tradition of Rumania than those of constitutional government.

The intriguing mentality, as has been shown, has been bred in the bone of the rulers of the old kingdom, dominated by all their previous historical development. The Liberals who compose that ruling class were in power, the basis of their power was threatened by the Crown Prince, they had strong motive to remove him, they had used intrigue to protect themselves from less dangers, it would be surprising if they abandoned their customary tactics at this critical point.

But, granted they did, there are signs of omission as of commission. One may plausibly argue that the natural temperament, both of Ferdinand and Carol, is sufficient to explain the abdication. It was the highest duty, then, of their advisers to protect them against themselves, above all to assure the health of the Crown and the smooth transmission, Bratianu and the Liberals were, and still are, the most trusted advisers of King Ferdinand. They had shown their enormous influence over him on more than one occasion.

It would indeed be difficult to show any one else had acted contrary to their selfish interests. The Bratianu Government, moreover, alone had the ear of the King at this time, for the news of Carol's abdication was kept secret from the Opposition leaders for several days—almost until, in the Crown Council, they were presented with the deed. It was not surprising, then, that the Liberals used their privileged position to prevent the abdication.

The danger remains that once more the King followed a policy in accordance only with the selfish interests of the Liberals and direct contrary to those of the nation and the Crown itself. After having split his kingdom regionally and diminished his prestige by putting the crown prince in a position of weakness, Ferdinand, by lightly accepting the abdication of his son, consolidated their position, deepened the existing split and endangered the transmission of his crown.

ZIONISM IS DEBATED BY JUDGE AND RABBI

Mack Pictures Palestine With Jewish Majority—Landman Calls It Politics.

Judge Julian W. Mack of the United States Circuit Court opposed Rabbi Isaac Landman of the Temple Israel, Far Rockaway, in a debate on Zionism last night at a smoker of the Men's Club of the Free Synagogue, 40 West 57th-street, New York. The speaker, speaking as a Zionist and Rabbi Landman as a non-Zionist. Interest ran high throughout the discussion, although no vote was taken at its conclusion.

Judge Mack pictured the upbuilding of Palestine and the establishment there of a Jewish majority as a necessity to the development of Jewish culture and outstanding Jewish contributions to the world. He declared that Zionism sought that end as rapidly as possible. The Jews were the only people in the world without a home, with the exception of the gypsies, he said, and while they did not plan to withhold political rights from other peoples who might live in Palestine, the Jewish majority was necessary. He denied that he sought particularly a Jewish Free State or objected to Palestine's being a dominion of an empire, but sought a home of center for Jews and their culture.

Rabbi Landman declared that Zionists pictured non-Zionists as opponents of the upbuilding of Palestine, but denied the truth of this. Every Jew desired rehabilitation of Palestine, but the fault with Zionism, he declared, was the political element.

"The greatest contribution of the Jew to the world has been cultural and religious rather than political," he said. "He must remain a part of the entire world, and the future of the Jewish people cannot be tied up in the segregation of a small group in Palestine. When the political implications of Zionism is removed I will work with the Zionists, but not with that time."

FIRE ON ROOF OF THEATRE.

Audience Is Undisturbed as Employees Put Out Blaze.

One thousand persons in the Rialto Theatre on Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street were undisturbed yesterday while employees turned in a fire alarm and other employees extinguished a fire in some canvas on the roof of the building.

The patrons of the theatre were unaware that a red hot bolt had been dropped by a structural worker engaged in erecting a refrigeration plant on the roof, igniting a tarpaulin. George Lubin, superintendent of the work, gave the alarm and instructed ushers and attendants to prevent any one coming into the theatre to alarm the spectators of the motion picture. The firemen arrived without sirens or bells, and found the fire extinguished without the theatre's patrons aware of what had transpired.

Untermyer Hits Webb-Loomis Bill. Samuel Untermyer, in a letter sent yesterday to Senator Knight, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, declared that the Webb-Loomis bill to regulate the practice of medicine and discipline the members of the medical profession was "vicious in many aspects" and placed too much power in the hands of a lay body which would be authorized to discipline physicians.

ITALIAN DEBT VOTE SET FOR WEDNESDAY

Opponents Give Way to Demand for Action on the Compact Without Further Delay.

RATIFICATION IS EXPECTED

Read Admits Not Enough Senators Can Be Mustered to Prevent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Ratification of the Italian debt agreement next Wednesday was indicated in the Senate today when an agreement was reached to take a vote at that time. Senator Reed, Democrat, of Missouri, one of the opponents, who declared the settlement "a species of international grand larceny," said he would not object to the agreement, but would have done so if he had been assured of enough Senators protesting with him to force the measure to await consideration until next December.

The arrangement for a vote was reached by unanimous consent after a short discussion. Senator Feas, Republican, of Ohio, defended the terms of the settlement and declared that President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon were justified in approving it.

The Democratic leader, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, who favors delaying action, stated that the collection of the amounts due from Italy would have to depend upon that country's collection of reparations from Germany.

"If Germany should default in its payments under the Dawes plan," said Mr. Robinson, "this Government would not be able to collect the full amount as agreed to, and it might become necessary to revise that plan."

Senator Smoot first tried to have a vote taken this week, but objected to the date was fixed for a vote next Wednesday afternoon. Debate will close at that hour and voting will begin on amendments.

"If there were enough," said Senator Reed, "to stand with me and who were inclined, as I am inclined, to take till next December to act upon this measure, I would stand on this floor in opposition to it day and night until closure once more was applied in favor of foreign nations."

"I regard it as the worst piece of larceny ever attempted on the taxpayers of this country. No matter what excuse you offer, you are making a present to Italy at the expense of the taxpayers of between \$1,000,000,000 and \$2,000,000,000. I regard the proposition as indefensible, as monstrous, as infamous."

"I believe that when it has been submitted to the American people these will be other reports like the one we received from Illinois this morning."

VOLPI ANSWERS OUR PRESS.

He Ascribes Criticism to Ignorance of Italy's Condition.

MILAN, Italy, April 14 (AP).—The Popolo d'Italia today publishes an interview with Finance Minister Volpi, who was head of the Italian Debt Funding Commission to the United States, in which he spoke optimistically of the Italian financial situation. Count Volpi asserted that attacks in some American newspapers, rather than being a campaign against the financial situation, were demonstrations of ignorance concerning Italy, similar to an ignorance shown concerning other European countries. Erroneous notions, Count Volpi said, also were due to unfounded news spread in bad

circles. He went on to say that the conditions of the Italian budget were exactly as it appeared in monthly Treasury reports. He explained that the huge public works which had been undertaken since 1922 had not only for the maintenance of life, such as hospitals, schools and other public institutions in Southern Italy, but also were in order to supply means for greater industrial production, such as roads, railways and ports, leading to greater prosperity.

Discussing the fact that imports still exceed exports, Count Volpi was not altogether pessimistic, pointing out that the imports almost totally represented raw materials which Italy did not possess and was obliged to import in order to supply her industries. The most important problem for Italy to solve, Count Volpi said, was the improvement of her industrial production so as to be able to export in such quantities that the exports would exceed the imports of raw material.

ADMIRE LONDON TRAFFIC.

Buffalo Police Head Is Struck by "Delivers Respect for 'Bobbies'."

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LONDON, April 14.—"London is the most orderly city we have visited," said Frank J. Carr, Deputy Chief of Police of Buffalo, N. Y., who, with Frank H. Schwab, Mayor of that city, has been in London inspecting traffic arrangements.

"In view of what London has to contend with," said Carr, "the traffic flow here is simply marvelous. To look at Hyde Park corner, with its mass of tributary streets, and see all the traffic moving in an orderly way in the same direction without hitch or fuss is a fine spectacle."

"What respect London drivers pay to the arm of a policeman! Up it goes and everything in sight stops, and no back talk anywhere."

"But I cannot understand why London traffic policemen are not dressed in white; they must be hard to see in the dark."

SAYS FLORES KNEW SLAYER.

Widow of Mexican General Refuses to Reveal Poisoner.

MAZATLAN, Sinaloa, April 14 (AP).—Traces of at least two kinds of poison have been found in the stomach of General Angel Flores, believed to have been the victim of political enemies. Rostock College physicians who conducted the examination have arranged for further analysis in Mexico City.

Sinaloa State officials are continuing the investigation on the theory that General Flores's political opponents so feared his powers as a statesman that they conspired to take his life. The General's widow declares she knows who administered the poison, but she refuses to reveal the name. She also said Flores knew he was a poison victim and although he knew the name of his slayer he declined to divulge it.

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OUTLOOK GLOOMY FOR ARMS MEETING

French Think Tchitcherlin's League Letter Offers Excuse For Postponing Action.

POLAND FEARS TO DISARM

Luther Wants Russia in the League and is Urging Her to Cooperate.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 14.—M. Tchitcherlin's letter to the League of Nations is generally received in Paris not officially, of course, as preparing adjournment of the disarmament plans either at the meeting at Geneva next month or before. That is to say, that even if the meeting is held, it will do little else than appoint a few committees to report at a later date.

However, this is no startling development, for it has been known little time what Moscow's answer would be to the League's invitation to attend its meeting at Geneva on May 17.

It is easy to see that M. Tchitcherlin's note looks sincerely. He is willing to attend the League meeting if held anywhere than Geneva, yet he finds the same meeting, since it will be held at Geneva, is futile and vain.

Russians Probably Will Be Blamed.

However, it being the case, as Mr. Houghton is reputed to have said in a manner judged over here to be diplomatically crude, that the political conditions in Europe now are not propitious to important disarmament progress, it will probably happen that the most logical thing to do will be to blame it on the Russians. It has got to be blamed on somebody. The Russians have nominated themselves and will probably be almost unanimously elected.

The Baltic States, Poland and Rumania have said they do not see their way clear to make a disarmament arrangement unless Russia is included in the bargain. The minute one tries to leave these countries out their neighbors become interested and, toward the Baltic States, Poland and Rumania, they will spread the decision not to disarm yet. Poland and France will decide to keep their armies, just as they will say England and America wish to keep their fleets.

Peritax, in the Echo de Paris, says: "Well, anyhow, for once the Soviets have done us a service in delaying the disarmament meeting. A terrible battle has been avoided, a battle in which what remains of our national independence might have been sunk, seeing that the weakness of our money leaves us open to so many attacks."

"And if M. Tchitcherlin only knew it he has lost the best chance he ever had to wreck the treaties of peace. We were foolish enough to invite to the disarmament meeting those who hold themselves erect on the ruins of their country only by force and whose military expenditures swell from year to year. Their dignity keeps them home, and so much the better."

Suspects Soviet's Motives.

The Journal des Debats congratulates Ambassador Houghton on furnishing ammunition to Soviet diplomacy and says M. Tchitcherlin's note showed that the only reason the Soviets ever considered attending the disarmament conference was the idea of troubling it in the hope of reaping benefits for bolshevism.

"The Soviet note will fool only naive people, but unfortunately there are a lot of naive people," it says. "Anyhow, what good is it to negotiate with Moscow about disarmament or anything else? What value can you attach to the Soviet signature when we know the Third International has raised bad faith to the pinnacle of principle in dealing with other countries?"

From the larger political point of view it is certain that M. Tchitcherlin's note increases the desire of the League leaders to get Germany into the Geneva organization. The Russians have made it plain enough that they regard the League as an anti-Soviet organization and therefore Germany's being in the League would surely lessen the chances of a political and diplomatic partnership with Russia, and there can be no doubt the converse will be true, namely, that failure to bring about Germany's entry into the League next September will increase the chances of collaboration between Germany and Russia.

Luther Seeks to Persuade Soviet.

By LINCOLN STEEL.

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By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 14.—That the backbone of the negotiations which have been under way for many months between Germany and Russia is the League of Nations, or at least to persuade her to cooperate in certain activities of the League, notably disarmament, was clearly indicated by Chancellor Luther to the German press tonight in connection with inquiries about the Russo-German negotiations cabled here from New York.

The Chancellor denied that a further treaty, or any amendments to either political or military character to the Rapallo Treaty, was being considered. The basic argument of the negotiations between Moscow and Berlin was to prevent Germany's closer relations with the Western powers impairing the pleasant relations now existing, he intimated. The Chancellor stated that all the Western powers, especially those concerned in the Locarno compact had been fully informed of the negotiations with Russia, as a means of preventing Russo-German relations injuring the Reich's standing with the Western powers.

It is understood that Germany, on account of her geographical situation, is in the best position to act as a bridge between Geneva and Moscow. Germany cannot risk the slightest rupture with Russia in view of the present industrial situation, which export trade to Russia can materially strengthen and which has progressed to the point of an extension of trade credits to an amount of \$60,000,000 marks. These negotiations, however, are now suspended because of the State Department's recent veto of the Harriman proposals to take over a certain portion of these risks.

Though Germany is looking to Russia for commercial expansion, the Reich is also interested in seeing Russia disarm according to whatever agreements are reached by the League powers, and is confident the League disarmament conference will have significance only if the Soviet power participates.

On account of the interpretation given to Article 16 of the League Covenant, Germany would be satisfied, because of her geographical position

and her state of disarmament, if she could remain perfectly free to uphold neutrality with Russia.

Chancellor Luther also believes the time is not ripe for considering M. Tchitcherlin's proposals for establishing an "Eastern Locarno," which would guarantee the borders of Russia and Baltic states, and in which Germany would play an important role.

Police Want Security Guarantee.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

BRAGUE, April 14.—Premier Skrzynski, of Poland, believes in disarmament, but thinks it is not possible at the present time without some guarantee of security, because Poland, for example, fears Russia.

He made his views known in the course of an interview today.

He had been asked if disarmament were possible in Europe and whether Poland would disarm if America cancelled war debts, and the Premier unhesitatingly made the above reply. He then continued:

"A number of questions will also have to be considered before disarmament is possible in Europe. To mention only one—an international agreement is necessary as to the right of each country to manufacture arms and munitions. However, I certainly would welcome some form of disarmament, as the nations of Europe have little left for costly armaments."

However, he carefully avoided replying directly as to the possible effect cancellation of war debts would have upon the disarmament situation and rather emphasized the necessity of security above all other considerations, even monetary ones.

Cecil to Represent Britain.

LONDON, April 14 (AP).—Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, today announced in the House of Commons that Lord Robert Cecil, British delegate to the League of Nations, has been asked to act as the British representative on the preparatory committee of the coming Disarmament Conference. Lord Robert will be assisted by representatives of the Foreign Office, the War Office, the Admiralty and Air Ministry.

Spain Dismisses Moroccan Official.

MADRID, April 14 (AP).—An official statement issued today says a functionary attached to the Moroccan Office has been dismissed "for abuse of office."

Neither the name of the functionary nor the nature of the offense committed was made public. It was said, however, that the incident was a delicate one and related to the Moroccan situation.

LEAGUE OPIUM REPORT EXPOSES SMUGGLINGS

Main Seizures Were Made at Singapore, the Contraband Coming From China.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENOA, April 14.—The ingenuity of drug smugglers is shown in a communication, received by the League of Nations Opium Section today, describing seizures on information forwarded to the Cuban Government by a foreign legation—presumably the American.

When the German steamer Antiochia entered the port last May she was immediately visited by customs officers, who proceeded to break open a number of safes consigned to the Hamburg-American agent. At first no contraband was found, but the destruction of the safes, inside of which were found 388 packages of opium.

The captain and the consignee were innocent, it was learned, and through the same mysterious legation the Cuban authorities discovered shipments made by a Dutch smuggler, against whom the Netherlands has been asked to take penal measures.

Reports received from the chief of customs at Singapore state that opium seizures in the months of October, November and December totaled \$599,000 in raw opium and \$2,035,000 in prepared opium. With the exception of 95 tons worth all of it came from China.

It will be remembered during the Opium Conference that the American delegation insisted China had not made enough opium for domestic use and did not export any.

The principal seizure was made on the steamer Hong Feng from Amoy. In the sides of the ship was discovered opium as well as 22 packages of hyponitrite of analogue of cocaine.

In November the contraband was discovered in Chinese forged tubes, designed to show that the contents came from the Dutch Indies.

AMERICANS OPPOSE LEAGUE SHIPPING BODY

Tell London Conference Too Many World Groups Are 'Trying to Run' the Business.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—The creation of a maritime committee of the League of Nations, "to co-ordinate the public policy of the nations with regard to maritime commerce," met with no favor from the American delegates to the Third International Shipping Conference, which opened in London today.

Ira Campbell, counsel for the American Steamship Owners' Association, said that American ship owners did not like to see so many international organizations trying to run the shipping business. He said his fellow members, however, would appreciate the position of American shipping interests when the discussion of the function of the League of Nations. They do not intend to participate in it, he said, although silence did not necessarily mean acquiescence or opposition.

The conference expressed its disapproval of interference by the International Labor Office with the subject of the inspection of emigrants aboard ship, stating that it should confine itself to matters peculiar to labor.

Compulsory insurance of all ocean passengers is stated to be under consideration. Ira Campbell said that in America ship owners are suffering from a growing burden of liabilities for injuries and death, but that there are almost unmountable obstacles to be overcome under their law before the proposal could be carried through.

Floods at Bagdad Subsidizing.

BAGDAD, Iraq, April 14 (AP).—Floods which have been threatening the destruction of this city because of the swollen condition of the Tigris River are subsiding and the danger is now believed to be over. Few new breaks in the embankments along the river have occurred and the levees that had been broken have been repaired. Strong winds, which tend to raise large waves in the flooded area, are continuing to cause some anxiety.

COOLIDGE APPROVES GERMAN CLAIMS BILL

Favors Adjustments Through Treasury Borrowings, Mellon Tells House Committee.

SECRETARY URGES PASSAGE

He Calls the Measure Fair to the Claimants and the German Nationals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Coolidge approves the Treasury plan for the return to German nationals of property seized during the war and for an adjustment of American and German claims, passed upon by the Mixed Claims Commission, through Treasury borrowing as proposed in the pending Mills bill, according to a statement to the Ways and Means Committee today by Secretary Mellon.

The President carefully avoided replying directly as to the possible effect cancellation of war debts would have upon the disarmament situation and rather emphasized the necessity of security above all other considerations, even monetary ones.

The Secretary described the bill as one "recognizing the principle of the rights of property," and said that in his opinion it was a fair consideration of the rights of claimants on one side and the rights of the German nationals on the other.

A request made by Mr. Garner for the Treasury to supply information showing the profits and dividends of American companies that are seeking reimbursement under the Treaty of Berlin for ships lost before this country entered the war stirred a lively controversy in the committee.

Mr. Mellon was questioned by Representative Rayburn of Texas in respect to financial conditions in Germany. Mr. Rayburn quoted from a German official who said that the Berlin Government was practically free from internal debt and is now engaged in drafting a bill cutting taxes by \$60,000,000 marks.

Secretary Mellon said he was not prepared to express an opinion on Germany's financial condition.

Mr. Mills said that under the Dawes plan it was not possible to take from Germany more than \$500,000,000 marks a year, and that it was more wise to take the interests of other nations would be affected.

Mrs. Florence Kahn, Republican Representative from California, asked the committee to consider the principles involved in insurance mixed claims arising out of the San Francisco earthquake and the Treaty of Berlin for ships lost before this country entered the war.

The claims were settled by the German insurance companies on a compromise basis, she said, because the companies represented that their financial conditions were impaired. The insured persons now claim that there was fraud involved and that the setting aside of the statute of limitations to permit consideration of these claims.

Prince Regent Receives MacVeagh.

TOKYO, April 14 (AP).—Charles MacVeagh, American Ambassador, and Mrs. MacVeagh were this morning formally received by the Prince Regent and entertained at luncheon by the Empress. A number of prominent Japanese officials were present. This formal reception and luncheon were delayed owing to the postponed arrival of Mrs. MacVeagh.

HOUSE LEADERS AGREE TO TAKE UP FARM BILL

Will Permit Consideration of Any Relief Measure Reported Out by Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Although the Senate Agriculture Committee has approved a farm relief bill and the House Agriculture Committee still is struggling with the problem, legislation may reach the floor of the House this week.

Republican leaders of the House have informed Chairman Haysen of the Agriculture Committee that they will permit almost immediate consideration of any measure reported. Even if the bill was unacceptable to the Administration, he was assured, there would be no effort to block a vote on it.

The committee, having closed hearings last night, will go into executive session tomorrow and the Chairman expects a bill to be reported before the end of the week. The Rules Committee has indicated that it will agree to a special rule calling up the bill within a few days and limiting debate to a few hours. Thus it is considered likely that relief legislation will be brought up for passage some time next week.

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Téclas Are Also Strung Like Orientals

LIKE an Oriental Necklace a Técla Necklace is strung on a specially selected quality of silk thread—meticulously knotted—and the pearls are bored so finely and so smoothly that each individual gem is held securely in place by the scarcely perceptible silk nodules that adjust and preserve its position in the scheme of graduation.

Necklaces of Técla Pearls
(Created in our Paris Laboratories)
with Genuine Diamond Clasp
as low as \$100

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FIFTH AVENUE
At 36th Street

Will Sell To-Day—Thursday

A Concentrated Group of Superior Models

Higher Type Coats

Exceptional Value—Incomparable At

\$125

Created To Sell At A Higher Price

The smart woman's continued patronage and her appreciation of Russek's Coat Quality, Style and Value answers the question of Russek's Coat supremacy. . . . To those who have never worn a Russek Coat we extend a cordial invitation to compare Values, diversity of models and their superior Tailoring before deciding.

MODEL COATS & ENSEMBLES

65 Model COATS Reduced To \$150

47 Model ENSEMBLES Reduced To 125

RUSSEKS—COAT SALONS—Fourth Floor

TIFFANY & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

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MINTON, CROWN STAFFORDSHIRE, COPELAND, COALPORT
CROWN DERBY, CAULDON, DOULTON, WEDGWOOD, LENOX
ROYAL WORCESTER

Martial et Armand Perfume Creations are sold in New York exclusively at this Shop

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The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36th STREET

HAND QUILTED TAFFETA CHAISE LONGUE COVERS AND PILLOWS

The Covers 49.50
The Pillows 8.00 to 20.00

EXQUISITE!—Pastel-toned coverlets quilted entirely by hand with ruffled border and under-pocket for one's feet. Small, smart tailored pillows in round, square or oblong shapes to throw in profusion on the chaise longue or at the foot of the bed.

DECORATIONS—Third Floor

BONWIT TELLER & CO

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 36th STREET

FOR SCIENTIFIC CARE OF THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION—USE THESE PREPARATIONS:

Elizabeth Arden
Angela Varona
Marie Earle
Helena Rubinstein
Dorothy Gray
Bertie

BONWIT Teller & Co. at all times keep complete and fresh stocks of the exquisite preparations of these beauty specialists. Our trained assistants will advise you as to their most beneficial use.

TOILET PREPARATIONS—Main Floor

RAINBOW WATER COOLER
(Approved by Health Boards)
Protects Health.
Saves Expense of Pa or Cups.
Copper Construction Guarantees Long Life.
For Ice or Electric Refrigeration.
HENRY G. LOBBEN CO., INC.
131 East 100th St., New York.
Phone: Harlem 9521.

WILL ALLOT \$140,000 FOR BATTLEFIELDS

Legislative Leaders, at Conference With Governor, Agree on Rehabilitation Program.

\$75,000 FOR CELEBRATION

The State Will Also appropriate \$100,000 for Representation at Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—An agreement was reached at a conference between Governor Smith and the fiscal leaders of the Legislature today on the amount of money which the lawmakers will appropriate for the rehabilitation of the Saratoga, Bennington, Oriskany and Fort Stanwix battlefields and for the State's observance of the sesqui-centennial celebration of the American Revolution.

The fiscal leaders agreed to appropriate a total of \$140,000 for the battlefields. Of this amount \$85,000 will be spent for the purchase of land at Saratoga and Oriskany and \$75,000 for the rehabilitation of these two battlefields together with those of Bennington and Fort Stanwix.

A total of \$315,000 will be appropriated for the battlefields. New York State's own sesqui-centennial celebration and that at Philadelphia. Of this amount \$250,000 will be taken from current revenues and \$65,000 from the State park bond issue money. In order to appropriate such a large amount for these projects the Governor told the conferees that the bill which was passed yesterday appropriating \$3,500,000 for the payment of slaughtered tubercular cattle would have to be recalled and reduced considerably. Soon after the conference a resolution was adopted in both houses recalling the tubercular cattle measure. It is understood that \$500,000 will be slashed from it before it is passed again and returned to the Governor.

Allocation of Fund.

The fund which the fiscal leaders agreed to appropriate will be allocated as follows:

Sixty-five thousand dollars for purchase of battlefield lands.

Seventy-five thousand dollars for rehabilitation of battlefields.

One hundred thousand dollars for New York State's participation in the sesqui-centennial celebration at Philadelphia this summer.

Seventy-five thousand dollars for the sesqui-centennial program to be arranged under the direction of the State Board of Regents.

The purchase of the battlefield lands will be brought about through a bill sponsored by Assemblyman Esmont, Republican, of Saratoga, which authorizes the use of \$65,000 of the money from the park bond issue. Under this

measure as it was originally drafted \$385,000 would have been appropriated outright for the purchase of lands and the improvement of the battlefields. Later the bill was amended to appropriate \$150,000, and under today's agreement the latter amount was reduced another \$10,000.

Advocates of rehabilitation were happy, however, at the agreement reached by the fiscal leaders and the Governor. They believe they will have sufficient funds if the money is properly apportioned.

Oppose Allowance for Philadelphia.

The conference followed a hearing in the executive chamber, when advocates of rehabilitation made their pleas for financial assistance directly to the Governor. There was considerable opposition to the proposal to appropriate \$100,000 for participation in the Philadelphia celebration. Protest was made by William Flieppert, White of Ulster, who maintained needs of this State should have preference.

We ought to go down to Philadelphia and tell them that the Liberty Bell wouldn't have rung if it hadn't been for these battles within the boundaries of New York State," said Mr. White.

"We can't ignore that celebration when all the other States are going to take part," said Senator Hewitt, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the upper house.

Governor Smith agreed with Senator Hewitt that the State should take part in the celebration at Philadelphia, pointing to the fact that it had agreed to erect two buildings at the exposition.

The movement started last year by Assemblyman Esmont for rehabilitation of the old battlefields was later taken up by civic and historical associations throughout the Mohawk Valley.

It has been a long, hard fight, but every one who has taken part is pleased as the result of today's agreement on the part of the fiscal leaders and Governor Smith to see that sufficient funds are appropriated to restore the battlefields," said Assemblyman Esmont. "Every one who has helped in any way deserves the thanks of all the people of the State."

FREED HEADS RADIO SHOWS.

Succeeds E. B. Mallory as President of Exhibition Corporation.

The Radio Exhibition Corporation, organized to conduct radio shows throughout the country, has elected J. D. R. Freed, President of the Freed-Eisenmann Radio Corporation, as President to succeed E. B. Mallory of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, recently resigned as President of the exhibition corporation.

The organization consists of twenty-nine manufacturers who own stock in the corporation. A private meeting of the directors is planned at the Lotus Club next Tuesday at 7 P. M., and on Thursday evening, April 22, a dinner will be held at the Hotel Roosevelt, where a public announcement will be made of the association's plans.

Eric Palmer, for the exhibition corporation, said yesterday that the main object of the organization was to put radio shows on an economical basis.

"There will be two radio shows in New York during the week of Sept. 10," said Mr. Palmer. "but in 1927 we expect that there will be only one big show with all co-operation under one roof."

WANT UNIFORM RATE FOR MUSIC BY RADIO

Broadcasters Say Holders of Copyrights Raise Their Fees as High as 500 Per Cent.

DENY TRYING TO FIX PRICES

Klugh Says National Association Is Willing to Let Congress or Composers Decide.

Paul B. Klugh, Executive Chairman of the National Association of Broadcasters, replied yesterday to a newspaper statement of E. C. Mills, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, regarding the Dill-Vestal bills to fix terms under which broadcasters could use copyrighted musical compositions.

Mr. Klugh said that Mr. Mills had "twisted the facts."

"Mr. Mills," he continued, "charges us with having gone before Congress to request legislation that would enable us to fix prices at which to seize the copyright owner's property. This is untrue. We are on record repeatedly as in favor of giving the copyright owner sole control of his compositions. We are perfectly willing to let Congress, the American Society or any constituted authority fix the rates, and to let the copyright owner decide whether or not his songs shall be broadcast."

"What we do desire is permanence and stability. As matters stand, there is no uniformity of charges made by the American Society to broadcasting stations of the same power. From year to year they increase their license demands as much as 500 per cent., and frequently they withdraw musical numbers at the precise moment when the public wants to hear them most."

"It would not be so serious if the American Society did not control 90 per cent. of the music in which the public is interested."

"Mr. Mills says that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company leases WEAJ to individual users at the rate of \$2,700 an hour, or 1,000 times the price of an hour's rendition of copyrighted songs. This is a misrepresentation. The \$2,700 an hour is the figure for using WEAJ and fourteen leading stations in conjunction, each of which would be paying a separate license fee."

Mr. Klugh asked a modification of the law concerning "mechanical reproductions" to include broadcasting stations. In this manner, he said, the rates for broadcasting songs would be as stable as phonograph rates.

EULOGIZES WILSON AT JEFFERSON DINNER

Justice Black Links Two Men as Our Greatest Statesmen—Pleads for League.

Thomas Jefferson and Woodrow Wilson were called "the greatest American statesmen," and the Republican Party was denounced for "everlastingly playing politics while it forgets humanity," by Supreme Court Justice William H. Black at a Thomas Jefferson dinner of the Women's National Democratic Club, last night, at the Majestic Hotel.

"Woodrow Wilson was crucified on the pusillanimity of the American people, whose minds were too narrow to embrace his world vision," he said. "As soon as we shake off the Republican Party, the influence of the trusts, and end the jockeying for political place regardless of the welfare of human kind; as soon as American people obtain a chance to express their opinion; we shall realize the ideals for which Wilson was driven to the grave. We shall join the World Court and the League of Nations."

"To those who continually cry about entangling alliances are one thing, and cooperation with out fellow-man to end war, another."

Not all those who attended agreed with Justice Black. State Senator William Lathrop Love, opposing the League of Nations, said: "In my opinion, the breakdown of the Geneva party was the laboratory test. We should be careful that the ship of State does not stray from its moorings. I am unequivocally against the World Court and the League of Nations."

Mrs. Otto Kahn, Mrs. William Albert Lewis, Miss Ella Sullivan and Mrs. Anna W. Hochfelder were among those present. Mrs. Lillian R. Sire, President of the club, presided.

Brockton Publisher Left \$800,000. BROCKTON, Mass., April 14.—Albert H. Fuller, publisher of The Brockton Enterprise, who died recently, left an estate appraised at over \$800,000. His two sons, Myron and Charles L., named as executors, have been bonded in \$300,000 each. A daughter and the widow are the other heirs.

TO COY EXONERATED OF DISORDERLY CHARGE

Court Upholds Ex-Football Star for Hitting Stranger in Taxi in the Early Morning.

Edward H. (Ted) Coy, former all-American football star of Yale, was arraigned yesterday in West Side Court on charges of disorderly conduct. He was honorably discharged by Magistrate George W. Simpson after he had taken the stand and he butted the arresting officer's testimony under instruction from his lawyer, Morgan J. O'Brien Jr. of 120 Broadway.

Mr. Coy was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at Eighty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue by Patrolman Nicholas Scollard, who testified that he had refused to move on after an altercation in which Coy had struck his companion and a taxi driver.

Mr. Coy, who was suffering from laryngitis and could hardly speak in a whisper on the stand, denied the charges. He told the Court he was standing near the taxi when some one he didn't know invited him to get into the cab. Fearing that back of the invitation lay some ulterior motive, Mr. Coy said, he struck the man. He denied he was intoxicated, and said he could not have made much noise at the time, as he is suffering from laryngitis.

In discharging him, Magistrate Simpson said he did not blame him for striking the man if he had any reason to doubt his intentions.

Mr. Coy's first wife, Sophie d'Antignac Maderin, obtained a divorce on grounds of desertion in 1924. Last year he married Jeanne Bagel, the actress.

Women's Democratic Union Meets. A meeting of the Women's Democratic Union of which Mrs. Joan Blair is chairman, was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Charles Dan Gibson, 127 East Seventy-third Street. The speakers were Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who urged the election of women to the Democratic State Committee, and Richard S. Childs, member of the Hughes' Commission, who told how the State government was being reorganized. Mrs. Henry Moskowitz presided.

Boivin of Paris Sports Frocks—Only Here in America

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York
Telephone WISconsin 9600

Today
At Half of Yesterday's Prices

A LIMITED NUMBER OF EXQUISITE SPANISH SHAWLS

TODAY'S PRICES—32.⁵⁰ to 197.⁵⁰

Yesterday's Prices—65.00 to 395.00

LOVELY Spanish Shawls, made in China, where most of the fine Spanish Shawls are made—with exquisite hand-embroidery and very long hand-knotted silk fringe. In all the smart evening colours.

THE SHAWL SHOP—Second Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

EVERY LITTLE GIRL SHOULD HAVE ONE OF THESE NEW HATS

12.75

Sizes 2 to 12 years



Balibuntals, Bangkoks, Milans or Leghornis.

THE PETIT CHAPEAU SHOP
Sixth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

For Mademoiselle (14 to 20 years)

A TAILORED SILK CREPE FROCK COMPLETES ITS CHIC WITH A SLEEVELESS TAFFETA COAT



Complete in itself, the simple tailored bright crepe frock becomes a costume with its short black taffeta coat.

69.50

A slim, one-piece silk crepe frock in red or green with a quilted black taffeta coat diagonally stitched in gold and gay with an embroidered pocket.

MADMOISELLE'S FROCK SHOP—Third Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Today—

THE RAQUEL MELLER DOLLS BROUGHT OVER FROM PARIS BY SENORITA MELLER HERSELF



A clever Parisian has caught a remarkably close likeness of the Spanish chanteuse in these little dolls which will be the fad of the season.

3.00



EACH doll wears the picturesque costume in which Señorita Meller sings the songs from which they take their names.

THE NECKWEAR SHOP—Street Floor

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The Mode Favors

RUSSIAN SABLES

Scarfs that add the final touch of distinction to the Spring Costume

The silvery brown richness of a Sable Scarf harmonizes well with the grey and beige tones especially favored for the smart costume this spring and contrasts effectively with the brighter colors.

Gunther is showing a remarkably fine collection of Sable Scarfs gathered from the most famous fur-bearing sections of Russia. These skins have been carefully selected by Gunther furrriers and developed into Scarfs of unusual beauty.

\$150 upwards

Also an extensive selection of Hudson Bay Sables, \$95 upwards

Gunther
FURS

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
FOUNDED 1820

Kurzman
IMPORTER

FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SIXTH STREET



\$95

THE PERFECT TAILORED FROCK is SHEER CREPE

—and this original Kurzman model is perfect of its type, with the meticulous tailoring and exquisite quality of fabric that simplicity demands. In bleu marine crepe Roma with white grosgrain ribbon. For Women.

DRESS SALONS, THIRD FLOOR

Kurzman Gowns begin at \$65

L.P. Hollander Co.

Est. 1848

BATHING SUITS

At a Wide Range of Prices.

For immediate wear and made to order from models and materials which cannot be duplicated. A pleasing variety for the gentleman of exacting taste.

552 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

KILLS BILL TO FORCE AUTO INSURANCE

Senate is Deaf to Straus Plea
for Compulsory State Fund,
Created by Owners.

CALLS BLOW AT BUSINESS

Senator's Measure for Tripartite
Legislative Sessions Falls—He
Tilts With Nicoll.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 14.—Senator Nathan Straus Jr. of Manhattan made a valiant fight on the floor of the Senate today for consideration of his bill providing for a system of "motor vehicle compensation." The bill is held by the Committee on Rules, and the battle came on a motion made by the Senator to bring it out on the floor for final disposition.

Only 10 votes could be mustered for the motion, which required 26 to prevail. Senator Knight opposed the bill vigorously, on the ground that it would tend to put the State into what he termed private business. The vote did not follow party lines.

The Straus bill, which has won widespread approval outside of legislative circles, contemplates substitution for the personal injury suit of a compensation fund which would be created by compulsory contributions by owners of motor cars. A premium paid to this fund would be a condition for obtaining a license to operate. In effect, a system of mutual insurance under State control would be created, akin to the existing compensation insurance, although the compensation law leaves employers free to go elsewhere than the State fund for their insurance. Compensation for injuries or deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents would be paid out of the fund so created.

Would Create \$30,000,000 Fund.

Straus said that the cost to the owners of motor vehicles would be comparatively slight, approximately \$20 a car. This, he said, would provide for a compensation fund of \$30,000,000. "Automobiles caused more than 20,000 deaths and injury to more than half a million people in the United States during the year 1925," he said, in debating on his motion. "The Motor Vehicle Commissioner of New York State reports that 2,120 persons were killed and 54,338 were injured in 1925 in this State. We have become so callous that we do not reflect, very often, on the pain and poverty caused by these injuries. Automobile accidents are accidents only so far as the individual is concerned. They may be considered as permanent incidents of pedestrian and motor travel.

"Over 70 per cent. of the automobiles on the road today carry no liability insurance. As a rule the improvident are also the insolvent. Frequently they own nothing but a mortgaged car. A suit for personal injury against such an owner becomes a ghastly farce.

Liability insurance does not, especially benefit victims of automobile accidents. It benefits insurance companies and attorneys specializing in personal injury litigation. Less than one-third of the money paid in the form of premiums to the private, profit-making insurance companies is actually paid out by them to the victims of accidents. The rest is absorbed by expenses and profits.

Another advantage, he contended, of the legislation he advocated would be the control it would give to the State over reckless drivers who, in the first and second instances, would find their premiums increased and in the third instance would be barred from participation in the State's compensation system, with the result that they would be deterred from operating a motor car.

Knight Defends Private Business.

"This bill," Senator Knight said, "would involve compulsory insurance and the setting up by the State of an exclusive insurance association of which all automobile owners would be forced to become members. It is another step in the series we have witnessed to put the State into private business. It is the type of bill designed to set the State up in business in competition with private initiative in business. I believe the sober-minded citizens of this State are determined to keep the State out of private business, and that our position here in refusing to carry out the intent of this measure will be widely indorsed."

Senator Nicoll of New York said one of the most objectionable features of the Straus bill was that it would deny automobile owners the right to procure insurance where they wished. "This country owes what it possesses of greatness largely to recognition of the principle that private initiative and enterprise deserve recognition, but if Senator Straus has his way there will be little left to the individual except permanently to retire and let the State take over everything. I have had occasion to look over some of his legislation, and it is of a piece with this measure, which he mildly states is revolutionary. But if he aspires to become a revolutionary leader, let me say to him that this State is not the place for starting his revolution."

Immediately on the defeat of his motion Senator Straus offered a concurrent resolution calling for a legislative investigation of the subject involved. He asked immediate consideration of this, but Senator Knight objected, and it was sent to the Committee on Finance, where it probably will remain.

The daily exchange of repartees between Senators Straus and Nicoll, which started while the insurance bill was up, continued in the debate on a subsequent motion made by Senator Straus with a view to bringing out from committee his constitutional amendment providing for tripartite sessions of the Legislature, with the first month devoted to the introduction of bills, the second to their consideration by standing committees, and the third to final action on all measures reported.

To Send Gun-Toters to Jail.
Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—County Judge Wm. F. Bleakley at White Plains announced today that all persons hereafter convicted of carrying pistols would be sentenced to prison instead of being fined. "I am going to stop this practice; there's too much gun carrying," Judge Bleakley said, after Samuel Catala of New Rochelle had been arraigned for sentence for violating the Sullivan law. Catala was fined \$100.

MAXSE COMMENDS SIMONDS

British Editor Declares He is "Educating Uncle Shylock."

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SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, April 14.—"The Education of Uncle Shylock" is the title of an article in The Daily Mail by L. J. Maxse, editor of The National Review, whose vitriolic diatribes against the United States have been a feature of his recent writings.

He finds further material in articles by Frank H. Simonds wherein the latter seeks to convince his countrymen that the European attitude toward the United States has undergone a revolutionary change.

Maxse writes: "Recent American visitors to Europe are believed to have taken home increasingly depressing accounts of the sentiments entertained in this hemisphere toward their own country. Some of them are puzzled, many are indignant, a small minority comprehend—but all are agreed that something like a revolution has occurred in the attitude of the Old World toward the New."

"It is abundantly acknowledged by these observers that such oratory as distinguishes the dinners of the Pilgrims' Society, the luncheons of the English-Speaking Union or the functions under the auspices of the Sulgrave Institute no longer represent any appreciable proportion of public opinion on this side of the Atlantic, and the régime of 'blood is thicker than water' has been replaced by something less sentimental."

After applauding Simonds for his "moral courage" and pointing out that "Americans can say things to one another that might seem invidious on the lips or from the pens of foreigners," Maxse concludes: "We shall be interested to observe the success of this remarkable writer in the task of educating Uncle Shylock, which hitherto has been somewhat neglected."

PERET GOING TO LONDON.

French Finance Minister Will Sound Out British on Debt.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 14.—Premier Briand, after a conference with the British Ambassador, Lord Crewe, announced that Finance Minister Raoul Peret would go to London in a few days.

It is officially announced, however, that the trip should be interpreted only as a first move toward the resumption of debt negotiations, and that nothing definite will be settled at present.

The French desire to obtain a Washington settlement first is clearly pointed out by this decision.

The Senate, in the course of the budget discussion yesterday at the Government's request nominally reduced various appropriations payable in other than French currency—such as League of Nations dues, special allowances for diplomats in foreign countries, etc. As only the Chamber can initiate appropriations, this roundabout course is necessary, as the fall of the franc since the budget has been out of the Chamber's hands has left a number of such items without sufficient funds.

HAD PISTOL IN HOTEL, SEIZED

Prisoner 'Aroused Bellboy's Suspicion by Light Spigars.

John Wagner, 35 years old, who said he had a wife and two children living at 267 Second Avenue, was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on a charge of violating the Sullivan law. Detectives Stapleton, Clancy and McNamara arrested the man shortly before midnight in front of the Hotel Pennsylvania, and when they examined a bag which he had left in the hotel a few minutes before, they said, they found a loaded .33-calibre pistol in it.

A short time before his arrest, Wagner had asked the clerk in the hotel for a room for himself and his wife, although he was alone. A bellboy became suspicious when he picked up the bag and found it empty, except for something which rolled around inside.

and later proved to be the pistol. The would-be guest had no money, but he produced a check and then announced he would return in a short time with his wife.

The three detectives were standing near the clerk's desk, and they followed Wagner to the street and questioned him. He was evasive, and then they took him back to the hotel and found the pistol. When they searched him at the station, they said, they found a letter in a pocket addressed "to whom it may concern," and expressing the hope that his friends would not feel offended at what he was about to do, "because I am at the end of my rope and am disgusted with life." Wagner's explanation of the letter was withheld by the police.

Kellogg Names Tuck as "Observer." GENEVA, Switzerland, April 14 (AP).—S. Finckley Tuck, Consul at Geneva, has been instructed by the Department of State to attend as observer the meeting of the League of Nations advisory committee on opium and other dangerous drugs, on May 26.

SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE
FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

IMPORTED
METALLIC SHAWLS

—Like These Sponsored by Gallois

Specially Priced
55.00

A limited importation of the metallic brocade shawls all smart Parisiennes wear for evening—large squares in glorious new colours including white or black, with deep hand-knotted silk fringe. One of a kind only.

EVENING SHAWLS
SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE—FIFTH FLOOR

Jay-Thorpe
INC.

57th Street West

An Unusual Sale of SPRING COATS

Thursday and Friday

DAYTIME COATS

Well tailored, youthful styles, in kasha, satin and Patou crêpe, introducing a number of entirely new models never before shown.

Regularly priced to 150.00

95.00

AFTERNOON COATS

Typical Jay-Thorpe adaptations of the most distinguished Paris fashions, taken from Paquin, Molyneux and others, in silk fabrics and light woollens.

Regularly priced to 250.00

165.00

SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

Specialists in Apparel

Specially Arranged To Begin Today ~

An IMPORTANT FEATURING of MISSES' SPRING COATS

Taken from our regular stocks and very specially priced

90.00

A really inclusive showing of new models, perfect reproductions of creations by Lanvin, Chanel, Vionnet, Paquin, Patou and Lelong, revealing in every line and drape the true genius of the Paris couturier. All colours, and a complete range of sizes.

MISSES' COATS—SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE—THIRD FLOOR

SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

Specialists in Apparel

Specially Arranged To Begin Today ~

An IMPORTANT FEATURING of WOMEN'S SPRING COATS

Taken from our regular stocks and very specially priced

110.00

Practically the whole range of the Paris coat mode in replica or adaptation—every silhouette, including the flare, cape, dolman and straight line—every important fabric including kasherada, serapheen, flat crepe, satin—in every shade that bespeaks Spring. All sizes.

WOMEN'S COATS—SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE—FIFTH FLOOR



The Fussy Foursome

Colonel Bill Watkins comes first. Last time it started to rain, the rest of the gang scurried for shelter, protesting that this is legally a dry country, but the Colonel kept right on playing. You see, his was one of our new \$55 golf suits—and consequently showerproof.

Henry Simpson holds the course record for broken clubs. A topped shot always meets with the same shattering reproof—and even a steel-shafted driver learnt too late that it had met its master.

Because his monthly bill for clubs is so high he has to economize. So each year he buys one of our 4-piece golf suits—it gives him double wear because it's equally handsome for town or links.

Though Frank Wainright's average score is an ample 120, he's often pointed out as a typical Class A man. We take all the credit for that—he wears a Townlink golf suit and it makes him look so much like a good golfer that people think he really is one.

Young Tom Eliot is a nut for comfort. Once he was nearly black-balled for playing in a bathing suit. Now his first Townlink golf suit has taught him that he can dress like a sophisticated New Yorker and still be perfectly comfortable.

All the members of the Fussy Foursome get their clothes at Weber and Heilbroner. Most golfers do. Our knowledge of the game and its needs is so thorough that each year thousands of golfers come to us for their clothing wants—and we never fail to satisfy them.

This season we've developed the finest assortment of golf apparel in our history. New ideas in golf suits, stockings, sweaters, caps, shirts, ties, underwear, garters—everything a golfer wears.

Particularly notable are our new \$55 four-piece golf suits. Tailored of imported English wools.



Showerproofed (a new and unusual feature), and smartly styled. Other 4-piece golf suits, \$50 to \$85.



When the Colonel saw his partner's new stockings and heard that they cost only \$1.65, he was so surprised that he missed the ball completely. When you see these stockings, you too will find it hard to believe that they cost so little. All-wool, imported from England, handsomely patterned in fashionable Spring colorings. Other Golf Hose up to \$10.



For years Judge Dixon was a one round golfer. His morning round used to tire him so much that he'd spend the rest of the day resting his feet. Now he wears Nettleton golf shoes and wouldn't think of playing less than 36 holes a day. Nettletons are the most comfortable, as well as the smartest golf shoes we know of. Sturdy calfskin, tan trimmed, \$14 and \$15. Miller-Cook Golf Shoes, \$8.50 and \$10.



Ever since Howard Baxter came back from Paris, his neckties have drawn bigger galleries than a championship match. He is explaining that the tie he is wearing does not come from France, although it looks as if it did. Its name is Charté—it is a new cloth found only at our stores—and it is patterned in a highly original polka dot arrangement. \$1.50 Other Spring Neckwear, \$1 to \$4.



This gentleman on the right is in the sweater business. He has just seen our new \$8.50 pullovers and is telling his friend that sweaters of that quality and smartness can't possibly be sold for \$8.50. He's right—ordinarily they couldn't be—but we made an unusually fortunate purchase. Neat Jacquards in golfing browns, greens, heathers, mixtures. Other Sweaters up to \$16.50.

Weber and Heilbroner

CLOTHES · SHOES · HABERDASHERY · HATS

BRILL BROTHERS

CHARGE
ACCOUNTS
INVITED

The topnotcher of topcoats
THE LAIRD
by KUPPENHEIMER

BUY it for its style alone, if you will. It will surprise you with its extra virtues.

It laughs at the showers and smiles with the sunshine. It's warm in chill air, and cool on cheery days.

The most famous loom in Scotland wove and weatherproofed the fabric. The Laird is for dress, business, For touring, walking or motoring. For shower, shine, chill or mist. Sedate shades or sportive hues.

\$65

Brill Brothers

Broadway 35th St. Cortlandt St.
at 49th St. and 7th Ave. Near Greenwich

Saks-Herald Square

Broadway at 34th Street

A New Collection of
Misses' Spring Coats
All Excellent Values

At 39.75

There are no less than 20 new, late Spring models in this group of coats—each one of the 20 styles just as smart as the next!

And we were particularly fortunate in securing the four materials in greatest demand—twilled wool fabrics, cashmeres, satins and imported tweeds.

Cape-Back Coats
Cape-Sleeve Coats
Fur-Trimmed Coats
Embroidered Coats
Tailored Coats

Sizes 14 to 20 in navy, black and the soft Spring tones of green, rose, tan, blue.



Saks-Herald Square—Fourth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

GIMBEL BROTHERS

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Now . . . in Honor of Senorita
RAQUEL MELLER

Premiere Chanteuse of Spain

GIMBEL BROTHERS

presents the fashions of

SPAIN



"Madrid"

Gimbels Presents

"MADRID" \$49.50

A bolero frock, adaptation of Martial et Armand. Navy flat crepe; matador sash, undersleeves, and vestee of striped orange taffeta. For Mademoiselle.

Gimbels Presents

"LA VIOLETTERA" \$12.25

Sketched centre, above. Genuine horsehair hat of mauve, \$9.75. Two violet clusters, \$1.25 each. Trimmed without charge if hat and trimming are purchased here. And named from la senorita's famous "Violet" song.

Gimbels Presents

"CASTILIAN ROSE" \$15

Sketched at the right. An Agnes-type Spanish sailor with the typical Agnes crown. Supple, silky black milan with the Castilian rose.



"La Violettera"



"Castilian Rose"



"Spanish Poppy"



"Granada"

Gimbels Presents

"GRANADA" \$95

A fringed frock in magenta crepe, a color of the Spanish shawl. Vionnet volante sleeves; gaudy ornament. Gracious lines, here, for Madame.

Gimbels Presents

"THE SPANISH POPPY" \$15

Sketched at the left. Copy of an Agnes model, the first Spanish sailor that Gimbels introduced, with the Spanish vogue, to New York. Supple crocheted straw; with vivid-as-the-Prado feather poppy.

Gimbels Presents

"MANTILLA" \$22.50

Sketched centre, below. The Spanish sailor created for and presented to Raquel Meller by Gimbels Brothers. Black milan; mantilla; crystal pins.



"Cordova"

Spanish Lace Frocks
\$49.50 to \$95

Other Fringed Frocks
\$24.75 to \$95

Other Bolero Frocks
\$24.75 to \$49.50

Other Taffeta Frocks
\$24.75 to \$125

Other Chiffon Frocks
\$24.75 to \$95

Flowered Chiffon Frocks
\$24.75 to \$95



"Mantilla"

Gimbels Presents

"CORDOVA" \$125

Adaptation of a Lanvin period mode, reminiscent of the modes of the Empress Eugenie. Bouffant black taffeta; duo-tone sash; exotic flowers as corsage bouquet. For Mademoiselle.

Sketched at the left.

Gimbels Presents

"SEVILLA" \$59.50

A bouffant frock of white taffeta for Madame. The black Spanish lace is a fichu in front and in back falls to the hemline. A knotted scarf in back. At the waist, a blood-red rose.

Sketched at the right.

The Matador Sailor for Youth: \$15

The Seville Violet Sailor \$35

Agnes-type Sailor with Brilliants: \$15

Bandelero Sailor with Wooden Balls: \$15

Tango Sailor in Sang de Boeuf Red: \$15

Cordova Green Sailor with ribbon: \$15



"Sevilla"

EIGHTY-THREE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32nd STREET-BROADWAY-33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

FOR OTHER
GIMBEL NEWS,
SEE PAGE 12

FOR OTHER
GIMBEL NEWS,
SEE PAGE 12

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

VOTE FRAUD CHARGE STIRS JERSEY CITY

Gross Irregularities in Moore's Election Alleged by McDonald, Superintendent of Polls.

PROSECUTOR TO ACT TODAY

Admits He Received Affidavits in January and Started Inquiry—Doubts Frauds Were Great.

Charges of election fraud that throw doubt on the plurality by which A. Harry Moore, Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, was elected were made public yesterday by Thomas McDonald, Superintendent of the Hudson County Bureau of Elections, a Republican. Governor Moore's plurality in the entire State was 26,000. In Hudson County alone it was 103,000.

Although Mr. McDonald had placed evidence, including ten affidavits to election irregularities, in the hands of County Prosecutor John Milton as early as Jan. 29, no action was taken by Mr. Milton till yesterday. Rumors of fraud had been current since Mr. McDonald. It was to refute charges of inactivity, Mr. McDonald said, that he finally decided to make the evidence public.

Mr. Milton responded by saying that he would submit it to the Grand Jury tomorrow.

"It is true that Mr. McDonald informed me of these allegations last January," Mr. Milton said. "The reason I made no mention of them was that the Grand Jury at that time was investigating similar charges in Union City and West New York, and I did not want to confuse the issues."

Says Inquiry Is Underway.

"I at once assigned an investigator from this office, however, and a further reason for delaying any action was that he has not yet completed his investigation. I think Mr. McDonald is exaggerating the magnitude of the frauds, but I will refrain from commenting as to whether or not the man knows his business."

Mr. McDonald charged that votes had been cast by persons who gave residence addresses which turned out to be vacant lots, that a vote had been cast in the name of a man who was dead. He listed eighty-five ballot numbers and names for which, he alleged, two votes had been cast. These were confined to the First, Second, Sixth, Tenth and Eleventh Jersey City Wards.

He also asserted that in the Second Ward there was found, in a closet connected with the precinct, a mutilated official ballot "that bears evidence of having been marked for the Republican candidates." In this district, according to official returns, the Republican candidate for Governor (Senator Whitney) received not a single vote.

Mr. McDonald cited instances where, he declared, the official number of votes cast exceeded the number of registered voters. In a district where there were 462 names on poll books, 623 votes had been cast. The excess of votes over names in the districts where two votes had been cast on one name ranged from 30 to 100.

Mr. McDonald also charged that there were registration frauds.

Storm Brewing for Days.

The rumormongering election frauds had been threatening to flare up since March 29, when Mrs. Helen O'Connor, Republican leader in the First Ward, told the Hudson County Regular Republican Women's Club that in one district a woman had been permitted to cast forty votes. Her accusation, coupled with criticism of Mr. McDonald for not starting an investigation, was taken up by others, finally inducing Mr. McDonald to disclose the investigation which had been begun.

Both he and Mr. Milton said there was no evidence to support Mrs. O'Connor's allegation; and when the question was put directly to her she admitted that it was "a rumor I believed to be true. Whether it is true or not, there is plenty to investigate."

While Mr. McDonald's charges were causing a furore yesterday afternoon among both Republicans and Democrats, Frank Hague, guiding spirit of the Jersey City Democracy, and recently elected Mayor, was with Governor Moore at the opening ball game at West Side Park.

TELLS OF BIG LOSSES BY LEITER ESTATE

Accountant Testifies \$5,831,200 Was Spent on One Mine to Yield \$3,141,856.

CHICAGO, April 14 (AP).—The books of the Levi Z. Leiter estate coal properties at Zeigler, Ill., were "very involved" but showed substantial operating losses, Herbert Beck, public accountant, testified at today's hearing of the suit of other heirs to remove as trustee Joseph Leiter, a son, and William J. Warr.

In the twenty years' operation of mine Z alone, Beck said, the expenditures were \$5,831,200 and the income was \$3,141,856. He further testified that within a year of his father's death, Joseph Leiter spent more than half a million of the \$3,000,000 estate on the Zeigler properties.

An indebtedness of \$250,000 of the Zeigler Coal Company to the estate was closed by transferring it to the "mortgage indebtedness trust fund." Mr. Beck said the books showed. His examination of the accounts was for the period of 1904 to 1920.

Warr, whose removal is sought by the Countess of Suffolk, Lady Cynthia Mabley and others who charge he was the "dray horse" trustee in the management of Lady Suffolk's brother, Joseph, did not appear in court as scheduled today. His testimony was interrupted five days before when he came ill. The court appointed a physician to visit Warr and report on his condition.

TWO HEALTH OFFICERS WILL BE TRIED TODAY

Accused by Harris of Grafting—Milk Dealers Organize to Help End Extortion.

The Board of Health will place on trial today two employees who were suspended in connection with the charges of graft brought by Health Commissioner Harris. Six employees have been accused. Two others of these will be placed on trial on Friday.

Harry A. Danziger of Middle Village, Queens, who was indicted Tuesday by the Bronx Grand Jury on a charge of extortion from milk dealers and who is free under \$10,000 bail, will answer today to the indictment.

Little progress in the investigation of conditions in the milk business was reported yesterday. It was announced that the independent milk dealers of the city had organized a body similar to a chamber of commerce to aid in the reform. They believe the revelations attendant upon Danziger's arrest which showed that bootleg milk was being shipped into the city and distributed broadcast, have hurt their business, it was said.

Practically all the independent dealers in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx have pledged themselves through the organization, Dr. Harris said, to conform to the regulations of the Health Department.

Relative to charges that barber shops and beauty parlors had been canvassed for tribute in a previous administration of the Health Department, Dr. Harris said yesterday that an aluminum handle for a vibrator, such as is used in barber shops, had been placed in his possession. The handle is stamped, "Approved by the Board of Health." It was sold for \$10, he said, and appeared to be in the five-and-ten-cent class.

"The Department of Health, by tradition and custom," said Dr. Harris, "has never approved any commercial article."

BUYS PLANE FOR SPAIN.

Buenos Aires Sends Check to Premier de Rivera.

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MADRID, April 14.—General Primo de Rivera, when leaving the Presidential last night, showed to newspaper men a cablegram from Buenos Aires announcing that the city was sending him a check for 200,000 pesetas for the subscription, which was still open, for the purchase of a hydroplane as a gift to the Spanish Government.

This will replace the Plus Ultra, which the Spanish Government gave to the city of Buenos Aires.

SARGENT REFUSES DATA IN HAYES CASE

Withholds Plans From Senate Subcommittee on Prosecution of Wheeler Witness.

WILL NOT BE 'DIRECTED'

Attorney General Resents Senator Walsh's Method of Asking for Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Attorney General Sargent refused today to tell the Senate Judiciary subcommittee whether the Department of Justice would or would not prosecute George B. Hayes, a lawyer, of 43 Broadway, New York, for alleged perjury because of testimony he gave against Senator Hurton K. Wheeler, in the trial at Great Falls, Mont., a year ago.

The subcommittee was considering a resolution introduced by Senator Walsh, Democrat of Montana, which seeks to learn what the department intends to do. Hayes testified that Senator Wheeler offered to divide with him fees for practicing before the Department of the Interior.

Senator Walsh asked the Attorney General to appear before the subcommittee after he had failed to obtain any information from Assistant Attorney General Donovan. He was interested in reported affidavits of two men, that they had seen Senator Wheeler and Hayes talking at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at the time, when according to Hayes, Senator Wheeler offered to divide the fees.

Sargent Admits He Saw Data.

Senator Walsh told the Attorney General that he had been unable to obtain any information from Mr. Donovan as to the "affidavits," and asked if Mr. Sargent had seen them. Mr. Sargent called to Senator Walsh's attention that Mr. Donovan had not mentioned "affidavits" but "data." He said he had seen the data.

Senator Walsh referred to his resolution as a "request to the Attorney General for information," and the Attorney General pointed out that the resolution "directed" the Attorney General to inform the Senate as to his plans.

"Do you think that is the proper way to request information?" asked Mr. Sargent.

"The best I know," said Senator Walsh.

Senator Walsh spoke of papers in Department of Justice files relating to the Hayes-Wheeler meeting.

He asked Mr. Sargent if he would tell the subcommittee what was in the papers. Mr. Sargent replied: "I do not think it is compatible to the public interest to reveal them. Who is charged with the direct responsibility for such prosecutions, the executive or the legislative branch of the Government?"

"Primarily the Department of Justice," said Senator Walsh. "But the Senate insists that it determine what is compatible to the public interest, and it has never been willing to admit that when it asks for information the head of an executive department has the right to decide whether or not he will give it."

Donovan Hayes Was Unavailable.

Senator Walsh questioned representatives of the Treasury Department as to complaints asking for the disbarment of Attorney Hayes from practicing before that department just before the time when he was called as a witness in the Wheeler trial. He sought this information, he said, to show that Hayes was a man "entirely unreliable in character at the time he was called as a witness."

U. S. Jacobs, a Deputy Commissioner detailed to the Enrollment and Disbarment Committee of the Treasury, and Lawrence Becker, attorney for that committee, explained that Hayes had failed to make any income tax returns for the years 1917, 1918, 1919 and 1920. They said that examination of his books by the Treasury Intelligence Unit showed that he had earned in those years respectively \$12,232.50, \$16,609.28, \$38,119.28 and \$29,004.31. The amount now due from him in unpaid taxes and in penalties for not filing returns and other violations totals \$232,191.53, they told the committee.

KNIFE BLADE IN FACE UNDETECTED A MONTH

Harlem Negro Knew Something Was Wrong, However, Since Argument With Friends.

For nearly a month John Tyler Hines, a negro of 142 West 129th Street, walked the streets of Harlem and went about his regular business with a "pain in the jaw."

Early this week it developed that the pain was the result of a slouch knife blade being firmly embedded in his face under the left cheek. On Sunday night Dr. Walter L. Delph of the Edgemont Sanatorium at 229 West 137th Street extracted the knife blade.

On the night of March 15 Hines had a little argument, as he called it, with some of his friends. One of the friends left the knife blade in his cheek as the argument progressed, but Hines did not know it. He thought he had merely been scratched.

The cut was treated by an ambulance surgeon, but a few days later Hines's jaw felt sore, so he went to Dr. Delph. There was no indication of a serious wound, and Dr. Delph at first believed the man to be suffering from a partial paralysis of the jaw, and treated him accordingly. He applied electrical treatment and with the knife action as a conductor of the electrical current, Hines's face ached very badly.

Then Dr. Delph took some X-ray photographs of the face, and the presence of the blade was detected. It extended from the left cheek just under the brain cavity to a point in front of the right ear.

To Free Boy in Sister's Death.

County Prosecutor John O. Bigelow of Essex County, N. J., announced yesterday that no charges would be preferred against Joseph Cocuzza, 12 years old, of 178 Newton Street, Newark, who shot and fatally wounded his four-year-old sister Kate, while they were playing with a revolver. Joseph is being kept at the Parental Home in ignorance of his sister's death and will be returned to his home as soon as the excitement dies down. Mr. Bigelow said he was convinced the shooting was accidental.

CAPTAIN BROWN GETS HAYFLOWER POST

He Succeeds Captain Adolphus Andrews as Commander of the Presidential Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Captain Adolphus Andrews will relinquish his post as commander of the presidential yacht Mayflower when he goes to Geneva as an advisory member to the delegation at the preparatory arms conference, and will be succeeded by Captain Wilson Brown, it was announced at the White House today.

The announcement followed a brief interview between President Coolidge and Captain Andrews, who has been in command of the Mayflower over three years, accompanied President Harding on his trip to Alaska and was with him at the time of death in San Francisco. Since President Coolidge has been in the White House Captain Andrews has accompanied the President on almost every trip out of Washington.

New Jersey Gets Barnegat Light Station.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—President Coolidge signed today the bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to transfer the Barnegat Light Station to New Jersey.

BOTH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLAIM THESE NEW TYPE SPORTS COATS

Exclusive in Cut and Fabric

THE FORMAL SPORTS COAT

79.50

—Is entirely new in silhouette featuring large kimono sleeves and a stand-up collar of Russian fox fur. In exclusive hand-loomed English wools.

HAND-WOVEN IN SCOTLAND

110.00

—These fabrics come in a gorgeous blending of gay sports shades. This most exclusive model favors Patou's new shawl collar of mountain sable.

COATS OF GENUINE WORUMBO

The more conventional sports coat becomes a smart town coat when fashioned of genuine "Worumbo" self-toned wools and collared with fine squirrel fur.

CAMEL'S HAIR SPORTS COAT

There's a youthful swing and dash about these sports coats that proclaim them quite English. Each with its double collar of squirrel — and each with the label "Stroock 100% Pure Camel's Hair."

AVEDON

Another Tailored Woman Copy of a smart French Frock!

\$58.50

THE only way you can distinguish an original French frock from its Tailored Woman replica is by its price. This Miler Soeurs frock we have copied with such flawless accuracy and skill that only the smallness of its price reveals the fact that it is not the imported original! Of georgette in navy, black and green.

THE TAILORED WOMAN

631 FIFTH AVENUE AT 50th ST. Opposite the Cathedral

CAPTAIN BROWN GETS HAYFLOWER POST

He Succeeds Captain Adolphus Andrews as Commander of the Presidential Yacht.

Special to The New York Times.

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BOTH TOWN AND COUNTRY CLAIM THESE NEW TYPE SPORTS COATS

Exclusive in Cut and Fabric

THE FORMAL SPORTS COAT

79.50

—Is entirely new in silhouette featuring large kimono sleeves and a stand-up collar of Russian fox fur. In exclusive hand-loomed English wools.

HAND-WOVEN IN SCOTLAND

110.00

—These fabrics come in a gorgeous blending of gay sports shades. This most exclusive model favors Patou's new shawl collar of mountain sable.

COATS OF GENUINE WORUMBO

The more conventional sports coat becomes a smart town coat when fashioned of genuine "Worumbo" self-toned wools and collared with fine squirrel fur.

CAMEL'S HAIR SPORTS COAT

There's a youthful swing and dash about these sports coats that proclaim them quite English. Each with its double collar of squirrel — and each with the label "Stroock 100% Pure Camel's Hair."

AVEDON

Another Tailored Woman Copy of a smart French Frock!

\$58.50

THE only way you can distinguish an original French frock from its Tailored Woman replica is by its price. This Miler Soeurs frock we have copied with such flawless accuracy and skill that only the smallness of its price reveals the fact that it is not the imported original! Of georgette in navy, black and green.

THE TAILORED WOMAN

631 FIFTH AVENUE AT 50th ST. Opposite the Cathedral

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THE TAILORED WOMAN

631 FIFTH AVENUE AT 50th ST. Opposite the Cathedral

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Madison Avenue and 45th Street

Spring's Genial Challenge



SADDLE or roadster seat—brisk morning walk in the park or picking off a dandelion with your driver-head—it's yours to choose!

April is already beckoning to May—forehanded sportsmen are daily replenishing their Spring wardrobes on the men's new floors of Abercrombie & Fitch.

Topcoats and town-and-country suits, golf and riding clothes, shirts and scarfs, shoes and brogues—the newest and best offerings of America and England.

Abercrombie & Fitch Clothes for Men

Spring Topcoats, Imported Fabrics, \$65 to \$125

Overplaid, tweeds, lavats, covets, plain and checked camel's hair and Burberry's English-made Spring coats—exclusive in material and unexaggerated in form.

Gabardine Roadster Topcoat with Separate Checked Camel's Hair Lining, Imported, \$90

Spring and Summer Raincoats of gabardine, rubberized materials, English "elephant's hide" and lightweight slicker fabrics.

Spring Riding Clothes

Coats of Spring chevrons, whippcords and shetlands—breaches of gabardine, whippcords, Bedford cord and tan and tanark cavalry twills—ready or custom made. English riding boots and riding hats.

Spring Derbies, Soft Hats and Caps

In all the prevailing sport and town-and-country styles and colors, including the latest pearl and brown derbies and Alpines by Trees, of London, for whom this house is exclusive New York agent.



Golf and Town Suits

Selections of sport suits offering the widest choice to be found in the world, with an appropriately large assortment of sack suits equally useful for town, country and travel.

Four-Piece Golf Suits, \$75 to \$95

Tweeds, checked flannels, lavats, chevrons and shetlands—all finest imported sport wools.

Sack Suits, Imported Town Materials, \$65 up

Two-Piece Golf Suits, \$55 up

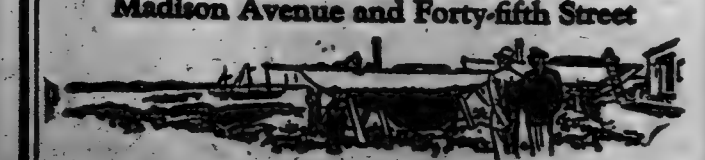
Town Walking Oxfords, brown or black; golf Brogues and Oxfords, all styles and soles; Tennis and Yacht Shoes. "Boots and Saddles" and "Brogues and Bunkers"—two new shoe booklets, sent on request.

Yachting Suits, ready or custom made, with Service and Mess Jackets and Waistcoats, and N. Y. Yacht Club Cape—any required buttons and club insignia.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

EZRA H. FITCH, President

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street



FIFTH AVENUE AT 40th STREET

for Stout Women

Lane Bryant specialties in

SIZES 36 to 55

for Small, Medium or Large Women



NEGLIGEEES

Breakfast coat models of crepe de chine. The one sketched has a straight back and shirred front. Trimmed with frills of narrow lace. Another style has three-row borders of plicated self frills.

15.90

Flesh, coral, peach, rose, orchid, Nile, turquoise, French blue, black, American beauty.

Tub Silk Costume Slips

Shadow-proof slips of tub silks in black, white, tan, flesh, navy, and others of natural color pongee.

3.90

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NEW YORK

26 West 39th St. 21 West 30th St. 15 Hanover Place 283 Livingston St.

BROOKLYN

into the bandit's machine one bullet struck him in the head, another over the heart and a third in the hand. The bandit put on high speed and escaped.

The stolen car is owned by Dr. E.

Fisher was married and had two

The millionth passenger motor vehicle tag for 1926 was issued today by the

of the highway motor patrol, for his private car and bears only the letter "A." In 1923 the millionth tag was issued May 23, and in 1924 this number was reached Aug. 23.

oxfords have
ard service all
nto a pair of
ght Florsheim
breaking-in
fit fine-
a value at \$10

BROTHERS
 its the Library
 t 42nd Street
 41st at 7th Avenue
 246-248 West 125th

100

12

Second Floor

100

1990

1940

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26



Other Suits \$50 to \$85

EXPRESS ELEVATORS

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

REVIEWS HIS CAREER
IN SEVEN-PAGE WILL

Testament of Albert P. Shack
Tells of His Call to the "New
Christian Church."

TAKES BURIAL PRECAUTIONS

He Wants Two Physicians to Make
Sure He Is Dead—Sister
Gets Estate.

Directions designed to preclude any chance of being buried alive, a three-page exposition on "the four principal elements or commandments of the True Christian Religion," and diagrams of keys to boxes holding his personal papers, are contained in the seven-page will of Albert Peter Shack, which was filed for probate yesterday.

Mr. Shack was the brother of Mrs. Archibald Grace of Washington, D. C. He died on March 2.

The will provides that before Mr. Shack's body shall be prepared for burial two reputable physicians shall closely examine the body, confer, and testify to his sister that it is actually lifeless.

In a life sketch incorporated in the will, which Mr. Shack desired should be used at the funeral services, he described himself as follows:

"Mr. Albert Peter Shack, who has now passed consciously into the spiritual world, was first educated to be a mining engineer in the School of Mines of Columbia College (now university).

After working some years at this profession he studied for the ministry and conducted services and preached in several cities, and though never ordained by man, but being a disciple of the Lord Jesus Christ from his youth and a daily student of His Word with prayer, he hoped that he was called or ordained by the Lord Himself as a minister of the gospel, and regarded himself as such, though not a sectarian, but as a simple Christian of the 'New Christian Church' on earth.

"He was an author of several religious and secular works, both books and pamphlets, all of which he wrote and had published and circulated for the purpose of benefiting his own country and the world, and instructing them in many ways, especially that they might know and keep what he considered the four principal elements or commandments of the True Christian Religion, namely: First, the Ten Commandments (Ex. xx, 1-7); second, the two Great Commandments (Math. xxii, 37-40); third, the Golden Rule (Math. vii, 12); fourth, the Lord's New Commandment (John xv, 12)."

Mr. Shack believed that these precepts should be taught in every school and college, and he suggested in the will that they be engraved on a modest headstone over his grave, together with a brief sketch of the work he

had done in promulgating them throughout the world.

Virtually all his money and securities are given to his sister, Mrs. Grace.

KEEPS RAILROAD BOARD.

President Renominates Members of Body Abolished by House Bill.
WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—Walter L. McManis of Massachusetts was nominated today for another term as a member of the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Earlier in the day President Coolidge had sent to the Senate the nominations of Ben W. Hooper of Tennessee and Samuel Higgins of New York for another five-year term as members of the board. Hooper is Chairman of the board and one of the Public Group. Higgins is a member of the Management Group and McManis the Labor Group.

The Watson-Parker bill, already passed by the House, proposes abolition of the board and the setting up of new machinery for the adjustment of disputes between railroad employers and workers.

CITY BREVITIES.
The Hope Farm at Verbank, N. Y., a cattle country for children, rescued from evil conditions by welfare agencies, has been an eye for an eye.

Greer, 205 East Forty-second Street, is Treasurer.

The English Speaking Union will hold a mass meeting on the eve of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, at 8:15 o'clock, at the Opera House, 125 West Forty-third Street.

Among the speakers will be Major George James Putnam and E. H. Southern.

The fortieth annual benefit concert for the St. Andrew's One-O'Clock Bands Society will take place at Carnegie Hall, April 29.

The organization provides a warm meal for one for every child in the city, and last year 149,975 portions were served at the stands and the restaurant at 21 West Eighth Street.

In honor of the delegates to the Pan American Congress of Journalists, a luncheon will be given at the Hotel Roosevelt next Thursday, by the Pan American Society, the American Manufacturers' Export Association and the National Council of American Importers and Traders.

The Department of Immunology of the French Hospital announced yesterday that a drive against typhoid fever and cholera would be conducted throughout the summer under the direction of Dr. Maximilian A. Ramirez.

A fund of \$100,000 is being sought to provide treatment and equipment.

The American Child Health Association announced yesterday that exercises were being planned not only for New York City, but for the entire country for the celebration on May 1 of the Third Annual Child Health Day.

The Junior class of Hunter College will hold its annual dinner and dance tonight in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton.

Joseph V. McKee, President of the Board of Aldermen, will address City College students on "Reorganization of State and City Government," tomorrow afternoon in the main building of the college.

At an open meeting to be held today at 3:30 P. M. at the Children's Shelter, 235 West 113th Street, Miss Pamela Harst will be the guest of honor and principal speaker.

Last year's officers of the Charity Chest of the fur industry were unanimously re-elected at a meeting of the directors yesterday. They are: Michael Hollander, President; Max Cohen, Vice President; Adolph Edmund, Treasurer; Simon J. Bisher, Secretary.

The Vocational Adjustment Bureau, 558 East Nineteenth Street, has opened a course in dressmaking to which nervous girls may be sent for temporary employment. Emily T. Barr, placement director, announced yesterday.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was the principal speaker at a Kiwanis Club luncheon yesterday at the McAlpin. He recounted again some of his experiences on his trip to Central Asia with his brother Kermit. About 600 Kiwanians attended.

SCAN DESERT IN VAIN
FOR MISSING FLIERS

British Airmen in Egypt Lose
Hope of Finding Captain
Estevez and Mechanician.

OTHER SPANIARDS IN INDIA

Captains Gallarza and Loriga Reach
Karachi on Way From Spain
to Manila.

CAIRO, Egypt, April 14 (AP).—Captain Estevez, the leader of the Spanish Air Expedition from Madrid to Manila, and his mechanic, Calvo, seemingly are lost in the Syrian desert. Their plane, which they deserted Sunday 100 miles from Amman, while on the Cairo to Baghdad flight, has been found, but no trace of the aviators.

Responding to the appeal of Silvio Vallin, Spanish Minister to Egypt, the British Vice Air Marshal here declared that everything humanly possible was being done to locate the missing men.

Numerous British aviators are flying low in every direction in their search, but it is possible that Estevez and Calvo may have become exhausted, either through the burning heat or lack of food and water, and it would be a difficult matter to spot their bodies.

At the same time there have been various rumors that they have been found, but thus far confirmation of this is lacking. It is thought that if the fliers had been rescued by a caravan definite news would have been received by this time.

KARACHI, British India, April 14 (AP).—Half of the Spanish air flight from Madrid, Spain, to Manila, Philippine Islands, has been completed with the arrival here today of Captains Gallarza and Loriga.

Today's flight was from Bender Abbas, Persia, a distance of about 725 miles. The next hop, to Agra, 600 miles, will be made tomorrow.

ITALY HAS BUDGET SURPLUS

Estimate for 1926-7 Puts Excess of Revenue at 365,000,000 Lire.

ROME, April 14 (AP).—The report of the Minister of Finance on the budget for 1926-27, made public today, shows a surplus of 365,000,000 lire, the income being set down as 18,300,000,000 lire as against 17,935,000,000 lire expenditures.

The estimate of income does not include 420,000,000 lire from reparation payments, put aside for payments on the debt to Great Britain and the United States.

INDUSTRIAL COURT
OPPOSED BY WOLL

Labor Leader Says Compulsory
Settlement of Union Disputes
Would Fail.

Discussion of the establishment of a United States Industrial Court to settle disputes between employers and employees and of legislation whereby the ordinary courts could enforce contracts between unions and employers occupied the entire session of the meeting yesterday of the Committee on Commerce, Trade and Commercial Law of the American Bar Association in progress since Tuesday in the rooms of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The committee will report to the American Bar Association at its annual meeting in Denver next July.

Appearing for the American Federation of Labor was Matthew Woll, a Vice President of the organization and President of the International Photo-Engravers' Union. He declared the Federation was absolutely opposed to compulsory legislation to enforce contracts between collective groups, al-

though he admitted that in theory an industrial tribunal might in some cases be desirable.

"Enforcement of contracts by law," Mr. Woll declared, "is fraught with complications and entanglements. Economic fluctuating tendencies and factors that no one can foresee would make the fixing of wages and hours of work by an official court unconstitutional and impracticable. Wherever it has been attempted, in New Zealand, Australia, Colorado, and Kansas, it has proved a failure. The compromises that result from persuasive measures is better than the processes of law. It is the practical consequences of compulsion that make this plan impracticable."

Asked what constructive suggestion the Federation had to offer, Mr. Woll replied that the Legislature ought to define clearly and exactly what the rights of the unions and the employers were, but without attempting to prevent or block absolute freedom of collective action.

Former Judge William L. Higgins, author of the Kansas Industrial act and first Presiding Judge of the Industrial Commission, urged the support of the American Bar Association for a similar bill.

Other speakers included Senator William R. Eaton of Colorado, and Murray F. Quinn, representing the League for Industrial Rights.

The hearing will be concluded this morning.



SPRING
SUITS AND
TOPCOATS

In the smartest seasonable materials of Scotch and British Tweeds, Blue Worsted Cheviots and Unfinished Worsteds in a variety of shades.

Custom Tailored in our shops—along distinctive English lines—conforming strictly to the Collington standards.

\$45 \$55 \$65
ready to wear

Collington

520 Fifth Ave.
Between 43d and 44th Sts.
Phone Vanderbilt 6721

"custom tailored altho' ready to wear"

EIGHTY-THREE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

82nd STREET-BROADWAY-33rd STREET NEW YORK CITY

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30. Phone PENnsylvania 5100

PIPING ROCK FLANNELS

Society Brand

Again the same wonderful quality

A suit fabric that our customers know well, from previous seasons. It's famous for its quality, its silky texture that you can't duplicate short of the costliest importation. This season there's a vastly greater variety of shades and patterns, and the same wonderful quality.

Exclusive with Society Brand

\$55

Other Society Brand Suits: \$40 to \$65
Society Brand Topcoats: \$38 to \$65

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor
For Other Gimbel Sales See Page 9

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Sts. West of Fifth Ave. Tel. LONGacre 8000

MEN! To-day at 9 a. m.

We Will Place On Sale

4000 Hand-tailored NECKTIES

of Superb Quality IMPORTED Silks
From France, Switzerland, Austria and Italy.

Regularly \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

\$1.35

THE MATERIALS INCLUDE—

Moire Jacquard	Moire Eiffel	Loom Art
Barre Jacquard	French Moire	Print Warps
Panier-Natte	Etoffe du Pays	Ombre Stripes

Swiss Jacquards and French Crepes

In a comprehensive variety of smart, new and effective colors and patterns including stripes, dots, figures and floral effects.

MAIN FLOOR

EASTWARD FROM THE AVENUE ON FORTY-FOURTH

Suits That Truly Interpret You

WE KNOW we can say, with fairness to all, that our clothes have a distinction all their own, because — they are designed from our own custom models — come in exclusive patterns and shades — are so carefully fitted they not only reflect your type—they truly interpret you!

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS AND UPWARD

Iverson & Dunson

Mens Clothes
7 East 44th Street

RIDING BOOT

A Riding Boot, designed after our popular Mar-Gar brogue model. Carried in stock in Tan Russia Calfskin.

Leads and Patterns exclusively our own design

WHITEHOUSE & HARDY

BROADWAY at 40th STREET 44 WEST 42nd STREET
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BLDG. KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING
84 BROADWAY-AT WALL STREET

FINCKERRY

THE DOUBLE-BREADED, TUBE MODEL IS SECURABLE IN COLORFUL FABRICS OF PURE ENGLISH CHARACTER, WHICH JUSTIFY COMPARISON WITH THE MOST DISTINGUISHED LONDON CUSTOM SHOP MATERIALS.

FIFTY-FIVE DOLLARS
AND MORE
READY-TO-PUT-ON
TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHILEY

Fifth Avenue at 46th Street



If Clothes were listed on the Stock Exchange

A DECLINING market is the acid test of values. This is just as true of clothes as it is of stocks and bonds.

And if clothes were listed on the stock exchange, you would see D'Andrea's preferred—in a falling or a rising market—generally accepted as a gilt-edge investment.

D'Andrea Brothers' clothes do not figure in the forced liquidation of mark-downs and bargain sales. The value in D'Andrea clothes is too stable and too generally recognized to require such methods.

When you buy D'Andrea clothes, you are investing—not speculating. Any D'Andrea garment is a sound investment that will give you the unquestioned security of full value and regular dividends of fit and looks and satisfaction.

Most of D'Andrea Brothers' customers

are experienced business men who have learned that in the long run it is more profitable to invest than to speculate. In buying clothes from D'Andrea Brothers, they pay a fair price for real value—and they get it.

If a tailoring service based upon a sincere belief in these principles of merchandising appeals to you, we can demonstrate its advantages in a single garment, just as well as in an entire wardrobe.

D'Andrea Brothers regard every new purchaser of a single garment as an opportunity to win a steady customer. It is a fact that eighty per cent of the men who once buy from D'Andrea Brothers later become regular customers.

We hope that you will give us an opportunity to show you why.



Ready to wear
SUITS.
\$75

Also a complete line of Top-coats, Dinner Suits, Dress Suits, Cutaways, Knickerbockers, and Flannels, all moderately priced.

D'Andrea Brothers Inc.

MEN'S TAILORS

587 Fifth Avenue at Forty-seventh

TELEPHONE - MURRAY HILL 5532

FIGHT OVER DELAY IN ST. PAUL INQUIRY

Bondholders' Counsel Calls it a
Scheme to Force Through
Chicago Court Case.

HEARINGS ARE PUT OVER

Ryan Tells of Buying Power Sites
When Road Took Up Puget
Sound Electrification.

Hearings in the Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the receivership of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company before Commissioner Frederick I. Cox in the office of the Port of New York Authority, at 11 Broadway, were adjourned yesterday until next week amid heated arguments of attorneys.

When Commissioner Cox announced that the hearings would be resumed next Tuesday or Wednesday in the assembly room of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at 1 Madison Avenue, O. W. Dwyer, counsel for the St. Paul, said he would have to attend a hearing before Federal Judge Wilkerson in Chicago April 26 and might have to remain there several days.

Robert Kelley Prentice, of counsel for the bondholders' Protective Committee, then declared:

"This is a scheme to force through the Chicago court proceedings before attorneys for the other side can get there to contradict the evidence being submitted. This is a part of their tactics, a manoeuvre to hurry through their testimony in Chicago."

Fisher to Go West.

Walter I. Fisher, special counsel for the Commerce Commission, protested against Mr. Dwyer's proposed trip to Chicago. The adjournment yesterday was taken because Mr. Fisher has to appear in the Supreme Court in Springfield, Ill., on a case not connected with the St. Paul. Whether the hearings are resumed here Tuesday or Wednesday will depend largely upon the time of Mr. Fisher's return.

Mr. Prentice's bondholders' committee contends that the purchase by the St. Paul of the Terre Haute and Gary lines had much to do with the St. Paul's financial collapse.

Experts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who recently completed an examination of the St. Paul's condition, have offered documentary evidence that the Terre Haute and Gary represented a \$10,000,000 drain on the St. Paul, and that, while the St. Paul's books seemed to indicate the two acquired roads had saved the St. Paul \$2,000,000, they had actually caused it a loss of approximately \$500,000.

Mr. Prentice contended that to bring favorable testimony about the Terre Haute and Gary before Judge Wilkerson at a time when it could not be refuted by the other side, because of their attorneys' absence from Chicago, was merely a scheme to get Judge Wilkerson to approve the payment of interest on the Terre Haute and Gary bonds before he could hear all from the other parties interested.

Ryan Tells of Electrification.

The only witness yesterday was John D. Ryan, Chairman of the Board of the Anaconda Copper Company and formerly a director of the St. Paul. He was active on the St. Paul board when the road electrified its Puget Sound extension, for which it paid millions of dollars to power companies in which Mr. Ryan was interested.

Daniel H. Grady, Special Assistant Attorney General of Wisconsin, drew from Mr. Ryan information that he had purchased from the St. Paul two power sites for which he had paid \$70,000; that he had capitalized them at \$5,000,000 and had earned last year 8% per cent. on the capitalization.

After buying the sites, the witness said, he organized the Thompson Falls Power Company and placed on that organization's records the two sites, which were listed as assets worth \$5,000,000. The Montana Power Company then purchased the Thompson Falls Company by giving for it \$5,000,000 of its common stock.

Mr. Ryan said the market value of these securities at the time was not more than \$700,000.

Mr. Grady asked Mr. Ryan if he did not consider it a "strange coincidence" that the St. Paul took up the matter of electrifying its Puget Sound extension soon after he had become a St. Paul director. Mr. Ryan smiled as he answered:

"Well, I was very enthusiastic about electrification of railroads at that time and that may have had something to do with it."

INJUNCTION GRANTED ON MENCKEN PLEA

Federal Judge Rules the Boston
Reformer Cannot Interfere
With Sales of Magazine.

BOSTON, April 14 (AP).—A temporary injunction to restrain the Watch and Ward Society from interfering with the distribution of The American Mercury was granted by Judge Morton in Federal Court today.

In announcing his decision the Judge said that, in his opinion, it was "plainly illegal" for J. Frank Chase, Secretary of the society, to order news companies to refrain from handling publications of which he disapproved.

"The defendants," he said, "have the right of every citizen to come into court with complaints, but they have no right to impose their opinions on the book and magazine trade by threat of prosecution if their views are not accepted."

The case was brought before the Federal Court on injunction proceedings after H. L. Menckan, editor of The American Mercury, had been arrested for selling on Boston Common a copy of the April issue of the magazine. The issue had been suppressed on complaint of Mr. Chase on the ground that one article contained in it was obscene.

Menckan was acquitted by Judge Farnsworth in Municipal Court when the Judge, after reading the article in question, ruled that it contained nothing likely to endanger the morals of the young.

Arthur Garfield Hays of New York, counsel for Mr. Menckan, told the Federal Court that agents of the Watch and Ward Society were able, by threatening the news companies with criminal prosecution to suppress any book or magazine to which they objected. The attorney charged that in the case of Mr. Chase was actuated by "motives of malice and revenge" because of an attack on the Watch and Ward Society contained in a previous issue.

In a decision today Judge Morton said in part:

"The question is whether the course followed by the society is a legal course of conduct. May an unofficial organization, actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the public and to strengthen the administration of the law, carry out its purpose by threatening with criminal prosecution those who deal in magazines which it regards as illegal? The effect of this action is, as a practical matter, to exclude such magazines from sale through ordinary channels and therefore to inflict loss on their proprietors."

BERLIN SAYS JAZZ IS DYING.

Writes From London That People
Want Sentimental Ballads.

The pendulum of popular favor is swinging away from jazz to ballads of the days of crystalline, in the opinion of Irving Berlin.

Writing to Sam H. Harris, theatrical producer, from London, where the song writer has been since his marriage to Ella Mackay several months ago, Berlin declares his belief that the jazz age is passing and that "the people want something with a bit of feeling and sentiment."

Predicts Jewish Revival.

Rabbi Michael Aaronson, eighth chaplain of the National Association of Disabled War Veterans, predicted yesterday a revival of religious interest among Jews as an address to students of the religious schools of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, at 1529 Broadway. Rabbi Aaronson, who is Field Secretary of the Union, said that in a recent tour of the country he found a great revival of Jewish consciousness and an awakened interest in the establishment of religious schools and synagogues.

KANE, 87, IS HONORED BY ELECTIONS BOARD

John R. Voorhis, President, Who
Is 97 and a Birthday Party
Expert, Leads Festivities.

YOUTHFUL MEMBERS OUT

Heydt Says He Feels "Like Infant
in Swaddling Clothes"—Living-
ston Just a "Republican Kid."

Commissioner James Kane of the Board of Elections, who is 87 years old today, was honored at a birthday party yesterday in the offices of the board in the Municipal Building. The festivities were directed by John R. Voorhis, President of the board, an expert on birthday parties. He is 97 years old.

Only the mature members of the board were permitted to appear in the forefront of the party. The two Republican members were left on the outside; not just because they happened to be Republicans, but because of their youth. They were Charles E. Heydt, who is a mere 43 years old, and Jacob A. Livingston, Brooklyn's Republican leader, who is 51 years old.

"I feel like an infant in swaddling clothes," said Commissioner Heydt, "and infants should be seen and not heard."

President Voorhis presented his colleagues with a long robe, cane and umbrella on behalf of the staff.

"My mother said that in buying clothes," he remarked, "they should be large and roomy enough so that you will not outgrow them, and my wishes are that you will wear this long robe until it gets threadbare at the elbows."

Commissioner Livingston, plainly conscious that he should be silent in the presence of his elders, but determined to speak, just the name, said:

"We two Republican kids have great pleasure in taking part in this affair. The atmosphere of the Board of Elections is certainly healthful and beneficial to longevity."

When President Voorhis said he favored the movement to extend the maximum age limit for public officers beyond the present limit of 70 years, specifically citing Commissioner Kane, the birthday celebrant broke in to ask:

"What about old Voorhis?" and President Voorhis, who is the Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, led the laughter.

Demagogue Kane Has Been the Democratic Leader of the Third Assembly District, Brooklyn, for Fifty Years and Is Believed to be the Oldest Democratic Leader, in Point of Service, in the Country.

THE WURLITZER APOLLO

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commands for you
the genius of the
world's greatest
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CITY BUS SYSTEM DUE TO BE RUNNING JULY 1

McKee Says Negotiations With
Private Companies Are Al-
most Completed.

Predicting that a city bus system would be running by July 1, Joseph V. McKee, President of the Board of Aldermen, told the members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation at its monthly meeting yesterday at the Astor that negotiations with bus companies were almost ready to close.

President McKee said that the bus lines now running were ill kept and ill managed.

"The city cannot run buses under the law," he said, "and we must ask private capital to do it."

Mr. McKee spoke on the problems that faced the Walker Administration when it entered office last January, and particularly the transportation difficulties. He referred to the new subway under construction and projected and asked for the cooperation of these present.

"We are doing our best," he said, "and we don't want people to become hysterical when they see that all our problems are not immediately solved."

Within a short time, Mayor Walker is going to appoint committees to conduct surveys of this and other problems facing the city.

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Add a little O-Cedar to a damp cloth, rub the finish, then polish with a dry rag. Such lustre! Such beauty! Almost in no time. Not until all woodwork is polished this better way is housecleaning done. Protects, restores, beautifies. At your dealer's, 30c to \$3.00.

O-Cedar Polish



Few Firms Have Grown Faster

39 YEARS ago Brill Brothers opened a little store with \$300 capital down on Cortlandt Street. Last month the fourth Brill Store opened at Seventh Avenue and 35th Street. The firm's business now totals millions of dollars annually.

The installation of Celestialite in Brill Brothers new store acts as a form of insurance on continued progress. The cheery white glareless Celestialite is perhaps the most important element in the Brill Policy of permitting the customer to satisfactorily inspect the apparel before he buys.

Write for a free fragment showing the unique three-layer construction of Celestialite Glass.

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Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster WITHOUT the blister. Apply it with the fingers. You feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients. Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back or joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of the chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu."

Jars & Tubes
MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
Better than a mustard plaster

SAYS SCIENCE HOLDS NATIONS TOGETHER

Prof. Pupin Declares It Lays True Foundation for League of Nations.

AIDS WORLD COOPERATION

Speakers at Electrotechnical Meeting Tell of Progress Through Invention.

The example of international cooperation set by scientists and engineers was emphasized by Professor Michael I. Pupin and other speakers at the luncheon of the International Electrotechnical Commission at the Hotel Commodore yesterday. After some reminiscences of his youth in Serbia, Dr. Pupin said:

"As I look at you now, and see so many delegates from various countries representing various nations and various religions, I cannot help thinking that the best way to greet you for me is the way my father used to greet the fellow-peasants from the other villages. 'Welcome, komshija, welcome, our dearly beloved neighbors. Nay, you are closer than neighbors.'

"The names Volt, Ampere, Ohm, Faraday, Henry, Gauss, Coulomb, Joule are household gods, and they remind us that we have the same interest and worship at the altar of the same patron saints—Kelvin, Helmholtz, Maxwell, Siemens, Gramme, Edison. We have the same household gods and the same patron saints. We all are one."

Would Like Mayor There.

"So each one of these meetings looks more and more like a family gathering. I wish that the Mayor were here and sat the Board of Aldermen of New York City were here. I wish that the American Congress were here and the American Senate to watch our proceedings and learn that the scientist and the engineer have discovered the great secret—greater than anything in electrical science or any other science—the secret of how to lay the true foundation for a true League of Nations."

Sir Archibald Denry, one of the British delegates, spoke as follows: "I have come here in company with fourteen nations, or the representatives of fourteen nations. We were on the ship together. I think there were over a hundred of us, representatives of different nations, which our good friend has referred to as being good neighbors. It was a very wise thing, I think, in the organizers of this conference that we did come together. We had an opportunity of getting to know one another. We had an opportunity of rubbing off the rough corners, and that is a great asset and will, I think, facilitate the work that is being done here."

"I can assure you that I and my four colleagues on my main committee, and I am sure all the other national chairmen, have come here with the determination to make a hearty effort to lay at least the foundation of an international, broad, standardizing body, standardizing association we might perhaps call it."

Praises America's Energy.

"This is not my first visit to America, not by a long way. I know that there are many of my friends whose first visit it is, but I, coming by sea as I have frequently done to New York, have always been impressed upon arrival to see that towering skyline of buildings in lower New York. Some people criticize that, but I feel it is an evidence of the energy of the American nation, always soaring toward the sky."

"It typifies to me that energy and we come here to admire your energy and growth. Of course we find details, certain things which are different from home, but I would advise those whose first visit it is, rather to seek for the things that are new to them, to study why they are done, to admire the energy that has created these things, and if they occupy their time in that, they will have very little time to criticize anything that they may find fault with."

The technical sessions of the commission began yesterday afternoon.

WON'T HEAR REYNOLDS CASE

Justice Lewis Refuses to Set Date for Trial of Long Beach Ex-Mayor.

Supreme Court Justice Harry H. Lewis in Brooklyn refused yesterday the request of the Attorney General's office to preside at the new trial of former Mayor William H. Reynolds of Long Beach or to set a date for the trial. Justice Lewis based his refusal on the ground that he had once opposed Reynolds in private litigation.

Special Deputy Attorney General Kenneth M. Spence, who presented the request, said Justice Lewis's action would make it necessary for him to apply to Presiding Justice William J. Kelly of the Appellate Division to set a date and assign a Justice to conduct the trial.

The same trial court will also dispose of the new trials of John Gray, former Treasurer of Long Beach, and Charles C. Clark, former Corporation Counsel, who was charged with acceptance of a fee for private practice while retaining his official position.

The charges against Reynolds and Gray relate to a bond issue by the municipality. Their convictions were reversed.

The charges grew out of an investigation in 1924 into alleged irregularities in the government of Nassau County by an Extraordinary Grand Jury, by order of Governor Smith. Deputy Attorney General Spence conducted the inquiry.

MORE CHIROPRACTORS HELD

Two Women and Men Give \$500 Bail Each in Magistrate's Court.

Anna Asperli of 308 West Ninety-eighth Street and Margaret E. Howell of 518 West Forty-third Street, chiropractors, were released in \$500 bail each yesterday by Chief Magistrate McAdoo, after they had been held for trial in Special Sessions on charges that they practiced medicine without licenses. Policewoman Sarah M. Ahern appeared as complainant against the first defendant, and Policewoman Adele Weiss against the second.

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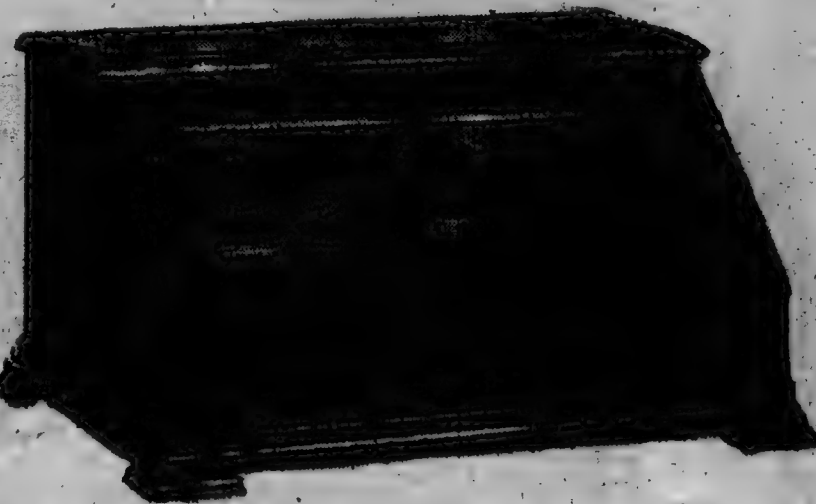
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The 6-Tube Thermodynes Have Been Sold Out

Here are the Last of
The Famous Master Control

Thermodyne
[Ther-my-odyne]

5-Tube Radio Sets



CLOSE TO HALF PRICE AT

\$79

For the \$154.50 Grade

COMPLETE
\$15 First Payment

With the Following Standard High-Grade Equipment—

Five Radiotron Tubes
Westinghouse Storage Battery
Ray-O-Vac "B" Batteries
Standard Loud Speaker
Aerial Equipment

WANAMAKER'S alone have sold more than 6,000 of the famous Master Control Thermodyne radio sets. They are in city, suburban and country homes of the Metropolitan district... in nearby and distant cities... on farms... in institutions, hotels and offices.

Everywhere they go they are giving such complete satisfaction—to beginners and skilled radio operators alike—that we have brought to New York a great new shipment—the last of the 5-tube sets.

Now you can buy until the entire Thermodyne surplus stock is distributed. But even this great quantity may not be enough, because the fame of the 5-Tube Thermodyne has spread far and wide!

We recommend early selection and installation. This is ideal radio weather... And the programs are getting better and better every day in every way!

An Advanced Radio Set

Technically the 5-Tube Thermodyne is a powerful, highly selective set, with two stages of tuned radio frequency. The product of a great radio engineer, it embodies ideas far in advance of the industry at the time of its creation. Operates either on an indoor or an outdoor aerial. Encased in an attractively finished cabinet of beautiful design.

The Famous Master Control

The Master Control—an exclusive Thermodyne feature—makes it possible for a child to operate the set. It is merely a master knob that regulates all tuning, when the receiver is once adjusted. Separate vernier controls are provided for delicate adjustments.

The People SAVE Nearly
One Million Dollars

IN THE WANAMAKER RADIO SALES
THIS YEAR

The net savings to the public on nationally known radio sets and accessories at Wanamaker's is already more than \$990,000 this year. In a few days it will be much more than ONE MILLION DOLLARS! These Wanamaker sales have been a definite service to the PEOPLE, to INDUSTRY, and therefore to the NATION!

Everybody Seems to be
Coming to Wanamaker's
for Radio!

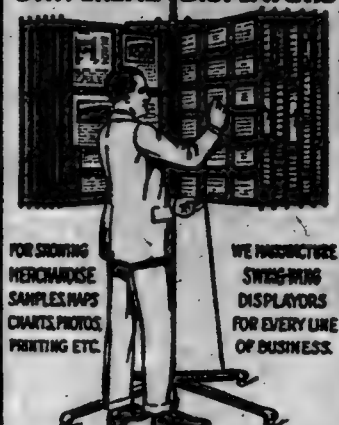
Radio Sales, First Gallery, New Building

This is the KODAK Corner

That print you're proud of—will make a splendid enlargement—bring in the negative. Our Etchcraft style—including extra wide, plate marked borders—will especially please you. Samples at the finishing counter.

Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.
Madison at 45th

1200% INCREASE FLOOR DISPLAYS



FOR SHOWING MERCHANDISE SAMPLES, BOOKS, CHARTS, PHOTOS, PRINTING ETC.

WE PRODUCE SWINGING DISPLAYS FOR EVERY LINE OF BUSINESS.

Universal Fixture Corp.
133 West 23rd St. Chelsea-6391

ADVERTISEMENT.

DEMAND

"PHILLIPS" MILK OF MAGNESIA

Accept only genuine "Phillips," the original Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years as an antacid, laxative, corrective. 25-cent bottles, also 50-cent bottles, contain directions—any drug store.

WANTS GREAT FUNDS TO FINANCE HOUSING

A. M. Bing Would Have Big Endowments Invested in Building Projects.

\$3,500,000,000 IS AVAILABLE

Tells City Housing Corporation Foundations Thus Used Would Serve Double Purpose.

Alexander M. Bing, President of the City Housing Corporation, addressing the annual dinner-meeting of the corporation last night at the Biltmore, urged that at least a part of the immense endowment funds for charitable, philanthropic and educational purposes, such as the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Rockefeller Foundations, be invested in limited dividend companies engaged in housing projects, and thus made to serve to double social purpose.

These funds, it was estimated by Mr. Bing, have reached the stupendous total of \$3,500,000,000. The solution of the housing problem, he said, would receive a tremendous impetus if men of wealth in endowing foundations, colleges and hospitals would provide for such investment.

Private Funds Needed. Together with former Supreme Court Justice Robert McManah, who also spoke, Mr. Bing emphasized that although the State through the legislation now pending would probably aid in a solution of the housing problem, it would supply no funds for the purpose, and that the required money must come from private sources, either through the purchase of bonds, or subscription to the stock of limited dividend companies.

The dinner marked the conclusion of the second year of the City Housing Corporation, the most active limited dividend company now engaged in developing a housing plan, which is developing the Sunnyside Gardens community in Queens. A report of the progress to date was made, and there was a discussion of the community problems that arise in a development like Sunnyside by Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, head of the Hudson Guild.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presided. What would be in effect a "double-barreled" philanthropy was outlined by Mr. Bing in his address. The immense wealth he mentioned, he said, was held permanently for investment and only the interest or dividends used for the purposes for which the foundations were created. Under the circumstances, he said, the principal could be invested in housing enterprises to relieve the shortage of modern quarters for wage earners.

"In order to see what it would have meant if such an attitude had been taken in the past," he continued, "we have received from reliable sources information as to the total amounts of endowments at present in the hands of foundations, colleges, hospitals, and so on."

See \$3,500,000,000 for Use. "We have a record of \$325,000,000 invested in the endowment of philanthropic and educational foundations, and in addition, \$850,000,000 as endow-

ment funds of colleges, and at least \$1,000,000,000 in the endowments of churches, hospitals and other charitable institutions. This makes a total of \$2,500,000,000 which by no means represents all of these funds, as no complete record exists. It is quite likely that an enumeration of all of these endowment funds would bring the total close to \$3,500,000,000.

"I have no hesitation whatever in saying that if there were available for investment for these purposes only 5 or 10 per cent. of the funds at present invested for the benefit of these institutions, their use in limited dividend housing companies would effect a tremendous change in housing conditions all over the country, and the institutions for whose benefit the funds were set aside would continue to receive the income."

Reporting on the progress of Sunnyside, Mr. Bing said by the time the development was completed, within a little over two years, there would be accommodations for about 1,250 families, or nearly 5,000 people. Inquiries have been made by the State outside of New York concerning the nature of the work and methods of procedure, he said, and from many foreign countries.

There were at present 302 stockholders, he said, with a total stock subscription of more than \$1,700,000. Every year they hoped to increase the subscription by at least \$1,000,000. In order to make proper progress, a considerably larger amount than this would be desirable.

COMMUNIST MENACES YOUNG BRITISH PEER

Lord Townshend, 10 Years Old, Is Guarded Night and Day Against Kidnapper.

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, seventh marquess and twelfth baronet of that name, is being so closely guarded today as royalty.

Guards accompany him wherever he goes, guards lurk in the background when he amuses himself and guards are within call when he is asleep. Probably one of the few people in England who are unaware of this fact is George John Patrick Dominic Townshend himself, for he is only 10 years old.

A series of mysterious letters, threatening to kidnap the marquess and hold him for a \$5,000 ransom, are the reasons why he is so closely watched. The letters, all of which are signed "British Communist," are thought to have been written by a person who is well educated but deranged.

The latest communication said: "If the sum of \$5,000 is not paid to any institution you might wish to name I will in due course remove your little first son until my condition is complied with."

Scotland Yard detectives are inquiring in London in the hope of discovering the writer of the letters.

The marquess, who is described as a "jolly little chap," might be able to take care of himself. Despite his tender age he holds his own in sparring for a charity match at the National Sporting Club in January of last year with an opponent two weeks older than himself.

German Centrists Back Prohibition Move; Join Socialists in Urging Liquor Law Reform

Copyright, 1936, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 14.—John Barleycorn is recognized as a growing evil in Germany by the Catholic Centrists, forming the third largest party, who are joining forces with the Socialist Party, which has the largest Reichstag faction.

While not going so far as to advocate nationwide prohibition, or even local option interpreted as it was in America in pre-Volstead days, the Centrists urge complete reform of the State license system and nationwide legislation against the evil effects of unlimited liquor, according to Dr. Heinrich Krone, Reichstag Deputy. Within three weeks bills will be introduced into the German Reichstag which are forerunners for prohibition and the result of the present dry movement.

Though only occasional references are made openly to the local option movement or the efforts to control the alcohol traffic, it is learned that there is a well-organized machine, oiled and superintended by Americans, which is working to bring the fight into the open.

"Prohibition is not for the best interest of our people," Dr. Krone said. "For that reason legislation giving local option to the people should contain

restrictions against the complete banning of all alcohol."

Against this the dry agents have uttered no protest, being content to gain an inch at a step.

Dr. Krone, speaking for the Centrists, says they are unanimous in the opinion that the license laws should undergo radical changes and that legislation is necessary to protect the nation from excessive drinking. However, there are numerous opinions within the party as to just what local option means and to what extent it should be allowed to control the use of alcohol.

Dr. Krone warns his party against taking news from either wet or dry in America as gospel concerning the effect of prohibition in that country, saying both sides handle the truth carefully.

Local option in Germany is "Gemeindebestimmungsrecht," which on account of man's mortality is shortened to "Gemeinde."

In the Reichstag elections of December, 1924, the Socialists secured 130 Deputies and the Catholic Centrists 97 out of a total of 490. In the election for President in the following March, out of a total vote of about 27,000,000, the Socialists polled nearly 8,000,000 and the Catholic Centrists 4,081,593.

MORE ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS.

Increase 7.6 Per Cent. In First Admissions to State Hospitals.

ALBANY, April 14 (AP)—Dr. Horatio M. Pollock, director of the State Hospital Commission's Bureau of Statistics, stated today that alcohol was the causative factor in 7.6 per cent. of first admissions to the State hospitals in the year ended last June. The percentage, Dr. Pollock said, was nearly double that of similar cases in 1919, the year before the prohibition law became operative, when it was 4 per cent.

"Again our reports show," Dr. C. Floyd Haviland, Chairman of the commission, explained, "that for decades before prohibition there was a well-defined trend downward in first admissions with alcoholic psychoses, with the exception of the year the United States entered the World War, which exception, I believe, may be attributed to war excitement. In 1909 the per cent of first admissions with alcoholic psychoses was 10.8. The decrease was gradual, the exception already noted, until 1919, when the percentage was 4."

"In 1920, the first year prohibition was operative, the percentage of alcoholic first admission was 1.9 per cent. This was the lowest for sixteen years. Since 1920 the percentage of increases has been well defined and constant. In 1921 it was 2.6 per cent.; 1922, 3.2 per cent.; 1923, 4 per cent.; 1924, 5.4 per cent.; and 1925, 6 per cent."

New alcoholic mental disease cases increased from 372 in 1924 to 421 in 1925, the report disclosed. Alcohol, the report added, appeared as a factor in 11.2 per cent. of the male cases and in 3.1 per cent. of the female.

METAL CRAFTSMEN STRIKE.

Union Says 4,000 Have Quit in Small Shops—Employers Deny It.

A strike has been called by members of the Architectural Iron, Bronze and Structural Workers' Union on questions of wages, hours, and the open shop. It was announced yesterday at union headquarters, 23 Union Square.

The members of the craft are employed altogether on shop work, many of them in small shops in the Bronx and Brownsville. While union representatives asserted that about 4,000 helpers and mechanics went out, Walter J. Isandolt, Secretary of the Allied Building Metal Industry, members of which employ about 2,500, said that out of that number only 150 had quit. The strikers ask an increase of 10 cents an hour and a forty-four-hour week. Helpers, it was said, now earn \$33 a week and mechanics \$44 a week. The building trades have not been affected materially by the strike, it was said.

NEW HAVEN PLAN APPROVED.

Legislative Committee Favors Road's Purchase of Trolley Lines.

BOSTON, April 14 (AP)—The legislative committee on railroads cleared the way today for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company's purchase and operation of the Springfield and the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Companies.

The committee voted to report a bill authorizing the railroad to purchase the capital stock of the New England Investment & Security Company and the Springfield Railway Company, voluntary associations which control the trolley lines.

DROPS COURT ACTION IN BROWNING CASE

Children's Society Says Parents' Consent to Marriage Bars Guardianship Suit.

HE EXPLAINS HIS ROMANCE

Really Broker Tells of Desires for a Home—Calls It a Case of Love at First Sight.

The shadow over the happiness of Edward W. Browning and the 15-year-old girl he married last Saturday at Cold Spring was lifted yesterday in an announcement by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The society had instituted proceedings in the Children's Court to have Mrs. Catherine Heenan, mother of the bride, displaced as guardian.

Colonel Ernest K. Coulter, general manager of the society, said that a certified copy of the marriage documents had been obtained by an agent of the organization at Cold Spring. The copy was handed to presiding Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Children's Court yesterday. The documents showed that the girl had obtained the consent of her parents to the marriage.

Case to Be Dismissed.

This step, said Colonel Coulter, barred any further action by the society. The hearing, which was scheduled for 10 A. M. today, will consist merely of a dismissal of the proceedings.

Browning and his wife motored into town yesterday, he to appear in the Municipal Court in West 126th Street in an action involving a dispute over some of his realty, and she to have her neck, badly burned by acid thrown by an unidentified person before the marriage, dressed at the Fifth Avenue Hospital, Fifth Avenue and 105th Street.

"It was the only proper thing to do," she said, when told of the dropping of the proceedings against her mother. Browning refused to talk, saying, "I am going to let my wife do all the talking."

Late last night Mr. and Mrs. Browning left their Cold Spring home, and it was reported that they would drive to Canada. Soon before his departure The Cold Spring Recorder published a statement from Mr. Browning.

In the statement Mr. Browning said he had preserved "a dignified silence" because he had been misquoted very frequently. He said that his tastes were "essentially domestic," and that his "greatest ambition" was to "possess and reside over a happy home and family." In search of this end he said, he and his wife were seeking a country estate in Putnam County.

Calls It Love at First Sight.

After the "unfortunate outcome" of his first marriage, said Mr. Browning, his hopes for a happy family life were shattered for a time, but later he considered another marriage.

"The idea grew upon me with the

advent of Spring," he is quoted as saying. "I went forth with all the ardor of youth and met Frances Heenan. It was a real case of love at first sight."

His courtship and his wedding are characterized as "beautiful" and "romantic." The wedding, he said, was hastened because of "unavoidable publicity." He declared that as soon as his bride had recovered from her injuries they would start on a honeymoon trip.

"It is not considered good taste or discretion to disclose the destination," he says, and concludes: "What will happen after our return—who knows?"

DODD URGES LIFE TERM IN FIRST DEGREE THEFT

We Must Eliminate Gangs to Curb Crime, He Says—Lays 75 Per Cent. to Youths Under 25.

Charles J. Dodd, District Attorney of Kings County, who addressed the fifteenth annual dinner of the New York Flour Club at the Waldorf last night, advocated life imprisonment for those convicted of first degree robbery and burglary on the ground that such law-breakers were potential murderers. Describing crime conditions in Brooklyn and elsewhere, Mr. Dodd said 75 per cent. of those guilty of felonies in Kings County during recent years were men and boys under 25 years of age. Mr. Dodd blamed the gun for most crimes.

"Although we have the Sullivan law," he said, "guns can be purchased by the mail-order route, or they can be bought in New Jersey. We must eliminate the shooting from that fits the pocket to rid our communities of theft and murder."

Another reason for wholesale robbery, in the opinion of Mr. Dodd, was the fact that thieves could not turn evidence against the receivers of their stolen goods. The Brooklyn District Attorney asked revision of the statutes to remove this difficulty.

Arthur S. Somers, former President of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, deprecated interference of legislators with business.

Speaking in glowing terms of the age in which we live, Mr. Somers admitted the spread of crime, the failure of many churches, and the chaos recorded by the front pages of the newspapers. But, he said, we must remember that population has increased so swiftly in our century that the relative percentage of evil is not so alarming.

Mr. Somers said he looked to the United States, England and Germany for world leadership. R. L. Sweet, President of the New York Flour Club, presided.

Aetna Most Thickly Populated Area. CATANIA, Sicily, April 14 (AP)—The slopes of Mount Aetna, famous volcano, are more thickly populated than any other region in the world, according to surveys of the Vulcanological Institute of the university here. On each of the 600 habitable square miles an average of 800 persons are living.

A Hotel That Lives Up To The Climate

THE AMBASSADOR, at Atlantic City, co-operates with the climate, at Atlantic City—it is a combination of the utmost civilized comforts with the utmost natural advantages—a partnership of salt air, sunshine, and service, in which the hotel lives up to the climate and is equally beneficial.



Rhineland 9000 For Reservations
The Ambassador ATLANTIC CITY

How to Prevent Moth Holes

Moths feed on grease spots. To safeguard clothing before storing, brush thoroughly and remove the grease spots with

NACTO

The Perfect Spot Remover

Powerful yet harmless. Nacto removes oil, grease, grime, tar, paint and chewing gum from delicate or heavy materials—leaves no "ring."

Non-Explosive—SAFE

In cans or bottles 30c, 50c, 20c at Auto Supply and Drug Stores

Sold Everywhere But if your dealer can't supply you, send us stamps, coin or money-order for the desired size. We pay postage. Just Reck. Nacto Chem Corp., 2175 Madison Ave., N. Y.

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NIGHT BOMBARDING GOES ON AT PEKING

Air Raids on Capital Persist—Foreigners Fail to Get Through Battle Lines.

THE DEADLOCK CONTINUES

Kuomintang Checks Attempt to Advance Near City, Cutting Up All Communications.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times. PEKING, April 14.—Passengers and mail motor traffic with Tientsin still is impossible. Foreign travelers who endeavored to get through yesterday and today were heavily fired upon, but escaped injury.

The bombardment along the front from east to south has continued intermittently through the last forty-eight hours and again airplanes dropped bombs yesterday and today.

Despite the railway communication between Peking and the sea is totally non-existent and has been for several weeks, while ingress and egress of passengers and mails by road has become so dangerous as to be impracticable.

Apparently the Kuomintang is strong enough to hold off the Fengtian and Shantung forces, who are pressing toward Peking from the east and the south, and the Kuomintang in the meantime is parleying with the Wu-Pei-fu forces now established at Pao-fu-fu, ninety miles south of Peking, but with advanced detachments posted within ten miles west of Peking. The stalemate is expected to continue until Wu-Pei-fu moves decisively.

The head of the State and the Prime Minister still are refugees in the Legation Quarter and issue harmless pronouncements to the nation. As there is no government the city virtually is under martial law.

The artillery bombardment on the south front is unusually heavy and distinct tonight, and suggests the possibility of an advance.

Chang's Cosacks Defeated. Copyright, 1926, by The Chicago Tribune Co. PEKING, April 14.—Russian captives on the southeast front are reported to be led like cattle with a string through their noses when they are taken to the rear. The Cosacks who formed a brigade under General Chang Tso-lin almost have been annihilated as a result of resistance to the Kuomintang (National Army).

The fighting there is almost continuous, with airplanes bombing the trenches. One airplane has failed to return.

The fighting south of Tungchow also is heavy.

General Chang today replied to the overtures of the peace delegation that he will cease fighting when the Kuomintang evacuates Peking, but that he will not enter the capital if the police preserve order.

The Diplomatic Corps, it is understood, will not recognize the interlopers who deposed Tuan Chi-jui.

BRINDELL NO BETTER. Ex-Building Trades "Czar" Still Seriously Ill in His Home.

Serious; ill for several months, Robert P. Brindell, deposed leader of the building trades of New York, who was sent to Sing Sing Prison for extortion, was in no better condition last night at his home at 1,890 Daly Avenue, the Bronx, according to members of his family.

Reports that Brindell was suffering from tuberculosis were denied, but the nature of his malady was not made known. Members of the family said that while Brindell's condition was "very serious," they expected him to recover.

THE symbol of the BLUE BAR—the stamp of perfection—is protected by law against imitation.



The BLUE BAR Pipe \$8.00

Do You Know Why FINE PIPES Taste So Much Better—And Last So Much Longer?

It isn't the length of time you've smoked a pipe—it's the age of the wood that counts. The fine old, closely-grained briar roots from Calabria, Corsica, and the Mediterranean shores—these make the world's finest pipes.

So old and tough that they resist scorching and won't wear down for years—so mellow and beautifully-grained that it's a joy to possess them—such are the roots selected by master craftsmen for Blue Bar Pipes. Roots 100 years old are used for the Blue Bar Pipes. Finer pipes cannot be made.

Come in and let us show you our collection. Or write for illustrated booklet.

MM IMPORTING CO., Dept. 4, 6 E. 45th St., New York City

Please send copy of your illustrated booklet on Pipes, Pouches, etc.

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ State _____

DULL McCOOY'S APPETITE.

Kings Assemblyman Invites Him to Breakfast, Complains of Treatment. Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 14.—Democratic Assemblyman from Brooklyn took advantage today of the presence at the capital of John H. McCooey, leader of the Democratic forces in Kings, to call his attention to the fact that they were being neglected in court patronage in their home county.

They told him that it was his duty and within his domain to see that they received their just share of references, guardianships and other choice pieces of patronage within the bestowal of the courts. As things were, they complained, the good jobs were being handed out to friends of Mr. McCooey and of the district leaders in Kings, with no consideration for hard-working members of the Assembly who are members also of the legal profession.

The complaint was registered with the Brooklyn chief clerk at a breakfast to which he had invited him. What brought Mr. McCooey to the capital was last night's dinner for Senator Downing.

For a while all sorts of constructions were placed on the meeting of Mr. McCooey and the leaders. A subject on which comment was made before the object of the breakfast invitation became known was the absence of three Democratic Senators from Kings who had sided against Mr. McCooey and favored the nomination of Mayor Walker in the primaries last autumn.

Mr. McCooey told the Assemblymen that the latch string was always out and that if they had any complaints or petitions he was always ready to give them a hearing. He started for New York on an early afternoon train.

WOULD QUIT HEALTH BOARD.

McLaughlin Sees No Reason Why Police Head Should Serve There.

Police Commissioner McLaughlin said yesterday that he could see no reason why he should be forced under the law to act as ex-officio member of the Board of Health.

"The Police Commissioner has no business there," he declared. "I have implicit faith in Dr. Louis I. Harris, the President of the Board of Health, and I can't see why the Police Commissioner should be on that board."

Patrolmen who have been on the force fifteen years or more were requested yesterday in a general order by the Commissioner to apply to him for assignment to the sanitary squad of the Health Department.

"There is room only for fifty men," Commissioner McLaughlin said. "These ten men assignments and I feel that the older men should get them."

STRATON SILENT ON ROW.

Pastor Has Nothing to Say About Resignation of Four Trustees.

The Rev. Dr. John Roach Stratton returned to New York yesterday afternoon, and last evening he conducted the Wednesday night prayer meeting in Calvary Baptist Church. He was asked whether he would make any statement regarding the resignation of four members of the Board of Trustees of the church because they could not agree with his policies or approve payment of salary to him while filling the pulpit of a Florida church.

"I have nothing to say," said Dr. Stratton, and then, as he waved his hand in the direction of his departing congregation, added: "There is Calvary Church. There is the answer."

Binghamton Girls Held in Washington. WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—Three girls from Binghamton, N. Y., who said they were on their way to Florida despite scanty funds, were held by police today as fugitives from their parents. They gave their names as Wilma Ager, 16; Dolores Wilbur, 15; and Madelyn Karna, 17.

F. J. ARNOLD ELECTED DISTRICT SCHOOL CHIEF

Brooklyn Teacher to Succeed C. D. Fleming—Board Awards Building Contracts.

The Board of Education unanimously elected yesterday Frank J. Arnold, principal of Public School 114, Brooklyn, a District Superintendent to succeed Cornelius D. Fleming, retired. His nomination had been recommended by the Board of Superintendents. Mr. Arnold has taught in the high and elementary schools of this city for more than 25 years. He is a graduate of St. Lawrence University.

Mr. Arnold is executive secretary of the Brooklyn Teachers' Association. He is chairman of the special committee appointed to draft a character training course of study for the schools.

The Board awarded contracts for construction of a new school in Queens and one in Richmond and recommended the erection of a new school at Mace and Colden Avenues, the site of the school in Queens will be on Wilder Avenue, Hollis and the Richmond School at Mariner's Harbor.

A request for a \$500,000 appropriation for fire prevention work on schools in all boroughs was referred back to President George J. Ryan, with power to act.

The suspension of Dr. James P. Hunt from the position of medical examiner on charges of neglect of duty was referred to the Law Committee.

A letter from Governor Smith praising the "public spirit and loyal cooperation" of President Ryan, who served as Vice Chairman of the Governor's Commission on School and Finance Administration, was read.

SEE POLITICS IN RAIL RATES.

Traffic Clubs to Protest to Congress—Webster Made President.

DALLAS, Texas, April 14 (AP)—The national convention of the Associated Traffic Clubs of America adjourned here today after adopting a resolution calling upon its officers to protest to Congress against what it termed fixing railroad rates through political influence.

Another resolution urged some form of settlement of railroad labor disputes by conferences between the roads and their employees.

T. T. Webster of Dayton, Ohio, was elected President, succeeding Henry A. Palmer of Chicago. F. A. Doeber of Indianapolis was elected Secretary, and W. T. Vandenberg of Louisville, Treasurer.

WOMAN AUTOIST IS INJURED.

Racing Champion Drives Car Into Sea When Gas Tank Explodes.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., April 14 (AP)—Mrs. Jose La Costa, champion of the women's world's championship automobile race drivers' title, was slightly injured and burned in jumping from her automobile when it caught fire while making a practice run on the beach here today.

Mrs. La Costa steered her machine into the ocean when the gasoline tank exploded. She was taken from the water by a bystander. It was believed the automobile was traveling more than 100 miles an hour when the explosion occurred.

Today's practice spins were made by Mrs. La Costa in preparation for a series of trials to establish new feminine world speed records.

FRANCO-GERMAN AIR ACCORD

Free Passage of Planes Over Both Countries Agreed To.

PARIS, April 14 (AP)—German and French airplanes now may fly over French and German territory respectively by reason of the Franco-German air convention signed here today. The agreement, which is a reciprocal ban on aircraft of one country flying over territory of the other nation and thus permits the opening of new direct lines between London, Paris and Berlin and other German cities, and to Copenhagen and Moscow by way of Germany.

Rapid travel facilities in Europe have been greatly enhanced by the convention. Plans to extend Europe's air lines had been made in anticipation of the signature of the compact and the new lines will begin regular operation in June.

ILL WIFE LEAPS TO DEATH.

Husband Tries to Do Likewise at Hospital, but is Locked Up.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 14.—Despondent because of ill health, Mrs. Irene Flack, 35 years old, of 223 Livingston Avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J., wife of an attorney, killed herself here today by leaping from her room in the Breakers Hotel to a concrete awning three floors below.

Crazed with grief, her husband, J. C. Flack, 35, attempted twice to jump from a dining room leading from a room on the third floor of the Atlantic City Hotel, where his wife's body lay. He finally was taken to the detention room at Police Headquarters, where he is held for observation.

Mr. and Mrs. Flack came to the shore yesterday. The wife had been ill and it is hoped she would recuperate here. According to the police, she had twice before attempted to kill herself.

Mr. Flack has a 5-year-old son, who is now with relatives at Lyndhurst.

LIPTON ON RADIO SAYS HE'S AFTER THAT CUP

Yachtsman Tells Listeners He Won't Rest Till He Gets It—Praises Our Commerce.

That Sir Thomas Lipton will soon challenge America to another yacht race was asserted in his radio address last night from Station WOR at 1,440 Broadway. He said:

"I confess I have designs on one of your national treasures, a thing of no great intrinsic value, but which is slightly regarded by the people as of national importance. I will not rest until I have succeeded in capturing the famous old mug, recognized as the blue ribbon prize of the sea and generally known as America's Cup."

Sir Thomas ruefully reminded his hearers that America has had the cup for nearly seventy-five years.

"I think," he said, "a visit to the old country, however short its stay, would do it no harm. We could at least make some use of it over there, and in the way it was intended to be used, namely, to put something in it."

"Having America's rapid commercial development," one of the wonders of the age," Sir Thomas said:

"Every time I come over here I am more and more astounded at the many signs of material progress, the striking indications of the general prosperity of the people. This was brought to my notice particularly only yesterday, when, in passing through a town which I was informed was purely an industrial or working class community, I noticed how very nicely the school children were dressed. This pleased me very much, as it not only indicated prosperity and well-to-do condition of the parents, but showed the care which they give to their children and the interest they take in their appearance."

Sir Thomas said he had never seen in any city or country in the world better dressed people than those in the streets of New York.

COOLIDGE PLANS UNCERTAIN

President is Undecided on Where to Spend Summer Vacation.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP)—President Coolidge, who intends to pass up Swampscott, Mass., this summer for an inland vacation retreat, has not decided where he will go or when he will be able to get away from Washington. Invitations have been received by the President to establish a Summer White House in various sections of the country, and he is having several of them investigated to get an accurate line on their good points and possible drawbacks. He has indicated he would like to go to the mountains. Unless he selects a place easily accessible to Philadelphia, it is improbable that Mr. Coolidge will start on his vacation until after his July 5 address at the Sesqui-centennial Exposition.

He plans to address the semi-annual budget meeting here late in June, as he did last year just before going to the Massachusetts shore.

Cleans Satin and Kid Slippers They must be absolutely clean on ALL occasions. Carbona cleans them like new. It dries instantly, leaving no odor, and they can be worn immediately.

For Safety's Sake—demand

CARBONA

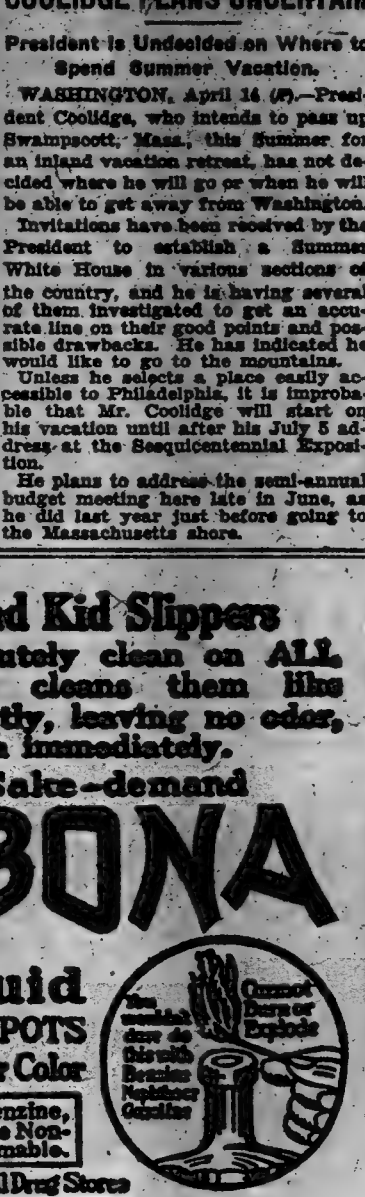
UNBURNABLE Cleaning Fluid REMOVES GREASE SPOTS Without Injury to Fabric or Color

Guaranteed not to contain Benzine, Naphtha or Gasoline, and to be Non-Combustible and Non-Inflammable.

20, 30, 60 & 1. Size Bottles at all Drug Stores

Herbert Tareyton CIGARETTES

There's something about them you'll like



TAREYTONS ARE A QUARTER AGAIN

Is Mussolini Building a New Italian Empire?

Mussolini, the Italian dictator, is trying to form an anti-German bloc of Italy and the Balkan States, it is charged by some German writers, and the chief purpose of this bloc would be to prevent the union of Austria and Germany.

There is probably no man living to-day who is causing more concern to the chancelleries throughout the world than Mussolini. He has been charged with having the ambitions of Caesar, and to fulfil his ambitions he would stop at nothing—so say his enemies.

That he has Jugo-Slavia's support is obvious, we are told, from the recently concluded treaty between Italy and Jugo-Slavia. What is more, according to a special correspondent of the London *Westminster Gazette*, Mussolini's object in all the combinations he is engineering in Jugo-Slavia, Greece, and other South and Central European nations, is to obtain at least the benevolent neutrality of his neighbors in connection with his great "Empire" projects in the Middle East.

A leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week, in text and picture, gives an illuminating insight into the political turmoil in Europe. It brings out in sharp contrast all the opposing elements so that the average man will understand the situation clearly.

This is only one of the many instructive and interesting news-features in THE DIGEST this week. Among others are:

- The Impeachment of Judge English
- More Money From Lower Taxes
- Rubber, Politics, and Filipinos
- The Remarkable Matteotti Verdict
- The "Bread Trust's" Plans All Dough
- May We Treat With the Terrible Turk?
- The Prospects of "World Revolution"
- British Complaints Against America
- Scraping the Ancient Auto
- Ironing Out Railroad Worries
- The Passing of Natural Ice
- A Sparring Match of Music Critics
- News From the Buried Greek World
- Former Foemen's Appeal for Germany
- Reforming the Stage From Within
- Is Mysterious "Anastasia" the Czar's Daughter?
- The End of a Hushed Voyage
- An Editor's First Aid to Young Writers
- New York From an Armored Car
- Sports and Athletics
- Department of Good English

Color Reproduction—"The STUDENT"—By Irving R. Wiles

Many Interesting Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons

Get April 17th Number—On Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

It is a mark of distinction to be a reader of

The Literary Digest

EMILY POST'S ETIQUETTE—"The Blue Book of Social Usage"

The most complete book on social usage that ever grew between two covers.—Chicago Tribune.

Selling 1,000 copies a week! 600 pages—many illustrations! \$4.18, net. At every Bookstore in this city; or FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Money Saving Fares



Round Trip from New York

- \$95.37 Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo.
 - \$105.87 Rocky Mountain National (Estes) Park.
 - \$111.67 West Yellowstone (Yellowstone National Park). 4 1/2 days' motor trip in the park, stopping at hotels \$34.00; at camps \$45.00. Side trip Denver to Rocky Mountain National Park, \$10.50.
 - \$113.77 Cedar City, Utah (Southern Utah-Arizona National Parks). Complete 5-day motor-bus tour includes North Rim Grand Canyon. Shorter 3 or 4-day tours to Zion National Park, Bryce Canyon, Cedar Breaks.
 - \$142.62 Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, B. C. 300 miles along scenic Columbia River. Side trips to Zion, Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks at small additional expense.
 - \$142.62 San Francisco, Los Angeles. One way via Denver and Salt Lake City. Side trips to Zion, Yellowstone and Rocky Mountain National Parks at small additional expense.
 - \$160.62 Circuit Tour of the West. Union Pacific to Portland, rail or steamer to San Francisco, returning via Los Angeles, Salt Lake City and Denver. Route may be reversed.
- All fares include Colorado Springs without extra charge. Tickets to Pacific Northwest and California on sale daily, May 15 to September 30; to Yellowstone, June 1 to September 15; to all other points June 1 to September 30. Book over anywhere on route. Final return limit October 31.
- Complete information and reservations from J. B. De Priest, Gen'l Agent, U. S. Pac. System, 330-10 Street Bldg., 230 Broadway, New York, Phone WOrth 1771.

UNION PACIFIC

CITES CAESAR'S 'AD' FOR BELGIAN GOODS

Praise of Textiles and Charlots Found in 'De Bello Gallico,' Says Ambassador.

STILL MAKING THEM WELL

De Marchienne at Advertising Club Extols Antwerp as Port for American Trade.

Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, made a plea to American exporters at the weekly luncheon yesterday of the Advertising Club, 23 Park Avenue, to use Belgium as their distributing point for Europe.

"By establishing a stock of merchandise at Antwerp," said the Ambassador, "the American exporter would find himself not only 'on all fours' with his European competitor, but would in many cases have the advantage of him on account of the central location of Antwerp, and its close connections, by rail and water, with an extensive and highly industrialized, as well as rich agriculturally hinterland.

"We can offer you special inducements in the nature of cheap storage facilities and exemption from customs duties for goods destined for re-export to other countries."

The Belgians are good business men, and know a good thing when they see it, he continued. He reminded his audience that a compatriot of his, Peter Minuit, a Walloon, purchased the island of Manhattan from the Indians just about 300 years ago for about \$24.

"It is considered one of the best bargains in history," he remarked, "and I am proud to think that it was one of my countrymen who gave your city its first start in life."

Belgians received their first real publicity and some "very handsome free advertising," he went on, following the visit in ancient times of Julius Caesar, in his "best seller," the "De Bello Gallico." Not only did Belgian manufactured articles, such as textiles, cloth, linen and pottery, become in high favor in the capital of the Caesars, but they manufactured and exported a special make of "car" which was in great demand among the Romans, especially for occasions of pomp and show and as racing chariots.

"These light two-wheeled chariots," the Ambassador explained, "were known as 'Belgica Easada,' and they were given free advertising by the post. Virgil in his Georgics more than a quarter of a century before the beginning of the Christian era. And the Belgians have kept up their reputation as manufacturers of good cars."

The Ambassador then dwelt on Antwerp, which he described as the third port of the world, with over 20,000,000 tons of shipping entering its port last year. He said the city had a strong attraction for tourists, and all those who love painting, music, architecture and history.

Charles G. Green, President of the club, presided. Louis Wiley paid a

tribute to the Ambassador's long and distinguished diplomatic career in this country. Others at the speakers' table were J. T. Johnston, Mail, Consul for Belgium in New York; J. F. Stillmans, Director of the Belgian Bureau; Professor Henry G. Beyer of New York University; Paul Mayse, Louis Birbaum, J. Bonswyn, Leon Danley, William Geta, P. V. O. Mitchell, Albert Tyck and H. H. Charles.

5 YALE DEPARTMENTS TO DO PERSONNEL WORK

Will Give Courses to Acquaint Students With Problems of Industrial Management.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 14.—Five Yale departments today announced that they have begun a cooperative policy in personnel management, in accordance with the new plan of applying personnel principles in organization methods.

The first step was to subject undergraduates to a personnel questionnaire which is now going on. Now the departments of Government, applied psychology, industrial engineering, divinity school and the bureau of appointments have been placed under the procedure.

Courses on the background of personnel work will be given by Professor Edgar S. Furness and Jerome Davis, covering labor problems, Socialism, social reform, and the ethical aspects of labor problems. Professor Anderson E. Hastings will teach personnel management while a course in industrial physiology will be given by Dr. Howard W. Haggard. These will train students in the problems of industrial executives.

A report made today stated that the plan is to acquaint students with the numerous phases of personnel activity and to stimulate interest by presenting specific policies followed by industrial concerns.

In addition the first student branch of the American Management Association has been organized. The report said:

"The course of industrial physiology has been developed because we believe that the health of the worker and the adoption of his job to his physical capacities is a problem of sufficient economic and social importance to warrant study. In preparation for research work in personnel management the Sheffield Scientific School has inaugurated a plan of rating the students on fifteen qualities of character, and collecting complete information concerning the students' activities."

"On seven of the qualities character ratings of fellow students will be obtained in addition to the ratings given by the faculty. It is expected that these ratings will very materially assist the students in the self-development of character, as they will consult their division officers about them."

Tarantula Kills Connecticut Man. PUTNAM, Conn., April 14 (P).—The bite of a tarantula, received while he was turning a bunch of bananas in a fruit store in Webster last Thursday, proved fatal to Oscar O. Lynch, 45, of North Grovesendale, mill worker. He died at night after having suffered intense agony for several days. After the spider bit him Lynch went back to North Grovesendale before seeing a doctor. His arm began to swell the next day and specialists were called. Attending physicians said his death was the result of the tarantula's bite.

COCAINE USED MOST BY DRUG ADDICTS

Police Find Criminals Favor This Narcotic to Stimulate Their "Courage."

WORKHOUSE SURVEY MADE

Sixty Per Cent. of Inmates in 1925 Were Sent There in Connection With Drug Traffic.

Acting Captain Henry Scherb, head of the Narcotic Division of the Police Department, made public yesterday a report by Gerhard Kuhne, Chief of the Division of Criminal Records of the Department of Correction, which showed that 60 per cent. of the persons committed to the workhouse on Welfare Island in 1925 were drug addicts or in some manner connected with the illicit traffic in narcotics in this city.

Most of the addicts use cocaine, the report said, and Captain Scherb added that police experience with criminals had revealed that cocaine was the drug usually taken by gunmen to stimulate courage. The report showed that of the 1,490 persons sent to the island in connection with the drug traffic 927 had been convicted of possessing or selling narcotics and 563 were sent there for treatment. Of these, forty women and 389 men had requested that they be committed to the institution in an effort to be cured of the habit.

Mr. Kuhne reported that 737 of the workhouse were recognized as persons who had previously been sent there for treatment for drug addiction, and that some of them had been committed as many as fifteen times for the offense. More than 70 per cent. of those admitted had previous records, the report continued, the ratio being 68 per cent. for the men and 78 per cent. for the women.

The cost of providing treatment for 901 cases was \$270,300. In this connection the report said that there was no means of determining how much had been spent by these addicts in trying to rid themselves of the drug habit before their commitment. Some of the self-committed addicts, it was found, had served sentences for offenses other than those connected with the drug traffic. Of 374 offenders committed for selling or possessing narcotics, 255 had served previous sentences for the same offense.

Among the illicit drug dispensers were 155 who previously had received the drug cure at the institution at an approximate cost to the city of \$69,600.

Greek Consul Visits Walker. Apostolos G. Macheras, Consul General of Greece, stationed in this city, paid a formal visit to Mayor James J. Walker at City Hall yesterday afternoon. He was presented to the Mayor by George J. Chryssikos, a member of the Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Washington, D. C., and attorney for the Greek Consulate. Consul General Macheras pledged the fullest cooperation of the Greek-American citizens of New York to the Administration. Mayor Walker expressed his pleasure in making the acquaintance of Mr. Macheras.

WAITER, ON STAND, SAYS HE KILLED EMPLOYERS

Testifies Liquor Was Served in Freeport (L. I.) Roadhouse—Gives His Reason for Shooting.

Special to The New York Times.

MINIDOLA, L. I., April 14.—Earl Kiefer, a waiter in a Freeport roadhouse, on trial in the Nassau County Court on the charge of killing his employers, Henry Koethe and Mrs. Nelson Watson on April 6, took the stand in his own defense today. He said he shot Koethe and Mrs. Watson because they wanted him to "play chambermaid to a house dog."

That was the last straw, he said, that made him go and get a pistol and shoot them. He said his employers also demanded that he overcharge customers who ordered drinks. Kiefer testified that many county officials and prohibition agents visited the roadhouse and were always served with liquor without charge. Other customers, he said, were refused people who never caused trouble, and the only person he saw ejected in the three weeks he worked there was a drunken policeman.

Kiefer said his employer, Koethe, told him that he, (Koethe) had formerly served in the prohibition enforcement service to find out who could be bought and who could not. He said Koethe had frequently referred in derogatory terms to the prohibition agents who frequented the place, and said he had them in his power.

TO AID AGED MINISTERS.

The Presbyterian Church Seeks a \$15,000,000 Pension Fund.

The first meeting in the campaign to raise \$15,000,000 for the pensioning of aged ministers of the Presbyterian Church will be held on April 21 at the Bankers' Club, according to an announcement made yesterday by WILL H. Hays, who is Chairman of the Laymen's Committee.

Secretary Mallon and his brother are expected to attend. The Rev. Dr. Charles R. Eason, Moderator of the General Assembly, will be the principal speaker. Other speakers will be Senator William B. McKinley of Illinois and Dr. Henry B. Master of Philadelphia.

GIRL AND BOY MISSING.

Star, 18, Takes Brother, 4, Fearing to Be Sent to Institution.

The Missing Persons Bureau was asked yesterday to search for Anna Kugliero, 18 years old, and her brother Antonio, 4, who disappeared from the home of their aunt, Mrs. Gertrude Caffero, at 431 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx, on Tuesday afternoon.

The girl and the boy, with six brothers and sisters, had been living with Mrs. Caffero since their mother was taken to the Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island about three weeks ago. Their father died several years ago. Mrs. Caffero has six children of her own, and the influx of the Kuglieros, children, of whom Anna was the eldest, proved too much for her.

On Monday social workers called to make arrangements for putting Anna and some of the others in a charitable institution. Anna learned about the plan and departed with Antonio, her youngest brother.

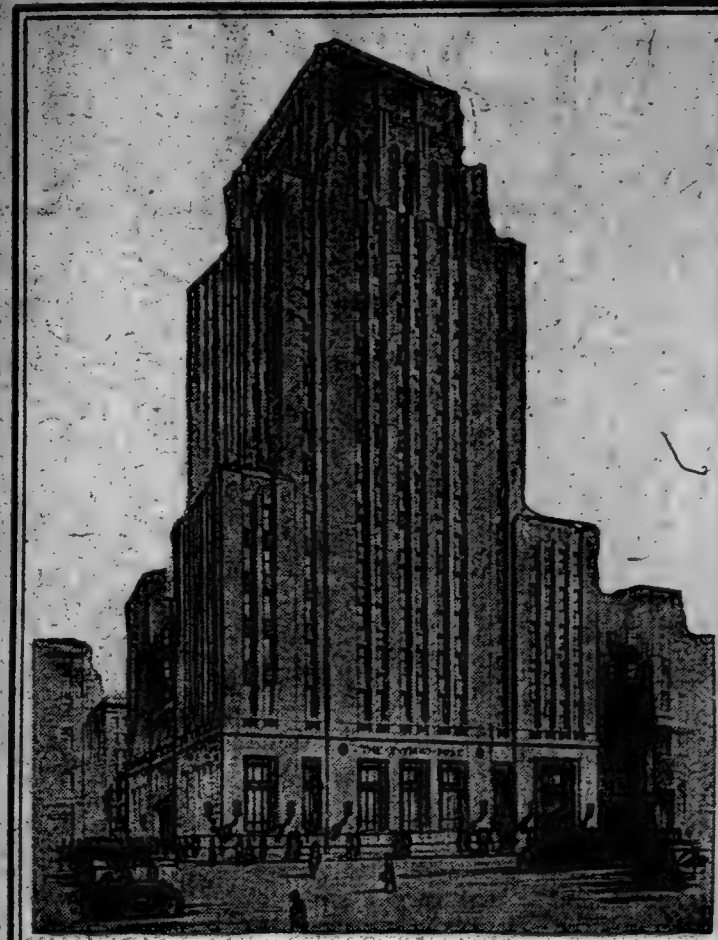
A general alarm was sent out from Brooklyn Police Headquarters for Benjamin Gabrovitz, a cripple, who has been missing from his home at 27 Slegal Street, Brooklyn, since Monday.

TWO URNS BID IN FOR \$360.

Auction of English Garden Furniture Brings in \$12,000.

English garden furniture gathered by Thomas Crowther of Fulham, London, England with, additions, was sold yesterday for \$12,000 at the American Art Galleries. Eight items brought from \$200 to \$360 each. There were 126 lots in all.

A pair of Adam lead urns with fluted bodies were bid in by E. V. Painter for \$360 and Miss A. French paid \$360 for two painted lead figures of whippets, old hounds standing at attention. Boudier & Howard, Inc., bid in for \$330, six Adam design iron chairs. Mrs. C. S. Pillsbury bought a pair of eighteenth century lead urns on stone bases for \$200 and paid \$220 for two George III lead urns with sea-topped drapery.



The new EVENING POST BUILDING

Visitors can come here easily— Tenants can live here comfortably—

IN time the world might beat a path to your door, wherever you worked. But easy access is far from a handicap in this day and city. That's why residence in the new Evening Post Building, reached by 16 lines from Jersey, Brooklyn, Upper Manhattan and The Bronx, can be a real asset to your business.

On West Street, just a half block from Rector,

the 17-story Evening Post Building overlooks the Hudson and enjoys its breezes. Frontages on three streets insure ample light and air for all time.

Add to this every modern comfort and convenience and superlative service—not to mention a moderate rental—and you could hardly ask for a more livable, a more attractive place to work.

Ready for you to move in before May 1, 1926!

Evening Post Realty Corporation

20 VESEY STREET—Whitehall 9000

Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co., Inc.—or Your Own Broker

Santa Fe Fred Harvey

New rail and motor way to and from California—the Indian-detour

Three days' personally-conducted motor tour through the Enchanted Empire—a region rich in history and mystery. Only \$45 extra, with everything provided—meals, lodging and motor transportation. Under expert Santa Fe-Fred Harvey management.

Three days and three hundred miles of sunshine and mountain air, in a land of unique human contrasts and natural grandeur.

This unusual tour comprises visits to old Santa Fé, also the inhabited Indian Pueblos of Tesuque, Santa Clara, San Juan, Santo Domingo, and other places in the Upper Rio Grande Valley, as well as the huge ruin of Puyé, a cliff pueblo twenty centuries old.

Westbound passengers leave trains at Las Vegas, New Mex., and join them again at Albuquerque, New Mex., three days later. Eastbound is just the reverse. Service begins May 15, 1926.

There will be optional side trips and "land cruises" in charge of specially trained couriers for those who wish to extend their travels off-the-beaten-path.

May I send you folder giving details?

R. P. Burnett, Dist. Pass. Agent, Santa Fe Ry.
805 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Phone: Vanderbilt 3731

TO MEN who never rest and those who love them:

IT is not immortal—that tireless-seeming heart.

Yet rest it, for once, as intelligently as you drive it—and you feel the difference all year round.

Here at The Glen Springs you can meet Spring half way—while winter-worn bodies luxuriate in the completest relaxation you have ever known.

Not just the usual strenuous holiday—but rest based on careful looking over of the whole human machine—rest so skillfully planned that it lowers instantly the unnatural tension of modern life.

Your own physician probably knows the story of this unique Mineral Springs health resort. Its radio-active mineral springs, its baths, are nationally famous. And its guests—are different people when they leave!

A postal will bring you complete literature.

THE GLEN SPRINGS
WATKINS GLEN NEW YORK



THE AMERICAN NAUHEIM

LONG ISLAND BOOM OPPORTUNITY

A legitimate reason for selling promptly owner to sacrifice at this psychological boom moment.

65 ACRES

Plotted and With Streets Cut Through
LOCATED IN WELL KNOWN DEVELOPMENT
ONLY 28 MILES FROM NEW YORK CITY
38 houses are already on property, all occupied. Improvements are the last word in building construction, gas, electricity, etc., etc.

PRICE RIGHT

No Brokers. For full information address OWNER
P. O. Box 67, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WASHINGTON

3-DAY TOURS

Personally Conducted

APRIL 22; MAY 6, 20

\$25.00 \$26.00 \$28.00

According to Hotel Selected

Proportionate Rates from Other Points

See the Japanese Cherry Trees in bloom in Potomac Park

For itineraries and details apply to Wm. F. Miller, Jr., 37, East 42nd St., Apt. 1, C. R. Brodie, Div. Pass. Agt., 390 Seventh Ave., Penn. Sta., New York, or nearest Ticket Agent.

Pennsylvania Railroad

The Standard Railroad of the World

Low Cost Vacations

Plan a motor trip this Spring. Purchase one of the serviceable used cars advertised in The New York Times Automobile Exchange. Many high-grade cars are offered at unusually low prices.

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

District Representative Wanted

One of the largest and most firmly established manufacturers of electric refrigeration has an opening for a district representative.

The man wanted must have had experience either in selling or supervising sales of electric refrigeration. He will be paid a salary commensurate with his experience and ability.

The product has proven itself in thousands of homes and is being backed by an extensive advertising campaign in national magazines and local Newspapers.

Our organization has been informed of this advertisement. For further details and an appointment, address Box Z 2428 Times Annex. Communications will be held confidential.

The BILLIONAREA

the GREATER ST. LOUIS MARKET



"What is happening in St. Louis that causes so much talk about it as a rich market? Is it booming?... and if so... what is the cause of it?... and will it last?"

GREATER ST. LOUIS is probably the most talked of major market in America today—and it deserves to be. Trade statistics show that the Metropolitan area of St. Louis has an annual Purchasing Power of more than a Billion Dollars. It is a veritable "BILLIONAREA."

Naturally, there is a keen and growing interest in such a prosperous market among national advertisers, merchandisers and manufacturers, and a desire to know more about it. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, therefore, will outline in a series of articles the underlying reasons for the richness and unusual development of this market—formerly more noted for solidity than for speed of growth.

The recent great development of the Greater St. Louis Market is not a boom in any sense of the word save that of speed of growth. This rapid progress is based on new conditions and on long existing factors that have been crystallizing for years in the minds of national industries.

Always a prosperous field for national advertisers and manufacturers, the Greater St. Louis Market can now be properly termed "The BILLIONAREA," because of its recent and unusual business development and solid prosperity.

This solid yet rapid development is making the Greater St. Louis Market most opportune for profitable advertising and selling.

The laws of sound selling and sound advertising—just as with sound military tactics—point to the logic of concentrating and pushing the hardest where resistance is least, and where the greatest results can be secured from the effort put forth.

The value of a market is not simply the number of people in it—because neither the number nor the needs or desires of people indicate their worth as purchasers. An equal population of a Russian city, for example, may have more needs and desires, but lack the Means to Buy.

Because of these fundamental facts, every national advertiser will recognize the tremendous purchasing power concentrated in the Greater St. Louis Market, when he learns that its extra buying power per family, over the national average, is greater than any other market in America, with one exception.

The dominant newspaper, having the largest circulation in the Greater St. Louis Market and carrying by far the greatest volume of advertising is the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

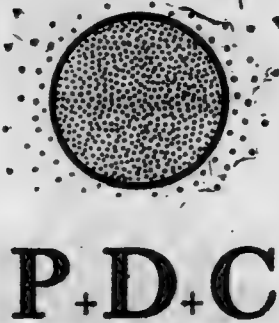
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The highest ranking P+D+C newspaper of "The BILLIONAREA"—the Greater St. Louis Market

Because the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has the greatest circulation in this rich area, it offers national advertisers a P+D+C value almost without parallel in America. It reaches more People with more Dollars with a greater Coverage of "The Billionarea" than any other newspaper. Its coverage is so complete that this one newspaper alone taps the unusual

buying power of practically every home in the Greater St. Louis Market.

The fact that both local and national advertisers recognize the Post-Dispatch as the most powerful selling force in the Greater St. Louis Market is proved by its volume of advertising—almost equal to that of all other St. Louis newspapers combined.



P+D+C
The Advertiser's Micrometer
of a Newspaper

The very principles that have been long recognized as fundamental in the analysis of any market are, for exactly the same reasons, fundamental in the analysis of a newspaper's market. Those principles are the relation of

**Population
Dollars (or Purchasing Power)
Coverage**

For the convenience of national advertisers, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch has published a P+D+C Manual which describes the fundamental principles of measuring a market from the standpoint of newspaper advertising by identically the same accepted standards that have long been used in measuring a market from the standpoint of selling.

The Post-Dispatch has also just completed a Book of Information About St. Louis and "The BILLIONAREA"—the Greater St. Louis Market, that will be of inestimable value to any advertiser.

Both books free—on request
Address: St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis

National Advertising Offices
NEW YORK 205 Madison Av.
CHICAGO Tribune Tower
DETROIT Book Bldg.
KANSAS CITY Coca Cola Bldg.
SAN FRANCISCO 564 Market St.
LOS ANGELES Title Insurance Bldg.
SEATTLE Terminal Sales Bldg.



SOVIET INVITES PRIVATE CAPITAL

It Is Sought to Run Factories
and Pay Royalties to State so
as to Increase Production.

GOODS FAMINE IS ACUTE

Official Prices Show but Slight
Advance, However, and Large
Harvest Is Expected.

By WALTER DURANT.

MOSCOW, April 14.—Russia is now passing through a sharp economic and financial crisis, but it is asserted here that this is rather a sign of national growth and reconstruction rather than the disaster it is called by hostile critics abroad.

While beyond a doubt there was excessive optimism last summer and miscalculation as to the amount of grain available for export, the fact remains that industrial production increased 64 per cent. last year and will be 30 to 40 per cent. greater this year.

Agricultural production has improved at even a swifter rate, and if weather conditions are favorable the coming harvest should approach the pre-war average.

But this rapid growth produced the natural result in a country operating on an extremely slender financial margin—demand for industrial credits on the one hand, and for manufactured goods on the other—has outstripped the supply that factories were shut down for lack of capital and raw material. At the same time there was a veritable famine of the goods they should be producing.

Soviet officials point with pride to the price lists of the State stores and cooperatives, showing only a trifling increase in the past six months. But it is often said goods are missing from the shelves, or are only to be purchased after waiting in line for two or three hours, while their immediate purchase in private stores will cost 60 or 100 per cent. higher.

Reasons for Weak Currency.

Likewise, State banks still insist on gold parity for the Soviet ruble, but in reality it is a discount of 10 to 25 per cent. This is not due to the weakness of the Soviet currency itself—on the contrary, there has been no new issue in the past four months and actual reductions are coming in six months—but simply, officials say, because the purchasing power of money decreases as goods become scarcer. Just how a way out of the difficulty is to be found still is undetermined.

Obviously, the easiest way would be new financial resources in the shape of credits either of cash or goods from abroad. But these the Soviet Government cannot receive in sufficient quantity with regard to the Russian debt and compensation to foreigners for losses during the Revolution, which at present it is unwilling to admit.

Falling such credits Soviet authorities are doing the best they can by rigidly reducing expenditures in every direction. There are offices here in Moscow where 30 per cent. of the employees have been dismissed in every department, and the country overhead is being cut to a minimum and a ruthless war is being waged against "bureaucracy of State industry and business."

This very bureaucracy has been the reason why the rest of the world never has been able to believe in the success of State—that is, Socialist—enterprise, and it is rather refreshing to see that Russia, which is the country of State Socialism par excellence, now realizes the same thing.

Turning to Private Enterprise.

So far this is realized here that one of the plans to remedy the present goods famine is an extension of private enterprise in "light" industry—that is, all branches that have metalurgy, mining, transportation and lumber.

An appeal is now being made to private Russian and foreign capital to take over factories—except textile—and run them on a royalty basis for the State.

By this means, and by cutting down overhead, it is hoped to weather the crisis, but no one here imagines that the problem is easy or rapid of solution.

On the other hand, any suggestion of a counter-revolution or of internal trouble is baseless. It comes actually to this—if the Soviet Government obtains foreign credits the reconstruction of Russian economy will proceed quickly and smoothly. Without credits they will worry through nevertheless, but at the price of vast delay, vast effort and vast inconvenience for the mass of the population.

JERSEY MOTOR CZAR NEVER DROVE AN AUTO

What Is More, Commissioner Dill
Says, He Never Will Drive One
—Wants Citizens' Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., April 14 (AP).—"I have never driven a car, and never will as long as I live."

This statement was made today by Commissioner William L. Dill, who in the last eleven years, as head of the Motor Vehicle Department, has authorized the issuance of about 3,500,000 licenses.

On occasions when he uses an automobile it is operated either by an inspector or a member of his immediate family. This frequently handicaps him in his trips from Trenton to his home at Paterson, he said.

"My principal reason for not driving," Mr. Dill declared, "is the fact that I am frequently called upon to pass judgment on the frailties of my fellowmen. To permit a defendant to turn from my presence with the thought that he had been penalized for a violation of the motor vehicle or traffic acts that the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles committed with impunity would soon arouse a feeling of distrust in the integrity of the Commissioner, and take from us what we believe we now enjoy—the confidence of our citizenry."

Mr. Dill said that the distressing automobile accidents that came to his notice, and conscious of the dangers that lurk in the path of a motorist, he was "temperamentally unfitted" to drive a car.

SEIZED AT NICE AS SPIES.

Two Frenchmen Accused of Being
In Play of a Neighboring Power.

PARIS, April 14.—Another spy sensation was sprung on France tonight with the arrest of two young Frenchmen, Georges Latapie and André Procopé, at Nice by French Secret Service agents on the charge of being in the espionage service of a neighboring power, said to be Italy. Both were hurried to Paris and placed in the Saint Prison pending the result of the investigation now in progress.

The greatest secrecy is observed in connection with the case, but it is believed the two Frenchmen are merely secondary workers in what is described as a "spy organization" working in France for a foreign nation. Documents found upon the prisoners show they were engaged in gathering information about the French naval base at Toulon and aviation bases on the Riviera. Numerous other arrests are expected.

According to the French newspapers naval and military developments by France on the Mediterranean coast have been a source of great interest to Italy, who, it is charged, has sent numerous secret agents into France to ascertain particulars.

The greatest precautions have been taken at all military naval establishments in the south of France, and no one is allowed to enter camps or base properties without the authorization of the Ministry of Marine.

FREE WOMAN IN CHECK CASE

Wife of Doctor Released—Two Men
Taken on Florida Charges.

Sheriff O. C. Howell started for St. Petersburg, Fla., yesterday with Albert Rosenthal, 26 years old, of 604 West 110th Street, and Ernest Jaffe, 20 years old, of 43 West Eighty-fifth Street, who were arrested here about two weeks ago on charges that they had defrauded the First National Bank of St. Petersburg of \$5,000 through a worthless check.

Mrs. Della D. Berne, sister of Jaffe and wife of Dr. Luis F. Berne, a plastic surgeon of 43 West Eighty-fifth Street, who was arrested with the two men, was discharged by Magistrate Moses R. Rytenberg, when a detective said that no demand for her return had been received from the Governor of Florida. The detective said, however, that Mrs. Berne had agreed to return voluntarily to St. Petersburg to appear as a witness.

At a previous hearing it was alleged that the bank was defrauded of about \$10,000 through spurious checks signed by Mrs. Berne.

TO START A SUNDAY PAPER.

C. F. Zittel Will Begin Publishing
The Leader Next Week.

Carl F. Zittel, publisher of Zitt's Weekly, announced yesterday that the first edition of the new Sunday Leader, a twelve-page weekly newspaper, would be placed on sale next Sunday. Mr. Zittel said the first edition would be off the press at 22 Howard Street at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon and a second edition would follow as soon as the ball games were over.

The business office of the new publication will be at 1,441 Broadway, where Zitt's Weekly, a theatrical paper is published, while the editorial and printing office will be at 22 Howard Street where the Running Horse, a racing sheet owned and published by Roi Tolson, is printed. Tolson is joining with Zittel in the new enterprise.

Robert Murray, former sports writer on the New York American, will be managing editor of the Leader and Harold Vivian will be city editor.

FRANCE MAY SELL CABINET BUILDINGS

Plan to Group Five Ministries in
Structures on Grounds of
Military School.

AMERICAN FIRMS SOUNDED

First Outing in Beautification of
Paris on Revenue-Producing Basis
Would Exceed \$100,000,000.

PARIS, April 14 (AP).—American capital and American enterprise may participate in a large-scale plan for the regrouping of the different departments of the French Government in new buildings. The scheme includes the sale or lease of the structures housing various Ministries at present, so as to make them constant revenue producers.

The plan, an outgrowth of the work of the commission appointed some time ago to consider means of getting something out of the unproductive State property, involves the leasing or the rebuilding for rent of the Ministries of Justice, Interior, Education, Navy and War.

These departments of the Government would be housed in a new group of buildings to be erected on the grounds of the Military School, which would be so compressed as to liberate sufficient space for the erection of new and artistic structures on the Champ de Mars. The space would also be utilized to centralize in the neighborhood of the Eiffel Tower the now widely dispersed Government offices which occupy some of the most valuable ground space in the capital.

The carrying out of the plan will involve an initial outlay of somewhere between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, it is estimated by the technical authorities who have been consulted. The plan has been considered with two alternative provisions—first, to lease the whole of the State's unproductive property in Paris to a company or companies which would undertake itself to make the property productive, and second, a system of regrouping and rebuilding by the State with the collaboration of private capital and technical enterprise.

Banking and construction concerns in the United States have been consulted regarding the proposal, and the Minister of Public Works has approved the scheme. It remains to be seen whether it is possible to work it out with the assistance of foreign capital.

The plan is a revival of part of a vast project conceived by Baron Hausmann more than sixty years ago for the beautification of Paris, along with the building of new boulevards and the widening and extension of streets, with the purpose of giving the

capital more air space and adding to its grace and beauty.

The commission, which is considering how to utilize the State property has not yet made its final report, but it is understood it will find in favor of the sale of many of the barracks in and around the capital as well as of many buildings occupied by scattered Government services. The commission will recommend the compression of all these services to accord with the principle of a reduction in the number of Government employees and simplification of the governmental work.

MOBS OF RIOTERS FIGHT PARIS POLICE

Government Workers Demanding
Higher Pay Ignore Ban on
Parades—400 Arrested.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

PARIS, April 14.—Ten policemen were injured, some seriously, and more than 400 arrests were made in the course of a series of demonstrations in the Place de l'Opéra and other congested centres of Paris by Government employees and railway workers at an hour when hundreds of thousands of persons were returning home from their offices this evening.

The Prefect of Police had forbidden all demonstrations or parades, but this did not discourage many of the more militant employees from trying to break through the police lines as a means of registering their demand for higher salaries.

Railway workers picked the going home hour of commuters and the Gare St. Lazare and the Gare du Nord were at one time crowded with thousands of demonstrators who fought with the police when the latter tried to disperse them. Two hundred arrests were made at the Gare St. Lazare alone, while at the Gare du Nord the police cleared out passengers as well as the demonstrators in order to put down the disturbance there.

The centre of Paris took on a rather menacing appearance late this afternoon when thousands of police both on foot and on horseback augmented by the Republican Guard took up positions in the streets leading to the Place de l'Opéra where the public servants threatened to hold their protest or strike. The demonstrators complained that they could not exist on their present pay because of the tremendous increase in the cost of living during the last few months and the new taxes.

Justice Proskausk Heads Y. M. H. A.

Justice Joseph M. Proskausk was elected President of the Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association last night, succeeding Sol M. Strook, who resigned recently to accept the Presidency of the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. Justice Proskausk becomes head of the oldest Y. M. H. A. in the country, the Manhattan association having been founded in 1874.

CABINET INTERVENES IN BRITISH COAL CRISIS

Conference Are Held With the
Owners and Miners—Decision
Expected Today.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, April 14.—The serious turn of events in the coal-mining dispute yesterday brought about the intervention of the Government today. The Minister of Labor had an interview with the representatives of the colliery owners and the Prime Minister received the Industrial Committee of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress.

The decision of the owners to endeavor to open district negotiations on the wages issue has been interpreted by the miners as definite abandonment of the national wages negotiations. It brought the Industrial Committee definitely into line behind the miners' executive, and the object of the committee's meeting with the Prime Minister was to point out to him the significance of the step.

The Minister of Labor in his interview with the owners had already taken up the matter with them. In explaining their action the owners said that it would be necessary for them to

terminate the existing contracts, and that notice to that effect would be posted at the pits this week-end, but this, they pointed out, did not imply termination of the negotiations. On the contrary, the owners were preparing a draft of a national wages agreement to embody the principles which they thought could appropriately be settled nationally.

It is understood the Prime Minister did not commit himself to any action in the matter, but a special meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow will consider the situation.

900 Engineers Strike in London.

Copyright, 1926, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

LONDON, April 14.—A new phase of Great Britain's labor trouble appeared on the horizon today when 900 men walked out of the printing machine works of R. Hoe & Co. as a result of the disputed dismissal of a foreman. Efforts were made to reach an agreement, but tonight the tie-up is complete.

It is only three weeks since the men returned to work after a nine weeks' strike which threatened to lead to a lockout of the engineering industry. The executives of thirty-one engineering trades unions met today to discuss the local application of a flat rate increase of 11 a week in engineers' employes wages, and a first-class crisis seems pending.

The provincial districts have been asked to support a joint strike ballot on London's demands.

Shefford Cheese PRODUCTS

BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1926, all products of the Shefford Cheese Co., will be distributed in the Greater New York district by new representatives as follows:

Manhattan and the Bronx
BONAVIA & THORNE
3561 White Plains Ave.
Phone Oliville 3347

Brooklyn and Queens
HERBERT H. BLAUVELT
396 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn
Phone Prospect 5440

Westchester and North
E. A. BONAVIA
3561 White Plains Ave.
Phone Oliville 3347

All Retail Stores will continue to be served by their individual dealer, and of course the public will find Shefford Cheese products, as usual, in all of the best markets and grocery stores in the Metropolitan district.

SHEFFORD CHEESE CO.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phone Williamsburg 1691

Shefford Snappy Cheese
Shefford Cream Cheese
Shefford Limburger Cheese
Shefford Loaf Cheese
in half pound and 5 pound packages



See the Pacific Coast This Summer!

When folks say "the coast" they mean that section reached by the Northern Pacific—that alluring region that has drawn mankind ever since the New World was discovered.

Spend your vacation on the North Pacific Coast. Life moves swiftly here—in amazing young cities, on beautiful ocean beaches, alluring golf courses in flower-laden valleys. And over it all is the pervading majesty of lofty snow-capped peaks—the mighty Cascade Range!

Discover the Charm of

- Seattle, Tacoma, Portland
- Rainier National Park
- Victoria and Vancouver, B. C.
- Crater Lake National Park
- The Glorious Beaches of Washington and Oregon
- The Columbia River Highway

(See Yellowstone Park On the Way)

"North Coast Limited"

The Travel Triumph

Your train to the North Pacific Coast is beautiful, fast, amazingly comfortable! It has New Style Pullman Sleepers. In the New Style Observation Club Car are ladies' lounge, maid and shower baths; men's smoking and card rooms, shower, valet and barber, lavatory lounge, high wide windows, library of current magazines and a roomy platform with an adjustable searchlight to play on the scenery at night!

P.S. If you want any information about the Pacific Northwest or its attractions, I am at your service.

Northern Pacific Ry.

"First of the Northern Transcontinentals"

MY VACATION TRIP

Round Trip Summer Fare from New York	Round Trip Summer Fare from New York
Rocky Mountain (Helena-Bismarck) \$111.67	Rocky Mountain (Helena-Bismarck) \$111.67
Island Empire (Spokane) 127.57	Island Empire (Spokane) 127.57
Pacific Northwest (Portland) 125.25	Pacific Northwest (Portland) 125.25
Alaska (Sitka) 145.83	Alaska (Sitka) 145.83

I will be glad to make Hotel or Pullman reservations for you. Mail coupon to W. F. Mendenhall, General Agent, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Phone Worth 4777

Take your next \$2,000 or \$10,000 and buy a farm for resale

Land Values are Rising

For years you have been investing your funds in the usual way—in stocks, bonds, etc. Why not take your next two, five or ten thousand dollars and buy farm land for resale.

It's the wise investor with foresight who makes money. Farm values are abnormally low right now—but you know the place of agriculture in our economic life—and you know that farm values are coming back. Rural property is marking time now at the turning point—the point of a predicted rise.

This is the time to investigate. We have some exceptional bargains to offer on easy payment terms. Write us for complete particulars.

MIDWEST FARMS CO.

SELLING AGENTS ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FREE COUPON
Will bring you a circular description of any section of the Northwest you may be interested in.

MIDWEST FARMS CO. Selling Agents
405 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.
Quickly send circular and explain your own part
want plan on a good farm in
section of the State of

Write The Quartermaster General, Room 2349,
Two Military Reservations to Be Sold by
War Department on May 11, 1926.

Willoughby Spit, Norfolk Co., Va.
47 acres.

Pumping Station Reserve, Fort
Monroe (Phoebe), Va. 15.43 acres

Each have water frontage and are traversed by
electric railways and public water mains. Ideal
sites for hotels or for sub-division into lots for
suburban development.

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FIVE SAILINGS TODAY INCLUDE WORLD TRIP

Fritz Kreisler Is Among Those
Going Abroad on the Liner
Deutschland.

SAVOIE DUE THISAFTERNOON

General H. G. Sharp is Returning
From Havre—Large Passenger
Lists on All Ships.

Five steamships will sail from this
port today, as follows:
The French liner De Grasse, for
Havre, at 11 A. M.; the Hamburg-
American liner Deutschland, for Ham-
burg, at midnight; the Scandinavian-
American Hellig Olav, for Oslo and
Copenhagen, at noon; the Dollar liner
President Garfield, world voyage, at
2 P. M.; and the Santa Ana of the
Grace Line.
The French liner Savoie, from Havre,
is expected to arrive late this after-
noon.

Among those booked to sail on the
De Grasse are:
Mrs. H. A. Denckla,
Miss Patty Denckla,
Miss Frances H. Wis-
ner, Frank Gilmore,
Miss Ruth Gilmore,
Mrs. Jean B. Auden,
Dr. J. C. Kramers,
Jacques Carlin,
Mrs. A. Franzen,
C. G. Boston,
George Leonard,
C. Perry Davidson,
Dr. J. C. Kramers,
Mrs. and Mr. A. T. Bridges Cowell.

Another passenger is Stewart Smith,
polo player, in charge of fifteen polo
teams belonging to United States Su-
preme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis.

Passengers booked on the Deutsch-
land include Fritz Kreisler, violinist,
and Mrs. Kreisler, and the following:

Dr. and Mrs. Valen-
tiner,
C. W. Vallesen,
Miss Louise Watrous,
R. L. Wopertman,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. H.
Rabson,
Mr. and Mrs. Aaron
Kofed,
Mrs. Thekla Kochs,
Miss E. Giering,
Mr. and Mrs. George
H. Mayr,
Mr. and Mrs. Enoch
Grans,
A. Projen.

Sailing on the Hellig Olav are:
Dr. Max Heilus,
John Kallio,
J. E. Van Alstine,
Wanda Herd,
Miss Kristine Bach,
Mrs. H. G. Fiedler,
Knut Hansen,
George Jorgensen,
Mrs. Elise Wolf,
Mrs. Karl Petersen,
Einar Schmidt.

Passengers booked on the President
Garfield include:
Mr. and Mrs. Ed-
ward Coleman,
Paul E. Giering,
Mrs. Robert Horner,
Mr. and Mrs. F. H.
Wills,
E. H. Clifton,
Mrs. G. W. Bick,
Mrs. Edward Burch,
Mrs. Frank Farring-
ton,
Mrs. E. Johnson,
Commander J. S. Abbott, who is going

WENT TO VISIT BRONX; FOUND IN SOUTH AFRICA

Husband Must Have Been Robbed
and Shattered, Says Wife,
Who Will Pay Fare Home.

Special to The New York Times.
GLENN COVE, L. I., April 14.—An-
thony Madison Colwell, 35 years old,
an insurance agent of 17 Donahue
Street, married for eight years and the
father of three children, who went in
his automobile on Feb. 25 to visit a
brother in the Bronx and disappeared,
was located yesterday in Cape Town,
South Africa. How he got there and
whether he went of his own volition
was unexplained, but his wife said she
was certain he was robbed and shat-
tered.

Mr. Colwell had \$200 with him when
he started to call on his brother. He
was found to have stopped at the Elks
Club in the Bronx, and then to have
driven to a garage at
Grant Avenue and 181st Street. Later,
the police learned, he got into a taxi-
cab which took him to Third Avenue
and 149th Street, where he had told
the driver he was seeking friends.
That was the last seen of him. Mrs.
Donahue had the police send out a
general alarm. She said he had been
a devoted husband and father and
had never stayed away from home
without telling her in advance.

The American Consul at Cape Town
sent word to Secretary of State Kel-
logg that a man who said his name
was Anthony Madison was there, and
was similar in appearance to Colwell,
of whom a description had been re-
ceived.

Mrs. Colwell received word from
Washington today and called to Cape
Town guaranteeing passage for her
husband's return.

"He must have been robbed and
shattered," she said. "I can't im-
agine his wanting to go away without
saying anything about it."

SENTENCED IN AUTO DEATH.

Lee Brewer of Cortland Gets 2 to 4
Years in Auburn.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 14 (AP).—Lee
Brewer, 32 years old, son of a wealthy
Cortland manufacturer, was sentenced
today to serve from two to four years
in Auburn Prison on a charge of man-
slaughter growing out of an automo-
bile accident.

The defendant's automobile hit Louis
Serio, a track welder at work at South
Salina and Fayette Streets, early in the
morning of March 2.
Brewer was arrested after a chase
by police, who saw the accident. Serio
died in a hospital in two days. The
prisoner, who had been charged with
driving while intoxicated, was held for
manslaughter instead.

Boats to Boston Via Canal April 26.

Daily service between New York and
Boston via the Cape Cod Canal will be
resumed on Monday, April 26,
from Boston, and on Tuesday, April 27, from
New York, by the Eastern Steamship
Lines, according to the company's an-
nouncement yesterday. Sailing time
at each terminal is 5 P. M. Daylight
Saving Time, and time of arrival at
each terminal is 8 A. M., also Daylight
Saving Time. The steamers Boston
and New York, both oil burners, will
be operated in the service.

J. H. HAMMOND BACK; GREETED BY FRIENDS

Delegation Meets Engineer at
Pier, Invites Him to Birthday
Party in His Honor.

HE GIVES LONG-LIFE RECIPE

Maroccoson, Also on the Olympic
Tells of Mussolini—"Not a Man, but
a Syndicate of Men." He Says.

When John Hays Hammond returned
to New York yesterday, on the White
Star liner Olympic he was met at the
pier by a delegation of his friends and
admirers who extended to him a
formal invitation to a birthday dinner
in his honor at the Waldorf on May 2.
The invitation was presented to Mr.
Hammond by Dr. George F. Kunz and
Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks on behalf
of a "company of friends" of the en-
gineer, who included:

Charles B. Alexander, Helle Holden,
W. W. Atterbury, Clark Howell,
H. E. Bennett, Daniel C. Jackson,
Charles S. Brooks, H. D. Lindsley,
John R. Burnham, James H. McGraw,
John J. Carv, H. O. Macdonald,
F. G. Corning, Charles H. Markham,
Samuel Crowther, Oden Mills,
Joseph S. Cullinan, Charles L. Pack,
Chauncey M. Depew, William B. Parsons,
John Drew, Charles F. Rand,
Coleman du Pont, David Saroff,
Arthur S. Dwight, E. H. H. Simmons,
Rt. Rev. J. E. Free-
man, George Otis Smith,
Charles Dana Gibson, Galen L. Stone,
Simon Guggenheim, William B. Story,
Clarence C. Hamlin, Herbert W. Taft,
J. Morace Harding, James J. Walker,
H. W. Harding, Frank O. Watson,
Charles D. Hillis, James O. White.

Mr. Hammond was accompanied by
his daughter, Miss Natalie Hammond.

He was asked to give his recipe for
longevity and for the secret of how
he conceals his 71 years with so much
of the young man's look and activity.

"I sleep when I like," he said. "I
work as long as I like, drink and
smoke when I like and weary always;
but don't tell this to any of the old
boys, or they will try it and get into
trouble."

Isaac F. Maroccoson, writer, returned
and told of an audience he had with
Premier Mussolini. He said the Ital-
ian dictator was like Lloyd George
when it came to asking questions and
like the late Theodore Roosevelt in
dynamic energy.

"He is not a man, but a syndicate
of men," said Maroccoson.
The Olympic brought 639 passengers,
including 360 in the first class. Among
them were the Right Rev. G. H. S.
Walpole, Bishop of Edinburgh; Mrs.
W. J. Tully, sister of Ambassador
Alanson B. Houghton, and Mr. Tully;
Frank Dillot, D. H. Carstairs and
James Gourlay.

Cardinal Hayes to Speak Tonight.
Cardinal Hayes will address 1,000
Catholic laymen and clergymen at a
dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt today
at 8:30 P. M. on the Cath-
olic campaign which will begin Sun-
day and continue for a week, with
15,000 workers, members of the Car-
dinal's committee of the laity. George
MacDonald will be toastmaster and the
other speakers will be Thomas F. Par-
rell of this city and John E. Mack of
Poughkeepsie.

ENJOINS BUS LINE TO NEW ROCHELLE

Court Grants Westchester Electric
Road's Plea for Temporary
Writ—Hearing Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 14.—
Supreme Court Justice George H. Tay-
lor Jr. of Mount Vernon issued a tem-
porary injunction today against the
New Rochelle Lightseeing Company
restraining it from operating a motor-
bus service from New Rochelle to
Times Square. The injunction was ob-
tained by the Westchester Electric
Railroad, which is under the control of
the Third Avenue Railroad Company
and which operates trolley cars from
New Rochelle to Mount Vernon, thence
to the New York City line.

Operatives of the bus line are to
show cause on Friday why a perma-
nent injunction should not be issued.
Although two other companies which
are operating bus lines from New

ROCHELLE TO TIMES SQUARE WERE NOT SPECIFICALLY NAMED IN THE INJUNCTION.

It was said by the railroad's attorneys
that it would be equally effective
against them.

The trolley company contended that
it had franchises to operate trolleys
over the routes on which the bus
companies were operating. The three
companies operating are the New
Rochelle Lightseeing Company, the
Queen City Bus Company and the New
Rochelle Transportation Company.

BRITISH MAY TAX BETTING.

Churchill is Expected to Announce
Import in Budget Speech.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
LONDON, April 14.—A tax on bet-
ting is understood to be one of the
expedients the Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer, Winston Churchill, will adopt
to increase the national revenue.
The tax is stated to have been ap-
proved by the Cabinet and Mr.
Churchill is expected to announce it
in his budget speech on April 28. It
is estimated the tax will bring in be-
tween ten and twelve million pounds
yearly in a full year.
For ready-money bets on the race
track it is understood that adhesive
stamps, similar to entertainment tax
stamps, will be used.

DEMOCRATS DEMAND INQUIRY

Call for Investigation of Graft
Charges in Veterans' Guardianships.

WASHINGTON, April 14 (AP).—
Sweeping investigation of charges of
graft in connection with guardianships
of incompetent war veterans in various
States, and especially in the District of
Columbia, will be demanded by Demo-
cratic members of the House Veterans'
Committee, which has decided to in-
quire into the situation, with testi-
mony limited to representatives of the
Veterans' Bureau.

Representative Rankin, Democrat, of
Mississippi, announced today that he
would "oppose any attempt to use
charges against the State courts as a
smoke screen to prevent a thorough
investigation of the cases of miscon-
duct with reference to soldier guard-
ianships."

Indications were given that he
would have the support of other
Democrats. Representative Kindred of
New York attacked the present
system of guardianships in a state-
ment prepared for the Congressional
Record.

There Is an Old Wooden House at Hawthorne

Thirty miles from New York, among Westchester Hills,
and we are raising the money to build a proper fireproof
home

FOR OUR 50 PENNILESS CANCER PATIENTS

Now at this address.

On Hand in Fund, \$154,847.57 Needed, \$150,000.00

These sick are in constant danger. Will you help build
the new home?

MOTHER M. ALPHONSA LATHROP, O. S. D.,
Treasurer.

THE SERVANTS OF RELIEF FOR INCURABLE CANCER

Resary: Hill Home, Hawthorne, N. Y.

"We doctors recommend it"



Winter health
is good health with the
SOCONY
ARROW OIL BURNER



YOUR family physician will
tell you that winter ills are
largely due to irregular heating—
rooms that are too warm or too
cold, air that is filled with gas
or dirt. But thousands of home-
owners can tell you of the regular,
healthful heat they enjoy with
the Socony Arrow Oil Burner.

The temperature is kept even—
just the degree you want is
automatically produced. The
cleanliness of the fuel prevents
dust or dirt. And the efficient
operation of the burner itself as-
sures heat without odor, gas or
smoke. No wonder so many
doctors are having the Socony
Arrow installed in their own
homes!

Let us show you by actual
demonstration, how the Socony
Arrow Oil Burner gives this
healthful heat. It means leisure,
security, and winter happiness
for you!

Sold, installed and serviced
by the manufacturer alone.

Time payments, if desired.

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Phone Murray Hill 8388-89-90

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Phone Hanover 2660

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New Jersey, it's the

Visit our Direct Sales and
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206 Whalley Avenue
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

345 North Avenue
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

9 East Fortieth Street
NEW YORK CITY

145 Broad Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

19 South Avenue
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

334 Dwight Street
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

747 So. Warren Street
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

222 Main Street
WORCESTER, MASS.

No More Cloudy Teeth Restore Whiteness Now

Gain gleaming, sparkling whiteness

Please accept full 10-day tube free. Note
the amazing difference in the color of your
teeth and firmness of your gums when dingy
film is cleared off as leading dentists urge.



MODERN dental science has discovered a
new way in tooth and gum care. Off-color
teeth thus are quickly whitened, restored to
sparkling clearness. Tender gums are firmed,
given healthy coral color.

One's whole appearance thus is often amaz-
ingly changed in this way. Famous movie stars
use it before going on a scene as an essential
part of their "make-up." That's largely why
movies' smiles are so glistening.

Leading dental authorities now widely urge
it. For it marks a new era in tooth and gum
protection. Please accept a full 10-day tube to
test. You'll find your teeth are not naturally
off color... simply coated with a dingy film
that clouds them.

Just a film hiding them
And imperiling your gums

Dental science now traces scores
of tooth and gum troubles to a
germ-laden film that forms on
your teeth.

Run your tongue across your
teeth and you will feel it—a slip-
pery, viscous coating.

That film absorbs discolor-
ations from food, smoking, etc.
And that is why your teeth look
"off color" and dingy.



It clings to teeth, gets
into crevices and stays.
It lays your gums open
to bacterial attack.
Germs by the millions
breed in it. And they, with tartar, are a chief
cause of pyorrhea and decay.

Old ways won't clear it off

Ordinary dentifrices and cleansing won't fight
film successfully. Feel for it now with your
tongue. Note how your present cleansing
method is failing in its duty.

Now new methods are being used. A denti-
frice called Pepsodent—different in formula,
action and effect from any other
known.

Largely on dental advice, the
world has turned to this method.

Clears film off
Firms the Gums

It accomplishes two important
things at once: Removes that
film, then firms the gums.

A few days' use will prove its
power beyond all doubt.
Send the coupon. Clip it now
before you forget.

FREE Mail Coupon for Pepsodent

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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1926.

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of reasons. It is impossible to say which was the more powerful. Doubtless the World Court affair was one of them. The Chicago Tribune could not under its own work. It had tried to give Illinois the shivers over a horrible monster, and could not, in its anxiety to help Senator McKim, cause the dread which had been created to vanish at the end of the campaign. Friends of the Court must frankly concede that Mr. McKim was injured at home by favoring it. It must also be admitted that the outcome of the Illinois primary is something of a blow to the prestige of President Coolidge. Senator McKim voted as he did in order to "uphold the President," and the Illinois voters were called upon to stand by Mr. Coolidge. Doubtless the majority of them voted as they did for other reasons; but it can always be asserted that Senator McKim's attitude at Washington toward the World Court killed him politically in Illinois. But it did not kill the Court. Senator Borah majestically announces that the campaign against the Court will "go on." It will have to go on for many years and be uniformly successful before there can be the slightest possibility that the Senate of the United States will even attempt to rescind the vote by which it adhered to the World Court.

RUSSIA AND DISARMAMENT.

TCHERENIN's note, declining for the Soviet Government the invitation to the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, is ably written. If the Powers really attach to Russia's presence the importance which they profess, they easily could have selected a meeting-place outside Switzerland, where the Moscow Government had made it plain it would never consent to go. From this the Russian Foreign Minister argues that the Powers are only too glad to have the conference fall, with the same stone, they can kill a second bird by making Russia responsible for it. No doubt the Tcherechin message would have been still more effective if it had proceeded to call the alleged bluff. If Great Britain and France are really dead set against a reduction of arms, what a splendid opportunity Moscow had to put them in a hole. Tcherechin could have said that Russia is so concerned for the peace of Europe that it is willing to sacrifice its just resentment against the Swiss Government for the sake of the common good.

Some reply to the Russian indictment ought to be forthcoming, either in word or deed. The most effective answer would be a decision by the members of the League to take up disarmament without Russia's collaboration. It is not impossible that on this issue of arms reduction the importance of Russia has been exaggerated, as it was formerly exaggerated in the matter of economic rehabilitation in Western Europe. Possibly economic progress would have been more rapid if Russia were in harmony with Western Europe. Undoubtedly the arms problem would be simplified by Russia's participation, but a fair measure of progress is not impossible without Moscow. The plea that Poland and Rumania dare not cut down their military forces in face of a standing Russian threat needs to be closely scrutinized. The Soviet Government will think twice before venturing on a war of aggression. Moscow needs peace more than any other European capital.

TRAFFIC AND PARK AVENUE.

The question whether Park Avenue begins with HENRY MANDEL's new \$7,000,000 office building at Thirty-second Street or with Mrs. ROSS L. BACON's red-brick, gable-roofed Victorian cottage at Thirty-fourth Street is once more in suspended animation. Aldermen who have supported Mrs. BACON's claim, and who were relied upon for its ultimate triumph, sank into indifference when they found that it was "not a political organization matter." There are rumors of divided councils in Tammany, even of personal animosities; but we prefer to believe that what agitates the Wigwag is what agitates the rest of us—a matter of sentiment. Shall this last remaining haunt of the old ease and quiet, of nineteenth-century amplitude and social distinction, be sacrificed to twentieth-century bustle and traffic?

Except for one fact, we should all answer "No." That fact is that it has already been so sacrificed. On Mrs. BACON's side of the avenue one-half of the houses are already replaced by fifteen-story apartment and office buildings; the remaining houses are old brownstone fronts, destined soon to give way. On the western side are many, spacious and beautiful mansions, some of them truly palatial; but the largest of these have been converted into clubs and others are dusty, windowed and tenanted. Already traffic is regulated by green and red lights, jams of stalled cars alternating with bursts of terrific speed. Morning and evening the sidewalks are crowded with people going to and fro between office buildings and the Grand Central Station. What was once the haunt of carriage folk, remote and sequestered, is now largely given over to cliff dwelling and business. The roadways have been widened until the park that gave the avenue its name is a ribbon of sod. With the building of the viaduct and the western roadway at the

Grand Central, Park Avenue became a valve in one of two main arteries; when the ramp at Thirty-fourth Street was widened at the old armory, and the eastern roadway is built about the Grand Central, it will be as densely thronged as Fifth Avenue.

In 1924, when "No. 1 Park Avenue" was projected at Thirty-second Street, the Board of Aldermen had extended the avenue two blocks southward by unanimous vote, adding twenty feet to its width. Businessmen rented offices and had quantities of stationery printed with the new address. Already large sums have been added to assessments and the increase in values is destined to extend far down Fourth Avenue. What confronts us, in brief, is that always melancholy yet always welcome phenomenon, the march of progress. Those who have tears to shed will shed them with one drooping but one auspicious eye.

CRIME SURVEYS.

In the bill providing for a State Crime Commission, now awaiting Governor SPRAGUE's approval, there is a larger promise than in the special "crime" bills. The latter scratch the surface of a vast and complicated problem. The nature of the new laws is not such as to justify the apprehension felt by some that we are in danger of being swept away on a tide of panic legislation. But obviously they are experiments more or less in the dark. The adequate basis of fact for determining the extent and nature of the crime problem does not exist in this State or in the greater part of the country. Cleveland had its crime survey in 1921. Missouri is just completing a similar investigation. For an adequate study in New York much more than the \$50,000 appropriated by the State Legislature will be needed.

The issues involved are wider than the alleged break-down of the machinery of the criminal law. The entire social life of the country enters into the question. To this extent the criminologists are justified in their warning against a surrender to the rising demand for severe penalties and swift punishment as the sure and only remedy, though the comparative figures for serious crime and its punishment do constitute a prima facie case against the administration of criminal justice. In 1908 Chief Justice TART pointed out that in 1885 there were 1,808 murders and 108 executions and in 1904 there were 8,482 murders and 116 executions. In the latter year, for one and a half times the population, there were four and three-quarter times as many homicides. Yet despite this disconcerting increase in violence the ratio of executions had fallen from 1 for every 16.7 homicides to 1 for every 73. By 1915 the murder rate, as compared with 1885, was more than five times as large for a population less than one and three-quarter times as large, but the ratio of executions had dropped to 1 for every 77.5 homicides. The Missouri survey has just shown how overwhelming are the odds in favor of the criminal today.

Judge TART was speaking nine years before we went into the war and twelve years before national prohibition. Obviously neither one as the popular explanation of the "crime wave" will suffice. What was happening during the twenty years after 1885 to account for the enormous increase in the taking of human life? Was it the change in the ethnic makeup of the population, the shift of population from the country to the cities, the rising industrialization, the heightened speed of life, the mounting prosperity with a corresponding sag in moral fiber? To speak of the break-down of the machinery of justice is far from a complete answer, since such a break-down must itself be regarded as the reflex of the entire social context. It is not a temporary but a chronic condition that must be studied.

To that and the Crimes Commission now rising all over the country will contribute more than specific laws. The commissions are bound to go deeper into fundamentals than the Legislatures, and are much less likely to succumb to temporary fits of agitation into indifference and forgetfulness.

RAILWAY MERGER PLANS.

The Cummins bill regulating the consolidation of railways into systems has been favorably reported. It extends from three to five years the period within which the companies may combine, subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission. After five years the commission is to propose further consolidations either by proposing other systems or by allocation of roads to existing systems. The measure comes forward so late that there is doubt of its enactment at this session. Delay may increase favor for legislation, simply making railway consolidation voluntary, with the commission's oversight. The Conference of Shippers has just approved the expression of the National Industrial League that the railways "should work out their own salvation, without the aid of the Interstate Commission." On the same day the President of the Northern Pacific said that Federal legislation is necessary to legalize the consolidation of the Hill system, as otherwise the laws of the States along the line would forbid it. Mr. HOWARD ELLIOTT added: "I think the temper of the public for consolidation is less keen than it was."

Other railway managers have expressed themselves in lukewarm fashion. Mr. LORAN has said formally that consolidation "is now the momentary fad of the regulations," "after they had penalized consolidation for thirty years." Mr. LORAN says that consolidation "will not prove the unbridled blessing promised by the theorists" and the creation of "systems too large for adequate administration is certain to bring serious impairment of the efficient service record of recent years." England, enacted compulsory consolidation, with unhappy results. Sir HENRY THORNTON, the American President of the Canadian National, said when he returned from his English trip of observation that smaller systems are more efficient because their human contacts are better. Large or small systems may be either strong or weak, just as separate companies are. The future is hidden from Congress and railway managers alike. Voluntary consolidation may make mistakes, but that danger rests upon railways in common with owners of any property.

THE MORAL COUNTRYSIDE.
Dwellers in rural tranquility are feeling the world more than that "Goon" made the country and man made the town. They complain that Spring brings the city mischief-makers out to disturb rustic quiet and morals. But Spring also brings out the voices of country enthusiasts, chirping like robins to sing the purity, simplicity and sweetness of their sinless lives in contrast to the "hilarious civic invasion" that they are compelled to submit to now. The words just quoted are among the mildest uttered by Justice MINOR of New Jersey in a judicial sketch of the "ear-splitting avalanche of monotonous noise" anticipated now that the city's festal bands are moving out into the country's sweet air. WILLIAM ALLAN WATTS recently made some constructive suggestions for keeping the small town free of the horrid mists of wickedness that blow from the cities. Let the village resident who, by some strange chance, falls into a mood of frivolity go to the big city to kick up his heels. There his naughtiness will pass unnoticed in the midst of the accustomed disorder and he will return to the local and spiritual atmosphere ready to lead an exemplary life. Cynical city dwellers are inclined to think that villagers behave discreetly at home because they live surrounded by interested and prying neighbors. Everybody in a small town is more or less in fear of the argus-eyed censor. However, unseen acts have been known to occur in communities of less than 10,000 population. Even on farms crimes have been committed. Some of the weirdest, most inhuman deeds have been done far from evil urban scenes. Where the pellucid brook ripples through the quiet valley and no one is there to see but the pale moon, strange, morbid passions have found dreadful expression. A porcelain tub, an automatic elevator and forty-story buildings are not the necessary concomitants of crime. If the pessimistic poet was right, and "man marks the earth with ruin," his activities are not confined to the paved streets. They spread to the pathless woods, no matter what may be said in support of the myth of the superior morality of the countryside.

TEACHING LITERARY STYLE.

The most quoted definition of style—also most often misquoted and misunderstood—is undoubtedly that of BURTON. Now the "Discourse" from which it is taken and which he delivered a hundred and seventy years ago has been translated into Latin. The curious will at once pounce upon the rendering of his definition of style. Writ in choice modern Latin it reads: "Oratio autem homo est ipse." The probability is, however, that BURTON was not himself aware that he was making a definition. He was discriminating between the contents of any given writing and its form. He said that knowledge, facts, discoveries, and so on, could be taken from one hand and transferred to another possibly with advantage. All these things are outside of the man. Then he added: "Le style est l'homme même." It is the writer's very self.

This is a hackneyed truth, yet it seems to have dropped out of the minds of those too ambitious people who nowadays undertake to teach good literary style. To be sure, they find another name for it. They call it "technique." Volumes are written and professorships are founded for the purpose of instructing aspirants in the technical side of short-story writing, of novel-writing. But if the point made by BURTON is well taken, whether in French, Latin or English, style is one of the incommunicable things. You have it, or you don't. If you are not able to pick it up for yourself, no man can make you a present of it. On this subject the veteran GEORGE SARRASUR has a few pungent things to say in the April number of The Dial. After having critically read during his long life several thousands of novels, he confesses that he cannot tell why one man writes good stories and another does not. In regard to the possibility of imparting the secret of "technique" he is obdurately skeptical. Here is his summary: "To put the conclusion of the whole matter, 'you will write good novels if you are a good novelist,' but exactly how you

pressed themselves in lukewarm fashion. Mr. LORAN has said formally that consolidation "is now the momentary fad of the regulations," "after they had penalized consolidation for thirty years." Mr. LORAN says that consolidation "will not prove the unbridled blessing promised by the theorists" and the creation of "systems too large for adequate administration is certain to bring serious impairment of the efficient service record of recent years." England, enacted compulsory consolidation, with unhappy results. Sir HENRY THORNTON, the American President of the Canadian National, said when he returned from his English trip of observation that smaller systems are more efficient because their human contacts are better. Large or small systems may be either strong or weak, just as separate companies are. The future is hidden from Congress and railway managers alike. Voluntary consolidation may make mistakes, but that danger rests upon railways in common with owners of any property.

become a good novelist and how you "write good novels, probably you do not know, certainly no other 'human being can tell you.'"

This may seem to gifted Hopkins and all his tribe a counsel of despair. It does mean despair for those who think to attain an excellent style by sitting at the feet of lecturers, or playing the sedulous ape to other writers. But it means hope for the man who has it in him, and who swears by high Heaven that it will come out if hard work and infinite pains and repeated experiment can bring it out.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Psychology
Nature does some things catch up with art, as in the case of the "radio burglar."

Neither Sherlock Holmes nor Mr. Coppersmith's almost as well known Father Brown ever solved a mysterious crime by a more skilful use of deductive reasoning than did the police in this case.

First, by following what turned out to be a false clue, though it served them well, they arrived at an ex-convict who was "going straight."

In a wallet dropped by the radio burglar was a card bearing that convict's name. He soon proved his own innocence and then was asked who was likely to have been using his name. At once he thought of and mentioned HINOX. Then HINOX's record, running back to HINOX, was searched, and standing out in it was, the fact that he had been a baseball player and was a baseball "fan." Thereupon the detectives decided that probably he would attend the opening of the baseball season at the Polo Grounds, and posted themselves at the gates to wait for him.

And he came! Not only that, but, according to some accounts, he came to the gate that would bring him just behind third base, the position he formerly played! That looks a bit like superstitious embroidery of an already well-decorated story, but it may be true. Anyhow, HINOX was caught—not by accident, not by the use of hired informers in the underworld, but by the exercise of mental powers and the utilization of knowledge of human nature and especially of criminal human nature.

The detectives who did this deserve Commissioner McLaughlin's careful attention and doubtless will get it. These particular detectives not only are intelligent but they have the full courage characteristic of the force, for arresting HINOX was a dangerous job, in the performance of which it would have been easy to get killed.

How Did They Get That Way?

Another police episode deserving comment involves the five young men who shot and killed the Long Island restaurant keeper, MARRAS. The capture of that gang was also the result of good detective work. The members of the group were brought to trial with reasonable promptness; after proceedings of only reasonable length, the boy who did the actual killing was convicted of murder in the first degree; and the other four took, on the advice of their counsel, the one way of escaping death in the chair—confession of murder in the second degree. At once they were sentenced to prison for twenty years—which means about thirteen years if they have the sense to be "good" prisoners.

That ends the case, so far as the police and the law are concerned, and to the credit of both. It is not necessary to regret that all five of the boys are not going to the chair. All five of them certainly deserve to do under a strict application of the statute which makes principals of the accomplices in a murder. Possibly the full rigor of the law would have had a good effect on other boys, and possibly it would have done nothing of the kind.

There has been, seemingly, no very deep scrutiny of the lineage, environment and education, or its lack, that brought the careers of these boys to a termination so wretched. It was not poverty that drove them to crime or any definite grievance against society. Their relatives seem to be respectable. They need explanation quite as much as they need punishment.

Two Mishaps
On the same day that the State Senate defeated the bill, providing for the registration of chiropractors on proof of meeting certain educational requirements, fifteen followers of "physiotherapy" were haled into court here in New York and held in \$500 bail for examination. What will happen to them later remains to be seen, but such evidence as served as basis for the charges on which they were arraigned showed that they have been doing what has been illegal and what the Senate decided should continue to be illegal.

No doubt they will be able to present witnesses willing to swear to having received benefits from their unenvied ministrations, usually called "the regular doctors had failed to cure." And probably, in some instances, this testimony will be true. There are maladies for which such ministrations as the chiropractors give are effective, and still more numerous cases the chiropractors can exercise a power of suggestion that does the business when only suggestion is needed. There will be no witnesses, at least for the defense, to tell of aggravations of illness they may have caused by manipulations not directed by knowledge.

What such folk as these want is to practice medicine without giving the doctor paying the money that a real medical profession requires. If they would get that, they could manipulate all they wanted to.

It was rather startling to have Dr. JAMES SULZMAN, Assistant Commissioner of Education and former State Historian, in addressing the Columbia students, say that between the methods of the Soviet Government and those followed

by the Committee of Correspondence in our own Revolutionary era, there were similarities far more marked than most of us ever noticed, or would like to admit if we had done so. The similarities are there, however, and visible enough when attention is called or forced to them.

But Dr. SULZMAN, though an advocate of what he called the "debunking of American history," also had a word of deserved respect for the very modern historians who have been so impressed by the dark spots in our annals that they can see none of the more numerous and larger areas of glory. The Puritans and their trying qualities, judged by the standards of today, but whose seeds their monuments can find them, by looking almost anywhere in the country which they did so much to found and inspire. As Dr. SULZMAN said, the debunkers themselves wouldn't be the worse for a little debunking. Half the truth never is the truth.

CONGRESS AND PROHIBITION.

An Argument That the Federal Statute Alone Can Define "Intoxicating."

To the Editor of The New York Times:
In your editorial of today entitled "The World's Laughing-Stock," you intimate that in my criticism of the proposed referendum asking Congress to rewrite the Volstead act so as to permit the law of the respective States to define "intoxicating liquors" I failed to consider the possibility that Congress might refuse to define that term and thereby transfer the problem to the States severally. It happens that that was the subject to which I devoted my attention in large measure. It is regrettable that you failed to observe that the Supreme Court of the United States had decided in the national prohibition cases that this was the very thing that could not be done by Congress.

Chief Justice WHITE, dealing with the proposition which you now advance as apparently novel, made it entirely clear that the purpose of the prohibition amendment was to make it universally and uniformly operative and efficacious, that the duty was cast upon Congress not only of defining the prohibited beverages but also of enacting such regulations and sanctions as were essential to make the amendment operative as defined, and that the second section of the amendment conferring concurrent power upon Congress and the several States to enforce prohibition simply manifested the purpose to adjust the exercise of the new powers cast upon Congress to the dual system of government existing under the Constitution. This statement was followed by the sentences:

"In other words, dealing with the new prohibition created by the Constitution, operating throughout the length and breadth of the United States, without reference to State lines or the distinction between the State and Federal power, and contemplating the exercise by Congress of the duty cast upon it to make the prohibition efficacious, it was sought by the second section to unite national and State administrative agencies in giving effect to the amendment and the legislation of Congress enacted to make it completely operative."

To say, therefore, that Congress may abdicate its power and duty and delegate it to the States so that they may determine what are "intoxicating liquors," flies in the very face of the Constitution and of the interpretation given to it by the Supreme Court. Your editorial fails to take into account the change wrought by the amendment in our governmental system in so far as the subject of prohibition is concerned. When the Legislature of more than three-fourths of the States, in the Empire State, ratified the Eighteenth Amendment, local self-government as to "intoxicating liquors," including the power of definition, ceased to exist. It has been said that judgment subverting local self-government went by default. That may be true. At every session of Congress since the amendment being made in which the several States, the press, politicians and statesmen have supplied acquiescence. I am not aware that any of the States has since that time taken any action to repeal the prohibition amendment under consideration. The important journals of the country, including those of New York, have uniformly and consistently made in which the several States, the press, politicians and statesmen have supplied acquiescence. I am not aware that any of the States has since that time taken any action to repeal the prohibition amendment under consideration. The important journals of the country, including those of New York, have uniformly and consistently made in which the several States, the press, politicians and statesmen have supplied acquiescence. I am not aware that any of the States has since that time taken any action to repeal the prohibition amendment under consideration. The important journals of the country, including those of New York, have uniformly and consistently made in which the several States, the press, politicians and statesmen have supplied acquiescence. 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LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements received until midnight. Telephone LACKAWANNA 1000.

Rate is one cent an acre line.

Special attention given to Lost and Found advertisements at Subway Level Office, Times Building.

LOST.

BAG, containing letters, address book and Red Cross pin; lost in last subway car, 8th Av. Monday, April 12; under please keep money and return contents to 6th floor, 595 Madison Av. Reward.

BAG, gray, containing diamond wrist watch, mother's gift, Tuesday, Lenox Av., between 12th and 13th; liberal reward. Academy 5787.

BAG, brown silk, money, etc., Grant Av. 16th, Wednesday; reward. Jerome 5371.

BAG, black, containing 725, Tuesday; reward, return with contents. 1 West 72d.

BANK BOOK, Corn Exchange, containing four checks and \$117 cash; Jerome Av. subway; reward. MAJL 128 East 130th.

BANK BOOK, Chatham-Phenix, No. 17014. Return to bank, 11607, Lenox Av.

BRACE for teeth, gold, between 53d St. Broadway and 54th St. Riverside, Friday; please telephone Eastcott 6085.

BRIEF CASE, tan leather, bearing initials W. E. J., containing important business letters, Liberal reward if returned to manager, the Williams Club, 24 East 53th St.

BYOLABER, brown leather case, Monday, Manhattan express; reward. Miss French, Ashland 1585.

HANDBAG, tan leather; Astor Hotel lobby, Tuesday; please return keys, containing ticket, watch (keepsake), telephone Calkins, Vanderbilt 5816.

HAT box marked "J. de R." containing silver fittings and ladies' clothing. Reward if returned to Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., 350 Park Av.

SUITCASE, black, initialed E. W. K., Monday night in taxi; reward. A. E., 212 East 48th St.

TIRE—Near Englewood, new India tire in case, bearing Cadillac emblem. Finder please notify W. D. Farre, Ridgewood, N. J. Reward.

WALLET, new, platin, on Monday night. Finder please return purse and wallet to Detroit address on cards therein.

WALLET—Liberal cash reward for return of wallet, lost April 13, to Mr. Alvin. Murray Hill 5200.

WALLET containing money of working girl. Annabelle Whiting, 354 West 150th St. Circle 9200.

\$250 REWARD for the return of small purse containing two rings and change, Wednesday morning, in or near Hudson Terminal. Finder notify Kayser, 156 West 52d. Phone Circle 9200.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN, nine diamonds, in the Orange, April 8; liberal reward for return of \$500 for information leading to recovery. 805 Newau 1615 or Orange 3240. Burroughs, 65 Prospect.

BAR PIN, platinum, 3 diamonds; evening April 13, in Casino Theatre or between 85th St. and Times Square subway station; reward. Phone Madison 6247.

BRACELET—Diamond, single row of diamonds, lost at Fulton Theatre Saturday evening, April 10; liberal reward. No questions asked. Samuel Reich, Monument.

BRACELET—Diamond, ruby, platinum, lost Sunday evening, between 83d and 84th St. very liberal reward. Wiley, Sedgwick 9501.

BRACELET, platinum with diamonds and sapphires, lost 63d St. and Lexington or taxi to 60th St. Saturday; liberal reward. Phone Circle 0180 after 7.

BRACELET, white, gold, antique; Monday evening, possibly taxi; suitable reward. Burroughs 4600.

BRACELET, flexible, sapphires, between 81st and 82nd St. Saturday; reward. Eastcott 3914.

BROOCH, diamond and platinum, 4 sapphires, Saturday; reward. Eastcott 3914.

COMPACT—Gold with diamond monogram, in dressing room at Casino Theatre, Saturday; return to cashier. Hotel Plaza.

DIAMOND RINGS (5) in purse, April 8, between 81st and 82nd St. and Lexington; reward. Dongan Hills 1453 or Tottenham 1460.

PIN, metal aviator's, inscription back, "W. P. Marshall, 12-25-20"; lost Chatham Clock and Bell Co. or Chatham Square; previous to owner; reward offered. Donaidson, 342 West 11st, Sunnyside 7230.

PIN, diamond and pearl wreath pin, Monday evening, Hotel Astor, or taxi from Park Av. and 11st St.; reward. Telephone John 9559.

MATCH CASE, gold, A. L. S., in taxi, 157th to West End and 158th; reward. Shikama, Wisconsin 2320.

RING, centre diamond, about two carats, surrounded by smaller diamonds; 8th Av. bus, Riverside, 1st Avenue, Saturday; reward. Telephone Cutler, Murray Hill 8258.

WATCH and diamond ring, washroom, 17 East 45th; reward. Murray Hill 9170.

WATCH, watch, engraved "Thomas H. Davies, Lieut. Tank Corp. U. S. A.; reward. Lieut. Davis, Dongan Hills 1453.

WATCH—Platinum, set diamonds and onyx, lost; very liberal reward. City 1900. Great Northern Hotel, Apt. 808.

WATCH—Gold; Wednesday, 80th St., between Broadway and Lafayette; reward. Franklin 1386.

WATCH, gold, octagonal, Monday, 52d-53d; reward. Charles, 114 East 52d.

\$300 REWARD

For return of following articles of jewelry: Lady's ring with large emerald, diamond, necklace, 117 pearls, diamond clasp; fancy ring with large emerald and 64 small diamonds; diamond solitaire ring; lost April 10, P. M. R. R. car, between Jersey City and Hoboken; reward offered. Jersey City, proportionate amount of reward paid for any place. Herbert J. Farnes, 15 William St. Hanover 0620.

LOST.

Cigarette Case, between 42 Broadway and 7th Park Av., inscription on inside, "To Fred from Joy, Dec. 1912." Please return to Miss M. Kelly, J. B. Bachs & Co., 42 Broadway. Reward.

\$250 REWARD

For the return of diamond bracelet, lost April 10 at 876 Park Av. or between or in Ritz-Carlton Theatre. H. L. Smith, 15 William St. Hanover 0630.

\$100 REWARD

For return of platinum bracelet containing 20 diamonds and 20 sapphires; lost April 13 on Broadway between 34th and 76th St. Block, Starr & Frost, 8th Av. and 48th.

\$200 REWARD

For return of flexible diamond bracelet, lost April 8, west of 72d St., Belasco Theatre or in taxi. Raymond C. Yarns, Inc., 607 5th Av.

\$40 REWARD for diamond and black onyx bar pin, lost April 12, probably vicinity 8th Av. and 48th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 57th St.

Wearing Apparel.

NECK PIECE, sable front, Gliman shoe store, Madison-54th St.; reward. Schuyler 1008.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BOSTON BULL, dark brown, with white markings, seen in taxi; reward. Call Washington Heights 0850, O'Fall.

DACHSHUND, German, 8 years old, black and tan; reward. William Subdrink, Arpent, Westchester County, Tel. Pleasantville 525723.

GERMAN police dog, male, "Zep," Sunday, November, L. I. Road, Station 2445.

POMERANIAN, black, male, name Chapple; Sunday; reward. White, 540 West 51st St.

EMPLOYMENT RISES IN MOST INDUSTRIES

Federal Report Shows Change From February and Calls Outlook Bright.

MAJOR TRADES ARE STEADY

Industrial Conditions Are Declared Better in New York City and State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—A slight decrease from the unemployment that was apparent at the close of February is shown by reports received by the employment service of the Department of Labor. The demand for all classes of labor as reported considerably increased in the last few days of March, largely due to improved weather conditions, and the forecast of conditions in the present month was favorable.

"The industrial employment outlook for April," the survey said, "is decidedly bright. Optimism prevails in practically every industry. Building construction will show a further increase. Preparations are being made for considerable city and county improvement work; large State road programs and for greater activity in agricultural districts."

The survey shows that employment in the major industries has been comparatively steady during the last thirty days. Most of the textile mills, except those in New Jersey, it was said, are operating on a full-time basis. A slight increase in employment occurred in the boot and shoe industry, more pronounced in the New England factories.

Anthracite Workers Increased.

"A very satisfactory volume of employment is being maintained in the iron and steel industry," the survey continues. "This is also true of the automobile factories and plants manufacturing automobile accessories. Forces engaged in the mining of anthracite were increased slightly during the month, but employment fell off in the bituminous coal fields."

"Building construction has increased in practically every section of the country. There is a general shortage throughout the country of agricultural hand labor experienced in practical farm work, for yearly employment. The demand for seasonal farm help is steadily increasing."

In dealing with conditions in New York State the survey says that the employment situation is reported as satisfactory in most basic industries. There was a curtailment of production and employment in some plants and factories during March, but this was offset by expansion in other lines. No marked decline in industrial employment is expected during April.

A pronounced increase in building and construction, an upward trend in most automobile plants, in iron and steel mills and in electrical industries and increased orders for railroad equipment and machinery have stimulated the demand for skilled mechanics, and a shortage of this class of labor is reported in several cities.

Employment in the metal and machine industries and allied trades increased during March. All classes of skilled labor are needed in these lines. All classes of building trades men are being engaged, and large numbers of unskilled workers have been absorbed on work now under way. A steady increase in the demand for skilled and unskilled building and construction labor is assured during the next few months.

To Absorb Common Labor.

Satisfactory employment conditions obtained in the freight division of the railroads, transportation lines and repair shops. Operations in the iron and steel industries, particularly in the Western tier, are averaging a high rate of activity, with all classes of mill and plant labor well employed. With the advent of Spring weather practically all surplus common labor will be absorbed on building and construction and on agricultural work.

The situation in New York City also is dealt with in the survey. Employment, it is reported, increased there slightly during March, and no downward trend in industrial employment conditions is expected in the next thirty days. Manufacturing industries with but few exceptions are operating at a fairly high rate. The metal and machinery plants report a shortage of tool and die makers, screw machine operators and first-class machinists.

A seasonal decrease is noted in plants manufacturing iron and steel parts. At the close of the month the usual seasonal slowing down in clothing factories was apparent, and no change in this condition is looked for in the next few weeks.

Building activity advanced rapidly during the last part of March. Work has begun on a number of large projects, and more construction, aggregating an expenditure of \$75,314,500, will be under way during the next thirty to sixty days. The supply of building trades men is practically absorbed, and a shortage of this class of labor is expected during the next few weeks.

Much City Work Planned.

A large amount of subway construction work is under way, and with the advance of Spring a program of municipal improvements aggregating several million dollars, including paving, street widening and sewer and water lines extensions, will provide employment to thousands of skilled and unskilled men. Automobile accessory and assembly plants are employing additional help, and repair shops are calling for skilled mechanics.

Excepting seasonal unemployment, the skilled and unskilled labor supply is fully employed, and the outlook for the next thirty days is entirely satisfactory.

Union League Club Gets Collection.

A gift to the Union League Club of a collection of antique Oriental porcelains, bronzes, iridescent glass and Chinese pottery from Thomas B. Clarke, is acknowledged in the 1926 Year Book of the club, issued yesterday, in collection with nine glass cabinets in an art gallery at the club. A bronze tablet has been inserted in the largest cabinet telling of Mr. Clarke's gift.

City College to Mark Founding.

The seventy-ninth anniversary of the founding of City College will be celebrated on Charter Day, fixed this year for Thursday, May 27. The central event will be the unveiling of a bronze bust of Adolph Lewisohn in the stadium which was given by him to City College. Charter Day actually falls on May 7, but is celebrated in the latter part of the month because of more favorable weather conditions.

From the Founder's Writings

Peggy, a Little Four-Year-Old Girlie, Said to Her Grandmother

"No! I cannot go with you to the store. I cannot leave my kitten for fear she would be lonesome."

Bless the dear little motherly soul, who quickly put her kitten into a basket and tripped out with it on her arm to tramp alongside of her grandmother.

The love and company of little birds or animals, by little or big, tends to gentleness and kindness in forming character, to say nothing of what it does for the dumb creature.

Let it be known far and wide that every one, little or large, is welcome to this place, where there is so much to see and where nobody can be lonesome or not feel at home.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

Nov. 24, 1919.

Toile de Jouy Lampshades \$5.25

THE \$6 GRADE

"Monuments of Paris" is the name of the charming rose red pattern, in whose folds one may discover the pillars of the Madeleine. The wall paper has been treated to make it transparent, and red silk cords hold its many pleats in strict order! In the 10 inch size.

Gift Shop

At the Second Floor Bridge, New and Old Building

AUDITORIUM Today at 2:30 P. M. SONG RECITAL by Mme. Sophie Halska

Polish Soprano

Dr. Melchiorre Mauro-Cottone

At the Piano

First Gallery, New Building

Apply for tickets to the Concert Director

First Gallery, New Building

ONLY TWO TICKETS TO AN INDIVIDUAL

NO CHILDREN ADMITTED

Concert May Be Heard by Millions

(Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock)

The new powerful station of WJZ reaching practically all over the country and into Canada

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BARGE CANAL SALE TO PASS AT ALBANY

Legislators Agree to Submit All American Waterway Plan to Voters.

TWO SMITH BILLS KILLED

Provided for Ending Film Cen- sorship and Council of Farms and Markets.

VOTE CITY COURT PAY RISE

Senators Concur in Measure Allow- ing \$18,000 to Presiding Justice and \$17,500 to Associates.

Special to The New York Times.

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"I do not believe that the penal law is in such form now that the censorship law is feasible," said Mr. Davison, Republican of Nassau. "What we ought to do is to strengthen the penal law and then give the censorship law off the statute books."

"Children are not able to judge for themselves what kind of pictures they should see and for that reason the present law should not be repealed," said Mr. Jenkins, father of the dry enforcement bill.

Advertising on Danger Signals.

The second motion law was on the bill of Assemblyman Steingut, Democrat of Manhattan, which would abolish the present Council of Farms and Markets and substitute a single board, commission, the commissioner to be appointed by the Governor. At present members of the Farms and Market Council are elected by the Legislature.

The Assembly passed the bill sponsored by Senator Fearon and Assemblyman Smith, Republican of Syracuse, permitting advertising on danger signals on public highways. Mr. Smith said the practice has been permitted in other States with good results. He believed that the danger signals would be used to furnish danger signals for the public highways if they were permitted to use part of the signals for advertising. The measure now goes to Governor Smith.

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St. Paul Youth Escapes With Set in Argument Over Return of Gem.

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During an argument about the ring, Xonoydas told the Court, Miss Zwericki's teeth fell to the ground and he felt that he had a right to keep them until she returned his ring.

Justice John F. Doyle took the case under advisement.

Tacks in Shoe Plant Ashes Cause Flat Tire Epidemic

NORTH GRAFTON, Mass., April 14 (AP).—For the last few weeks hundreds of automobile owners have been bothered by flat tires caused by tacks and were at a loss as to where they were picking them up.

The mystery is solved. When the sidewalks and streets were slippery last Winter ashes from a shoe factory were used and as a result the tacks were literally covered with tacks.

Fred L. Atchue, who has been watching the roads carefully, while crossing East Street today noticed a few tacks and, on investigation, found a large number. He reported the incident to the Selectmen and when the street was swept more than seven pounds of tacks were picked up.

Magistrate Weil Says Official Admitted It, but Auditor Denies Charge.

Louis Deutsch of 345 East Ninety-third Street, a worker in a slipper factory connected to Magistrate Weil in Harlem Court yesterday morning that officials of Flower Hospital, Avenue A and Sixty-fourth Street, had refused since last Saturday to discharge his wife, Mrs. Gusie Deutsch, because of his inability to pay her hospital bill.

Magistrate Weil telephoned to the hospital where, he said, Deutsch's charge was admitted. Following the Auditor J. M. Lavelle said that at no time had Flower Hospital been any one for the payment of a bill. The bill against Mrs. Deutsch, he asserted, had been paid Tuesday by the patient's stepmother and evidently without Deutsch's knowledge. He said that Deutsch must have misunderstood the situation when the hospital pressed for settlement of the bill.

Officials at the hospital declared there was no truth in Deutsch's story. In transmitting the report to the lawmakers the Governor said that he approved the recommendation.

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DR. HARRIS ASSAILS PHYSICIAN PERMITS

Says Predecessors Sanctioned 30 Slaughter Houses That Violate Law on Sites.

ASKS RULING ON HIS POWERS

Is Told That He Must Issue Permits Already Approved—He Does So, and Starts Investigation.

Dr. Louis I. Harris, Commissioner of Health, investigating conditions in his department, turned his attention yesterday to poultry slaughter houses and asked the Corporation Counsel's office to rule on his powers. He charged that approval of sites and plans was given by the Health Department last year in more than thirty instances when the law was being violated as to the size of the proposed buildings or location of sites.

The law requires that a slaughter house have at least 1,500 square feet of space, but approval was given to plans that called for only 900 square feet, Dr. Harris said. Some sites were located near tenement houses, theatres or public schools and were approved, he asserted. In a decision from the Corporation Counsel's office Dr. Harris was notified that he must issue permits when the city has officially approved plans and sites. "This decision was said to be based on justice to applicants who had expended large sums for sites and plans, even though it now develops that the law did not sanction approval of them."

Dr. Harris officially opened an investigation into the situation when he conferred with nine applicants affected by his previous order refusing permits. He said last night he had no evidence of official irregularity and that he would issue permits. He said, however, that he had not readily acquiesced and that with each permit would be a written stipulation that the applicant would have the operation of said slaughter houses as to be so devised as to eliminate offensive odors, also the scattering of refuse and the creation of noise of such character as to be a public health nuisance.

Dr. Harris issued the following order: "Deputy Commissioner in charge of the issuing of permits: 'It is not my duty to condemn or sanction conditions associated with such poultry slaughter houses which are inimical to public health, but a vicious heritage has been handed down to us from the present administration. It is to be salt with in a just way. Repugnant as it is to grant temporary permits to poultry slaughter houses in places where they have no excuse for being, we will, nevertheless, have to do so because the Board of Health last year committed itself to a virtual promise to approve their operation in giving the owners approval of site and plans. 'We will give temporary permits to slaughter houses in places where they have invested large sums of money, with the understanding that all are provisional permits and that the stipulation is that the owners will watch keenly and constantly when they begin operations to detect anything offensive to the residents in the vicinity of such places and to the city. We will have the operation of these places cause any such conditions to arise a summary and instant removal of the same by the officers of the Health Department responsible for their inspection in the Bureau of Health. 'He has notified the Deputy Commissioner in charge of permits to issue permits to more than thirty men who obtained sites and plans which were approved by the Health Department. He says are not in conformity with the law. In 1925 more than 300 permits for the erection of such houses were issued, while this far this year only two permits have been granted."

ARMY CARRIER PIGEONS
MAKE 189-MILE FLIGHT

Eight of Twelve Signal Corps
Birds Reach Fort Monmouth
From Washington.

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., April 14.—Eight of twelve homing pigeons, released this morning from the munitions building in Washington, reached their destination here late this afternoon. It was believed that the four missing birds might arrive during the night.

The pigeons, owned by the United States Signal Corps, which has a training station here, were released at ten minutes past the first getting away at 10 o'clock. They encountered strong headwinds, making the flight extremely difficult for the entire 189 miles.

"General Pershing" was the first bird to reach here, covering the distance in five hours and twenty minutes. The eighth bird arrived at 5:22.

BOY KILLED BY TRUCK.

Another Truck Fractures Woman's Skull—Two Hurt in Jersey.

Salvatore Bellaratti, 5 years old, of 177 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, was killed yesterday by a motor truck near his home. Witnesses told the police the boy stumbled as he ran to catch a baseball under the wheels of the truck. Louis Markowitz, the driver, was arrested on a technical charge of homicide.

Mrs. Josephine Schneider, 53 years old, of 1,432 Second Avenue, was struck by a motor truck at Second Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street yesterday morning. Her skull was fractured and she was injured internally. Patrolman Dick arrested the driver of the truck, Abraham Kosminsky, 23 years old, of 640 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn. Dick said Kosminsky did not stop after the accident, and he had to pursue him for several blocks. Kosminsky's employer, the Progress Building Company of 275 Newport Avenue, Brooklyn, said he did not know his vehicle had struck the woman.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 14.—Two persons were taken to Atlantic City Hospital tonight, suffering from fractured skulls received when a touring car in which they were traveling was struck twice on the New York road four miles south of Tuckerton. They said they were James J. Hudson, 41, of 103 Myrtle Street, Irvington, N. J., and Helen Hutton, 38, East Orange. The accident occurred when Hudson, the driver, attempted to pass another automobile.

British Banker Urges Extravagance Here To Counterbalance Thrift in Europe

Extravagance for the United States and thrift for England were urged here yesterday by Sir Robert Kindersley, an English banker, as a "necessary step in international progress."

Sir Robert, who is the senior partner of Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd., of London and a director of the Bank of England, was speaking at the monthly luncheon of the Bond Club at the Bankers Club. He described how England's war savings system, which he helped inaugurate in 1916, had developed tremendous savings, with new savings associations being formed constantly in every part of the country.

"The campaign for economy and avoidance of needless luxuries is being carried forward and is bearing fruit," he continued. "We are careful to emphasize that by thrift we do not mean mere hoarding, but the accumulation of money that can be spent to advantage later. This economy is absolutely necessary in England. By it we accumulate money that we hope will enable England to increase her foreign loans, which will bring about larger exports of her products to many parts of the world."

"But while economy is necessary in England, just the opposite is the case in this country. It is to shift my headquarters to New York. I should become a high priest of extravagance and preach the advantages of spending. For it is only by economy in Europe and extravagance in America that a proper adjustment can be made. It is by spending that your great industries were built up and are being maintained and money raised to enable Europe to expand her export trade, a necessary step in international progress."

Sir Robert also discussed the League of Nations, and said he thought the "profit and loss account of the League to date was showing a heavy balance on the profit side."

THOUSANDS RUSH
TO PAY STATE TAX

Offices Are Flooded With
Returns as the Time Limit
Approaches.

250,000 MUST PAY TODAY

Albany Officials Warn of Penalties
for Failure to Pay Income
Levy on Time.

ALBANY, April 14 (AP).—The army of income taxpayers who had put off until next to the last minute, the filing of returns of their 1925 incomes began their march, by mail and in person, on the State Tax Department today. The time limit expires at midnight tomorrow and officials of the department asserted that penalties are certain for those who fail to comply with the law.

Thousands of persons delivered, paying their bill this year until Governor Smith had signed the measures increasing the exemptions and reducing the tax. These cuts in the revenue, it is estimated, will amount to nearly \$14,000,000; and will mean that 350,000 persons who paid a tax last year will have nothing to pay for 1925. However, this will still leave 600,000 who must pay.

State officials familiar with the collection of the tax since its inception in 1919 assert that work is becoming easier as the public learns to play its part in the tax return. Although last year nearly 140,000 refunds had to be made because taxpayers had failed to allow for the 36 per cent cut, experts said today that 83 per cent of this year's taxpayers were allowing for both the reduction and the increased exemptions.

Fewer persons are requiring assistance in filling out their blanks, and more returns are being sent in by mail, either to headquarters or to one of the branch collection offices in New York City, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica.

These offices were working under full pressure today as the first of the 250,000 returns still outstanding began to come in. The entire clerical force of the Albany bureau, augmented by scores of outside helpers, was pressed into service. Thirty-five sacks of mail were awaiting the day's delivery.

Seventy-five clerks are busy opening the letters, removing the enclosures and sending them to the auditing department. Expert calculators inspect each return, setting aside those in which an error is found in order that the division may be alerted by the careless mathematician. Auditors tabulate the receipts as fast as they come in, bundling the money orders, cash and checks for deposit.

Delinquents are far fewer than in the first years of the tax, officials say, although last year the Bureau of Investigation collected nearly \$8,000 from persons who had failed to comply with the law. The decrease in the number of tax dodgers is ascribed to the careful check that is made by the State and to the certainty of the penalty levied on delinquents. Fines are laid on persons who fail to file returns by the specified date, and if no payment has been made in sixty days the amount of the tax due is doubled.

PROMOTES DETECTIVE
WHO CAUGHT KOERBER

McLaughlin Raises Emil Mach to
First Grade—Girls in Gang,
Freed in Killing, Rearrested.

Detective Emil Mach of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was promoted yesterday to first-grade detective on a salary of \$2,000 a year, by Police Commissioner McLaughlin. Mach rounded up the youthful Koerber hold-up gang, the leader of which, Henry Koerber, three days ago was convicted of first degree murder in Queens for the shooting and killing of a man. Mach was a restaurant owner, during a robbery. Four other members of the gang pleaded guilty to second degree murder and were sentenced to life imprisonment from twenty years to life imprisonment each.

Mach was appointed to the force nine years ago. In 1920 he was transferred from uniformed patrol duty to the Detective Division, and soon after that he was promoted to first grade detective.

Mary and Kitty Kraus and Mrs. Nora Green, wife of one of the gang who pleaded guilty to participation in the Mahlers killing, were released yesterday by District Attorney Richard S. Newcombe of Queens as material witnesses in the Mahlers killing; but they immediately were arrested on warrants issued by Magistrate Harry A. Gordon in the Yorkville Court on March 27 last, charging them with complicity in the killing. They were held up on the east side.

They were taken to District Attorney Banton's office, but when the girls' detectives took them to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where they were held in the cells for arraignment yesterday morning. They were reported to have been with members of the Koerber gang when a Chinese restaurant at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street was held up on the night of March 11 and \$100 and a gold watch and chain taken from the proprietors, Sing Low and Ah Sing. They also were accused of being present at the hold-up by members of the gang of a delicatessen store at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.

District Attorney Banton said that if concrete evidence is presented against the girls the case would be presented to the grand jury within the next week.

Bloomington Manager Honored.

Julius Bellman, General Manager of Bloomington Brothers, a department store, who started there as an office boy at \$3 a week, was the guest of honor last night at a dinner at the store. Samuel J. Bloomington, Hiram C. Bloomington and Irving L. Bloomington, proprietors of the store, gave the dinner, which was followed by a theatre party.

McLAUGHLIN TO SIFT RADIO BURGLAR CASE

Big Detective Shake-Up Looms as He Seeks Cause of Failure of 30 to Catch Hilton.

PROMOTES THIEF'S CAPTORS

Praises Inspector Coughlin—Pris- oner Shows How He Shot Police- man—No Ball Set.

Besides promoting three Manhattan detectives and commanding Inspector John D. Coughlin and Captain Edward M. Sheehy of Police Headquarters for the arrest of Paul E. Hilton, the radio burglar, Commissioner George V. McLaughlin yesterday ordered an investigation to find out why the thirty Queens detectives who had been assigned especially to hunt for the radio burglar had failed to find him, and why he had been able to continue his midnight robberies in the Woodhaven section in defiance of their search.

A shake-up of the entire Queens detective force may follow the investigation, it was reported at Police Headquarters. Commissioner McLaughlin was said to be as incensed at the failure of the Queens detectives to get results as he was pleased at the fine work done by the Headquarters men.

"We want to know if we slipped up in Queens," said the Commissioner. "and why we slipped up, if we did. We want to prevent a recurrence of it. That is the essential thing."

Blame Unleashed on Men Also.

Officials at Headquarters think that the uniformed police in the Woodhaven section, as well as the detectives, have something to explain for the ability of the radio burglar to get away with his long series of thefts without capture nearly every night.

It was pointed out that all the burglaries were committed in the same general vicinity, within a half-mile radius of the Richmond Hill police station, all in the same type of small detached houses, and at about the same time in the early morning hours. Another thing that has aroused displeasure at Headquarters is that Hilton, according to his confession, was able to carry such bulky objects as radio sets through the streets without attracting the attention of the police.

In the cases where the radio burglar was stopped by policemen searching for him, he always tricked them into thinking he was a policeman or a householder, and then shot them when they were off guard.

In two cases even after the Queens police had been warned that the man they were hunting was a dangerous criminal and that he was carrying a gun, he escaped. In one case he carried his pistol in his sleeve and shot his victims as he was making a break for it. The fact that each of the four policemen he shot was wounded in the neck lends color to this theory.

Praises Inspector Coughlin.

Commissioner McLaughlin pointed out yesterday that the burglar might not have been caught for a long time had it not been for the excellent work of Inspector Coughlin and his command of the Detective Division and Captain Sheehy, in charge of the Bureau of Criminal Identification, who identified the suspect from his "Rogues' Gallery" record and deduced from his fondness for baseball that he could not keep away from the opening game of the season at the Polo Grounds.

The three detectives who arrested Hilton outside the Polo Grounds on Tuesday afternoon after a struggle in which he attempted to shoot them, were promoted to first-grade rank by Commissioner McLaughlin yesterday in accordance with Inspector Coughlin's recommendation.

William A. Jackson of the Homeless Squad, who was a second-grade detective, will receive a promotion to first grade because of his promotion. James A. Pyke, also of the Homeless Squad, and George F. Chiquette of the First Precinct Station, who were third-grade detectives, will get a \$200-a-year increase each. As first-grade detectives, they will be \$3,000 a year.

Inspector Coughlin lives at 101 Wynn Avenue, Queens Village, and has been in the Police Department since 1912. Pyke, who lives at 675 Jamaica Avenue, was promoted to first grade because of his Chiquette lives at 1,053 Gerard Avenue, the Bronx, and has been on the force since 1912.

Two Detectives Demoted.

Detectives Richard T. Stegert Jr. and John Mireau were demoted from third-grade detectives to uniformed patrol duty last Monday because they failed to capture Hilton on April 4. They had been assigned to a patrol of three detectives in an automobile, were looking for the radio burglar, who was a man of about thirty years, 2 A. M. at 135th Street and Eighty-seventh Avenue. They stopped the car, and McCarthy, getting out while Stegert and Mireau remained in their seats, accosted the suspect.

The burglar shot McCarthy in the neck while the detective was looking at an identification card Hilton had produced. Hilton ran and outdistanced Stegert and Mireau, who evidently did not pursue him very far, according to officials at Headquarters. Stegert was a experienced detective, who had been sent to the Detective Division on last Dec. 31 as one of the last of the former Police Commissioner's highest administration. Mireau had been a detective for three years.

Hilton in the Line-up.

Two hundred masked detectives viewed Hilton in the line-up at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, while Inspector Coughlin recited the crimes he had committed. Milton Reiff, proprietor of the Star-Radio Shop at 134 Third Avenue, who admits he bought the stolen radio sets from Hilton for a few dollars apiece, also was in the line-up. He was described, but that Reiff had denied knowing him. At the same time, Inspector Coughlin went on, Reiff had stolen the stolen radio sets in his shop.

When Hilton was arrested he identified Reiff as the man to whom he had sold not only the radio sets, but

Wilson's Formative
Political Years

"The Political Education of Woodrow Wilson," an illuminating study of the transition of the late President from the professor to the politician, by James Kerney, editor then as now of The Trenton Times, reviewed by Allen Sinclair Will.

The New York Times
Book Review
NEXT SUNDAY

READERS ARE REQUESTED TO REPORT PROMPTLY TO
THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW YORK
TIMES INABILITY TO OBTAIN COPIES AT ANY NEWS STAND.

LABOR VOTES GIFT TO THE CATHEDRAL

Unions Will Raise a Fund of \$145,000 for Transeptal Porch in St. John's.

MOVE TO BE NATION-WIDE

Federation Endorses Action to Issue Invitation to All the Organized Workers.

CAMPAIGN AIDS TO MEET Reports on an Intensive Drive to Complete Quotas Will Be Made Today.

The Joint Labor Committee of Greater New York, representing the Central Trades and Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the American Federation of Labor, voted at a meeting at 47 Lexington Avenue yesterday to pay for the transeptal porch of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, as the L.A.F.'s contribution to the campaign for the completion of the cathedral.

The following resolution, introduced by John P. Coughlin, secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council, was adopted:

"Resolved, that the Labor Committee accept as its symbol for the labor memorial in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine the southwest transeptal porch, and pledges itself to raise a sufficient sum to erect this memorial to labor."

It is estimated that the labor porch will cost about \$145,000. Plans were made to solicit contributions from organized labor throughout the country. Committees will call on local unions in this vicinity and on the officers of national bodies having offices here. Communications will be sent to the 110 national and international unions, the forty-eight State federations, 1,000 central bodies and prominent individuals in the labor movement, as well as to local unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. The international will be asked to communicate with their own locals.

The vote yesterday was official approval of a decision previously made to represent labor in the cathedral. The vote was taken after consultation with Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Diocese of New York. John J. Muholland, Vice President of the Federation of Labor, was elected as custodian of the fund.

High Frayne, New York representative of the American Federation of Labor, called attention to the plan by William Green, president, and the executive council of the Federation. Mr. Green said that the plan was submitted to the Federation by Mr. Coughlin, telling of the plan submitted to the Federation by a committee representing organized labor of the city, and of the action taken by the Federation, which is contained in the following endorsement:

Washington, D. C., March 31, 1926.

To Whom It May Concern:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has fully and sympathetically considered the plan submitted to it by the committee of the Central Trades and Labor Council and the Building Trades Council of New York City to solicit funds as labor's contribution to the cathedral of St. John the Divine. Thereupon the Executive Council declared:

"That the support of the cathedral of St. John the Divine by the American Federation of Labor gives its endorsement to the work of the Labor Committee to erect a memorial to labor in the cathedral of St. John the Divine. We commend the committee in its work and recommend that all members of organized labor and their friends who feel that they can contribute toward the fund being raised by this labor committee."

WILLIAM GREEN,
President American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

Workers in the community divisions of the campaign now engaged in a special two weeks' intensive campaign to raise their quotas will hold their first "report" luncheon at the Hotel Astor at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon.

\$50,000 FOR CATHEDRAL.

Mrs. Shelton's Will Provides for Gift on Death of Her Sister.

The Cathedral of St. John the Divine will inherit \$50,000 from the estate of Mrs. Helen F. Shelton, who died at Florence, Italy, on Jan. 25. Her will, filed for probate yesterday, gives her entire estate of "more than \$60,000" to her sister, Miss Frances Edwards Shelton, also of Florence, Italy, in trust for the cathedral. The cathedral will receive the \$50,000 legacy.

A bequest of \$3,500 to the Home for Protestant Girls in Florence also is provided for upon the termination of the life estate. The remainder is to be divided equally among Fautine Stockton Parker, William Knapp Parker Jr. and Helen King Parker, a cousin of Mrs. Helen S. Parker, a child of Baltimore, and Anne Stockton and Peter K. Stockton, both of 150 East Sixty-third Street, children of Herbert K. Stockton, also a cousin.

BURGLAR FIGHTS WITH KNIFE

Bronx Resident Grapples With Him, but He Escapes.

The glare of a hall light betrayed a burglar who had forced open the door of the ground floor apartment of Sydney French at 1,168 Thirtieth Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday. Awakened by the unaccounted light, French warned his wife to make no outcry and creep from her bedroom. He found a man rummaging in a desk near the front door.

French grappled with the intruder, who fought back with a knife and stabbed French three times in the chest. As French staggered back, the man ran, disappearing over a back fence. The screams of Mrs. French aroused the neighborhood. Policemen searched the area, but the burglar was not seriously hurt and remained at home after receiving treatment from an ambulance surgeon. The thief obtained no loot.

Whittemore's Mail Holds Saw Blades

Attempt to Aid Slayer's Escape or Work of Crank Is Foiled by Buffalo Jailor.

NOTE SENT IN CIPHER CODE

Cells and Clothing of Paul Here Examined by Police on Word of Discoveries Up-State.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 14 (AP).—An attempt to smuggle two hack saw blades to Richard Reese Whittemore, robber gang leader, has been frustrated by Jailor Charles Leib, it became known today. The hack saws were concealed in a box of stationery which had been mailed, special delivery, in Buffalo.

Enclosed in the box was this note: "Rich—Pondst. regards, and best wishes, from J. N. & S."

The note apparently was written in a feminine hand.

Whittemore is confined in the Erie County Jail here under heavy guard awaiting trial for the murder of two Bank of Buffalo employees in a \$63,000 robbery here last October. Jail authorities and the police were uncertain whether the sending of the saws and the note was the work of a crank who has previously sent Whittemore jargon messages, or whether it was an actual attempt at jail delivery. District Attorney Guy B. Moore, however, was convinced the effort to send the saws to Whittemore was a serious attempt to aid the prisoner to escape. Moore said the reason a code note which seemed to be jargon, sent previously to the prisoner, had not been deciphered was because it was such a good code. He said it not the work of a crank as some supposed.

On receipt of news from Buffalo that an attempt had been made to smuggle saws into Richard Reese Whittemore's cell, Police Inspector John D. Coughlin, in command of the Detective Division here, asked the wardens of the Tombs and the West Side Prison to search the cells and clothing of the members of the Whittemore gang in the Tombs and the West Side Prison to see if they had any saws or other tools against any outside efforts to help them to escape.

Leon and Jacob Kraemer and Milton "Shuffler" Goldberg are prisoners in the Tombs, and Anthony Calabino and "Baltimore Willie" Unkelbach are in the West Side Prison. Paladino and Unkelbach, who have "quailed" on the charges of the robbery, were separated from the Kraemers and Goldberg, who have refused to "talk."

Fire Kills Crippled Woman.

Crippled by rheumatism, Mrs. Carmela Abbati, 53 years old, was burned to death last night in the kitchen of her home at 401 East 107th Street. While her husband was away, she attempted to start a fire in a coal stove. Her clothing was ignited, and she was unable to aid herself, she collapsed. By the time a neighbor discovered the fire she was dead. Firemen quickly extinguished the blaze.

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Yale Loses to N. Y. U. Nine by 9 to 5

N. Y. U. IS WINNER OVER YALE BY 9-5

Davis's Triple With the Bases Filled in Ninth Clinches Victory for New York.

BLUE OUTBATS VIOLET, 9-7

But Fails to Make Most of Chances
—Score Is Tied at 4-All in Fifth,
but Victors Close Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 14.—Davis's triple with the bases filled in the ninth clinched victory for the New York University nine here today, the visitors emerging with the long end of the 9 to 5 score. Yale was trailing by 6 to 4 when the opposing left fielder cleaned the bases, and with the healthy wallop went the Ellis' last chance of taking the lead from the fast stepping invaders, who made the most of their opportunities in the field and at the bat.

Yale outlived New York University, 9 to 7, but was unable to bunt hits off Brooke when they were valuable. Bill Holabird, on the mound for the Elis, fanned eight batters, but walked five, the visitors proving to be fine waiters and seldom went after the bad ones, with the result that they continually had the Yale hurling ace in hot water.

Yale hitters started off with a bang, pushing over three runs in the opening inning by making the most of chances presented by the Yale players, who opened the festivities in a listless manner. With a three-run lead New York settled down, but Yale came back in the second and scored a pair of runs. Both teams tallied a run each in the third and in the fifth the Blue knotted the count at 4-all, but the tie was short-lived as New York scored in the sixth and again in the eighth. Davis's triple in the ninth settling the issue as Brooke, displaying plenty of stuff on the mound and receiving admirable backing from his mates in the field, blanked the Elis from the fifth until the final session, when he eased up a bit and Yale scored its final tally.

Yale passed up its only chance to forge into the lead in the seventh, when with two down Jones lined to third and was safe when Ingram threw wild to first. The runner and Lincoln, New York first baseman, became tangled up in the mix-up, Jones reached second, and the two Yale runners scored with apparently the tying and winning runs, but keen work in the visiting infield caused the ball to be thrown up first and Jones was called out for failing to touch the base.

After this slip the invaders stepped into the van and were never headed.

Watson, centre fielder, starred at the bat for his winners.

The box score:

NEW YORK UNIV.	YALE
McDonald, 2b., 4-11-10	McDonald, 2b., 4-11-10
Francis, 2b., 4-11-10	Francis, 2b., 4-11-10
Ingram, 3b., 4-11-10	Ingram, 3b., 4-11-10
Lincoln, 1b., 4-11-10	Lincoln, 1b., 4-11-10
Watson, cf., 4-11-10	Watson, cf., 4-11-10
Stewart, 2b., 4-11-10	Stewart, 2b., 4-11-10
Brooks, 2b., 4-11-10	Brooks, 2b., 4-11-10
Holabird, 2b., 4-11-10	Holabird, 2b., 4-11-10

Total, 34-9-27-11-1

Yale, 2b., 4-11-10

Two-base hits—Noble, Lincoln. Three-base hit—Watson. Sacrifices—Ingram.

Left on bases—N. Y. U. 6, Yale 8. Struck out—Holabird 8, Brooks 5, Umpires—Balk and Kelleher. Time of game—2:10.

COLUMBIA PROFITS BY UPSALA ERRORS

Five of Six Misplays Figure in 6-1 Victory—Smith, Billings and Fitch Divide Twirling.

Columbia's varsity nine returned to winning form at Baker Field yesterday afternoon and defeated Upsala College, 6 to 1, in a raggedly played game. Led by Captain Ferdie Zegri and Frank Trentacost, each of whom got a double and a single, the Blue and White solved the offerings of Jacobs, a right-hander, for nine hits and profited in the scoring through five of the visitors' six errors.

Art Smith, Josh Billings and Allen Fitch divided the pitching for Columbia, each of them going three innings. Smith fanned three, but was found out by two hits, Schlossbach driving in the Jersey nine's only run when his double to centre in the third sent home Law, who had walked. Schlossbach, a veteran, made his 1926 debut in the fourth, and though he passed four men, neither runs nor hits were made off his delivery and three struck out. Fitch allowed only one safe ball in the last three frames.

Poor fielding by Jacobs was responsible for the Blue and White's opening counter in the second. With one out, Lorch beat out an infield single and took second, unopposed. White, a left-hander, struck out, but MacWille walked, and when Gardner hit to the box, Jacobs fumbled his drive and then threw past third in an effort to catch Lorch, who crossed the plate.

Two more Columbia runs came across in the next inning, though neither of them was earned. Trentacost drew a pass and went all the way to third when Kirk dropped Art Smith's fly to centre, the runner reaching second. Trentacost tallied while Carlew was throwing out Norris and Art Smith was bipped at the plate when Erickson made a fielder's choice on Rothenfeld's grounder and threw home. Rothenfeld took second on an error by Schlossbach, advanced another sack on a passed ball and finished up by stealing home.

That was more than enough to win the game, but the home nine scored two more runs in the sixth.

The box score:

COLUMBIA

UPSALA

Carlew, 2b., 4-11-10

Law, 2b., 4-11-10

Francis, 2b., 4-11-10

Ingram, 3b., 4-11-10

Lincoln, 1b., 4-11-10

Watson, cf., 4-11-10

Stewart, 2b., 4-11-10

Brooks, 2b., 4-11-10

Holabird, 2b., 4-11-10

Total, 34-9-27-11-1

Yale, 2b., 4-11-10

Two-base hits—Zegri, Trentacost, Rothenfeld, Schlossbach. Sacrifices—Trentacost, Lorch and Rothenfeld. Struck out—By 4.

Left on bases—Upsala 2, Columbia 4. Pitch 2, Billings 3, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Right on balls—Off A. Smith by Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Struck out—By Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Struck out—By Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Struck out—By Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Struck out—By Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

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Struck out—By Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Struck out—By Billings 4, Smith 2, Fitch 2, Jacobs 4.

Houben's Business in Germany Fails; He Plans to Live Here

KREFELD, Germany, April 14.—Hubert Houben, champion sprinter of Germany, who recently competed in the United States, has failed in business and has virtually decided to emigrate to the States. Houben, with Emil Bedarff, another track star, had been conducting a sporting goods business in Krefeld. The firm was in financial difficulties when Houben sailed for New York Feb. 5, and has now been thrown into bankruptcy.

ARMY TURNS BACK RALLY BY VERMONT

Fine Throw-In by Cobb Prevents Tie After Four Runs Cross and Cadets Win, 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 14.—The West Point cadets from University of Vermont in a chilly baseball game to day, 6 to 5. The contest was loosely played, errors figuring largely in most of the run-getting. The Army men, however, found Roark's offerings fairly simple. Easton was effective until the eighth, when he walked a Vermont and was promptly pounced on for a trio of safe drives, one of them a triple by Randall, producing four runs.

Randall was caught at the plate on a fine throw-in by Cobb while he was trying to stretch the hit into the tying run. Cobb also featured in a difficult catch off Bradley's bat in the ninth.

The box score:

ARMY

VERMONT

Browning, 2b., 4-11-10

Conway, 2b., 4-11-10

Scheppe, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Cobb, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

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Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

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Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

Bradley, 2b., 4-11-10

Reeder, 2b., 4-11-10

Easton, 2b., 4-11-10

PRINCETON DOWNS LAFAYETTE, 3 TO 2

Kellogg Outpitches Halstead in Hurling Duel and Gains Decision in Fast Game.

FOWLER GETS HOMER IN 2D

First Outfielder's Hit Ties Count at 1-All—Victors Break Deadlock in Sixth and Hold Edge.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 14.—Princeton defeated Lafayette, 3 to 2, here today, tight fielding featuring the contest. The balance of the scoring went to the Tigers, due to the fact that they were able to garner seven hits off Captain Halstead, while Jack Kellogg was holding the opposition to five in a hurling duel. Three fast double plays kept down the scoring.

The Tigers' starting line-up showed three substitutes, Ron Lebeaux, Bill Richards and Jake Siegle being out of the game. Tim Wilson, who played his first full game at short, started both of Princeton's double plays, but gave the visitors their first run on a misplay in the second inning. After Lafayette had gotten away to a one-run lead in the second on an error, a sacrifice, and McGarvey's single, Princeton tied the count in their half when Fowler, right fielder, drove the ball into deep left for a home run. The teams kept the count even by lone scores in the fourth and fifth. Lafayette threatened both in the eighth and ninth, after the Tigers took the lead in the sixth, scoring one run. Kellogg tightened up, however, and fanned Salembier and Moore in the eighth.

The box score:

PRINCETON

LAFAYETTE

Dignan, 2b., 4-11-10

Moore, 2b., 4-11-10

Reese, 2b., 4-11-10

Grube, 2b., 4-11-10

Halstead, 2b., 4-11-10

Wilson, 2b., 4-11-10

Kellogg, 2b., 4-11-10

Wilson, 2b., 4-11-10

Kellogg, 2b., 4-11-10

Wilson, 2b., 4-11-10

Kellogg, 2b., 4-11-10

Wilson, 2b., 4-11-10

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Kellogg, 2b., 4-11-10

Wilson, 2b., 4-11-10

Kellogg, 2b., 4-11-10

Wilson,

Harford Handicap Captured by Noah as Havre de Grace Opens

NOAH FIRST AGAIN AT HAVRE DE GRACE

Captures the Harford Handicap Second Year in Row as Season Opens With 18,000 Crowd.

WINS 3 STRAIGHT STARTS
Whitney Colt In Front All the Way
—Timmaras Beats Rock Man In Tip Top Purses.

By HENRY R. HUSLEY.
Special to The New York Times.
HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 14.—Running out in front from flag fall to finish, Harry Payne Whitney's four-year-old colt Noah captured the fourteenth running of the Harford Handicap this afternoon in a field of fourteen of the fleetest sprinters in training. Scattered in the brown son of Peter Pan and First Flight, and Honey Mcates brought him home a winner by a length in 1:12 1/2 for the six furlongs over a fast track.

Noah won the Harford a year ago and it was his third straight victory this season in the Tip Top Purse. The winner was the short-priced favorite and paid \$6.10 for each \$2 in the stakes. The stake had a total value of \$12,725 for the six furlongs over a fast track.

The Harford was a truly rare race, the winner having the foot of the field throughout the contest. Mcates never drew his whip, and the crowd, for the first time, the winner being the public choice throughout the betting.

It was a fitting feature for the opening day of the meeting of the Harford Agricultural and Breeders' Association, and a crowd of some 18,000 enthusiastic race followers vociferously acclaimed the winner as he came thundering down in front.

Crowd Overflows infield.
It was a beautiful Spring day and the first time since last Saturday that the sun has shone in a practically cloudless sky. It was a typical opening-day crowd that jammed all available vantage points, there being a considerable overflow into the infield during the running of the leading money. Horsemen were present from all over the East, and many prominent persons were in attendance from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

While the racing strip was fast, it was not on its keenest edge and the recent rains and a shower during the night. A fine looking lot of sprinters went to the post, there having been six scratches from the field of twenty named over night.

There was a delay of only four minutes at the post and only one untoward incident in connection with the start. That was when Edward F. Whitney's Joy Smoke wheeled as the barrier rose and bolted to the outer rail, being left completely.

Battle for Place and Show.
Noah showed in front when the horses found their strides and remained there all the way. The battle was for the other positions. Lee Rosenberg's filly Extra Dry took down second money, beating H. G. Bedwell's Senator Morris by a head, with Polly McGee, stablemate of Extra Dry, being lapped on the third horse.

The feature of the six furlongs dash for three-year-olds and upward under claiming conditions, was the sensational finish of Mrs. A. Swenke's four-year-old colt McCrimmon, who came to the wire like a flash of lightning after running clear to the outer rail in the stretch after leading around the turn.

Benny Marinelli was up, it being the first mount he has been able to accept since his dangerous injuries at the Jamaica course at the Spring meeting almost a year ago. McCrimmon was going nicely at the time that he bolted to the fence. Marinelli managed to get him going again and he finished on the extreme outside of the track, thousands in the stands believing that he had won.

Johnny Campbell is Victor.
The decision, however, went to J. Rotunno's Johnny Campbell, which paid \$2.20 in the machines. Edward F. Whitney's Contract, the favorite, took second money.

T. W. O'Brien's Timmaras, two-time winner at Bowie and regarded as a Kentucky Derby hope, captured the Tip Top Purse over five and a half furlongs with a burst of speed in the last seventy yards. Rock Man came in second after setting a severe pace all the way. He held on grimly at the end, but could not save off Timmaras. Harass finished third. Rock Man was running his first race and made an impressive showing.

H. G. Bedwell's four-year-old colt Cuddler just galloped home to win the Chester Purse by a wide margin, with G. C. Winfrey's Tutor taking the place in a hot fight from G. C. Denny's Commissioner.

W. Smith had the mount and rated him off the pace and turned the leader, but was through on the turn, where Smith began his move.

Tijuana Entries.
By The Associated Press.
FIRST RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; four furlongs. 437 (M) Dubois, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 438 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 439 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 440 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

SECOND RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. 441 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 442 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 443 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 444 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. 445 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 446 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 447 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 448 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

FOURTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. 449 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 450 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 451 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 452 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

FIFTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; eight furlongs. 453 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 454 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 455 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 456 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; nine furlongs. 457 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 458 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 459 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 460 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; ten furlongs. 461 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 462 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 463 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 464 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; eleven furlongs. 465 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 466 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 467 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 468 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

NINTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; twelve furlongs. 469 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 470 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 471 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 472 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

Tenth RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; thirteen furlongs. 473 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 474 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 475 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 476 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

J. E. Widener Has 75 Horses Training Here and in France

It became known yesterday that Joseph E. Widener has seventy-five horses in training. This was revealed when the Philadelphia sportsman sent to his friends a list of the horses that were carrying his colors in the United States and France during 1933. The fact that J. E. Widener had so many horses in training was a surprise to all except those intimately connected with his racing activities. Among twenty-eight two-year-olds are five of the get of Man o' War. Four are fillies and one a colt. Also among the two-year-olds is a brother to Chance Play and Larkin. Twenty-six of the horses are in training in France under Jerry Welsh and the others are under the care of G. H. Keene in this country. A dozen of the horses are steeplechasers.

CHESS PRIZE WON BY NIEMZOWITZ

Danish Expert Scores Final Game and Finishes 1 1/2 Points in Front as Dresden Play Ends.

W. L. Niemzowicz, 3 1/2. John, 3 1/2. Samsch, 3 1/2. Yel, 3 1/2. Tarkower, 3 1/2. Blumich, 3 1/2. Harkhausen, 3 1/2. Bieder, 3 1/2.

FINAL STANDINGS OF PLAYERS

W. L. Niemzowicz, 3 1/2. John, 3 1/2. Samsch, 3 1/2. Yel, 3 1/2. Tarkower, 3 1/2. Blumich, 3 1/2. Harkhausen, 3 1/2. Bieder, 3 1/2.

DRESDEN, April 14.—Finishing with the splendid score of 3 1/2 out of a possible 9 points, A. Niemzowicz of Copenhagen today emerged as winner of the international chess masters' tournament, in progress here since March 7 in connection with the Jubilee Congress of the Dresden Chess Club at the Macro Temple. The representative of Denmark wound up victoriously by defeating Samsch of Germany, after thirty-one moves in the ninth and final round.

As a result Niemzowicz, who last time was leading by a clear point, opened a wider lead gap between him and the other players. The winner drew his fourth game today against Von Holsthausen of Germany and took second place, 1 1/2 points behind the victor. The only game Niemzowicz did not win was the one with Dr. Alekhine in the third round.

Poland's Poland finished third, thanks to a win today against Steiner of Hungary. Although he lost both of his games to Niemzowicz and Dr. Alekhine, he was only half a point behind the latter at the end. Fourth place was won by Dr. Tarkower of Vienna, who drew with Yates of England. Von Holsthausen of Germany finished fifth. Blumich of Germany, by defeating John of Switzerland, pulled out of last place.

The summary of the final round: Board 1—Niemzowicz, Denmark, defeated Samsch, Germany, by winning a place in an English opening. Board 2—Dr. Alekhine, France, drew with Von Holsthausen, Germany, in an even Zuckertort. Board 3—Rubinstein, Poland, defeated Steiner, Hungary, by winning a place in a Zuckertort opening. Board 4—Blumich, Germany, defeated Poland, by winning a place in a Zuckertort opening. Board 5—Tarkower, Austria, drew with Yates, England, in an even Zuckertort. Board 6—Rubinstein, Poland, defeated Steiner, Hungary, by winning a place in a Zuckertort opening. Board 7—Blumich, Germany, defeated Poland, by winning a place in a Zuckertort opening. Board 8—Tarkower, Austria, drew with Yates, England, in an even Zuckertort. Board 9—Rubinstein, Poland, defeated Steiner, Hungary, by winning a place in a Zuckertort opening.

Benny Marinelli was up, it being the first mount he has been able to accept since his dangerous injuries at the Jamaica course at the Spring meeting almost a year ago. McCrimmon was going nicely at the time that he bolted to the fence. Marinelli managed to get him going again and he finished on the extreme outside of the track, thousands in the stands believing that he had won.

Johnny Campbell is Victor.
The decision, however, went to J. Rotunno's Johnny Campbell, which paid \$2.20 in the machines. Edward F. Whitney's Contract, the favorite, took second money.

T. W. O'Brien's Timmaras, two-time winner at Bowie and regarded as a Kentucky Derby hope, captured the Tip Top Purse over five and a half furlongs with a burst of speed in the last seventy yards. Rock Man came in second after setting a severe pace all the way. He held on grimly at the end, but could not save off Timmaras. Harass finished third. Rock Man was running his first race and made an impressive showing.

H. G. Bedwell's four-year-old colt Cuddler just galloped home to win the Chester Purse by a wide margin, with G. C. Winfrey's Tutor taking the place in a hot fight from G. C. Denny's Commissioner.

W. Smith had the mount and rated him off the pace and turned the leader, but was through on the turn, where Smith began his move.

Tijuana Entries.
By The Associated Press.
FIRST RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; four furlongs. 437 (M) Dubois, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 438 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 439 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 440 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

SECOND RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. 441 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 442 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 443 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 444 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. 445 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 446 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 447 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 448 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

FOURTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. 449 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 450 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 451 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 452 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

FIFTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; eight furlongs. 453 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 454 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 455 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 456 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; nine furlongs. 457 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 458 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 459 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 460 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; ten furlongs. 461 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 462 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 463 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 464 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; eleven furlongs. 465 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 466 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 467 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 468 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

NINTH RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; twelve furlongs. 469 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 470 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 471 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 472 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

Tenth RACE—Purse \$100; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; thirteen furlongs. 473 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 474 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 475 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 476 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

OTHER BILLIARD RESULTS.
William Wadsworth defeated John F. Hickley 10 to 8 in twenty-five frames in the New York State pocket billiard championship match at the Recreation Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night. Wadsworth scored a high run of 24 and Hickley one of 12.

Charles Edwards and Albert Hall defeated Edward Jackson and Bert Abrams 24 to 15 last night at the Recreation Billiard Academy in the three-cushion team tournament in progress here. Edwards and Hall scored a high run of 24 and Abrams and Jackson one of 12.

Joseph Fisher scored his fifth straight victory in the Eastern Amateur billiard match at the Recreation Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night. Fisher's high run was 5 and Sloan's 4.

HAVRE DE GRACE CHART

By The Associated Press.
Havre de Grace, Md., Wednesday, April 14.
Weather clear; track fast.

499 FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds; maidens, colts and geldings; purse \$1,300; four furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 437 (M) Dubois, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 438 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 439 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

500 SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 441 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 442 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 443 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

501 THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 445 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 446 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 447 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

502 FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 449 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 450 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 451 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

503 FIFTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 453 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 454 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 455 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

504 SIXTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 457 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 458 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 459 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

505 SEVENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 461 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 462 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 463 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

506 EIGHTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 465 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 466 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 467 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

507 NINTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 469 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 470 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 471 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

508 TENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 473 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 474 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 475 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

509 ELEVENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 477 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 478 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 479 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

510 TWELFTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 481 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 482 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 483 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

511 THIRTEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 485 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 486 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 487 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

512 FOURTEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 489 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 490 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 491 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

513 FIFTEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 493 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 494 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 495 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

514 SIXTEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 497 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 498 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 499 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

515 SEVENTEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 501 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 502 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 503 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

516 EIGHTEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 505 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 506 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 507 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

517 NINETEENTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 509 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 510 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 511 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

518 TWENTIETH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 513 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 514 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 515 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

519 TWENTY-FIRST RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 517 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 518 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 519 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

520 TWENTY-SECOND RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 521 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 522 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 523 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

521 TWENTY-THIRD RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 525 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 526 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 527 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80.

522 TWENTY-FOURTH RACE—Three-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,300; six furlongs. Start fast; mild; place, money, winner, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 529 (M) Sugar, 110 (T. Brown) 4.80 5.20 5.80. 5

LONDON SIGNAL OPEN 'RADIO HOUSE'

Flash to Come at 9 Tonight to Inaugurate the Experimental Building on Staten Island.

RADIO INSTALLATION TEST

Home is Wired Permanently for Use of Six Loud-Speakers-Engineers Hold Plan is Practical.

A wireless signal in the form of a dash sent from London at a quick tonight by Captain E. P. Eckersley of the British Broadcasting Company will be the official opening of the "Radio House," at Grymes Hill and the Starlight Road, Staten Island. The signal from England will be intercepted at Tuckerton, N. J., and will then be sent over land wires to the house where the electrical impulses will be carried through the dwelling.

The house, which has just been completed, is equipped with a complete radio receiving installation, which the engineers contend can be duplicated in the average home without difficulty. Switches built in the walls, similar to the switches used to turn on and off the electric lights, control the radio circuits in the various rooms. Provision is made so that the loud speakers can be plugged into the circuit in the rooms in the same manner as the loud speaker is plugged into a receiver.

The house is equipped with three installations. One uses alternating current, another direct current and the third partial alternating and direct current. Any one can be used separately.

The experiment is to show that if a house is supplied with alternating current it can be used to operate the entire set by furnishing the current instead of "A" and "B" batteries. Or if direct current is available it can be used.

Time clocks are arranged in the circuit so that they can be set to turn the receiver on or off at a definite time. For example, the clock in the bedroom can be set to turn the radio on at 6 A. M., when the setting-up exercises begin.

No outdoor antennae are used. The wires used for picking up the passing ether waves are all concealed within the walls when the house was under construction. The receiver is located in the living room. Six loud speakers are located throughout the house—in the living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms and on the porch.

BRITISH LAUD WGY PROGRAM

Tone Quality Is Reported "Equal to Local Studios."

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 14 (AP). A program of dinner music broadcast here last night by WGY, the General Electric station, was relayed throughout Great Britain by the New York district, and Donald McNicol, President of the Institute of Radio Engineers, the "Radio House" serves as the home of J. L. Bernard of the Radio Corporation of America.

Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chief broadcast engineer of the Radio Corporation of America, who designed the installation, will entertain a group of engineers at the house tonight. The party will include Arthur Batcheller, Radio Supervisor of the New York district, and Donald McNicol, President of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

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"Finest relay ever done. Quality superb, equal to local studios." While relaying of American programs by British stations has been practiced for some time, reception across the Atlantic has not been of high quality, static and other interference having a marked effect on the signals. Last night's program was broadcast for British listeners by 2XAF, the 327.9 megacycle station, which was picked up and rebroadcast by all the stations of the British Broadcasting Company.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

MANSVILLE, THOMAS FRANKLIN—In pursuance of order of the Honorable Judge Foley, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS FRANKLIN MANSVILLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same to the undersigned at his place of transacting business, No. 530 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on or before the 21st day of May, 1932.

Dated, New York, November 12th, 1931.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK
OF NEW YORK
Attorney for Executor.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Executor.
Office and Post Office Address:
No. 31 Chambers Street, New York City.
Manhattan New York City.

RECEIVERS SALES

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, the matter of **LOUIS B. SOLOMON**, Debtor, and **CHARLES GARCIA & CO.**, Creditors, against **LOUIS B. SOLOMON**, Debtor, and **CHARLES GARCIA & CO.**, Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Receiver for the above named debtor, will receive and pay all claims against the estate of the said debtor, on or before the 15th day of May, 1932, at the office of the Receiver, 200 Broadway, New York City.

Today's Radio Program

- 12-1300 W. 1300.**
- 12:00 P. M.—Ruth de Rue and Elvira Klafner, organ.
- 12:00 P. M.—Malcolm Campbell, clarinet.
- 12:00 P. M.—Lecture, W. E. Van Amburgh, "The Man of God."
- 12:00 P. M.—Song recital.
- 12:00 P. M.—Malcolm Campbell, clarinet.
- PHILADELPHIA**
- 602-WIP-530.**
- 12:00 P. M.—Setting-up exercises.
- 12:00 P. M.—Market report; weather.
- 12:00 P. M.—Artist recital.
- 12:00 P. M.—Weather forecast; orchestra.
- 12:00 P. M.—Roll call; birthday list.
- 12:00 P. M.—Rural music; vocal solo.
- 12:00 P. M.—Musical.
- 12:00 P. M.—Lullaby.
- 12:00 P. M.—Organ recital.
- 12:00 P. M.—Market report; weather.
- 12:00 P. M.—Artist recital.
- 12:00 P. M.—Weather forecast; orchestra.
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- 12:00 P. M.—Roll call; birthday list.
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- 12:00 P. M.—Market report; weather.
- 12:00 P

Co-operation

We specialize in High Grade Bonds and Preferred Stocks, principally those of strong Electric Power & Light Companies, protected by a favorable net asset position, a wide margin of safety in earning power and a constructive and enterprising management. To those investors desiring the hearty co-operation of an organization such as ours, we feel we can be of valuable service, and accordingly invite their correspondence.

W.C. Langley & Co.

Investments
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Established 1905

Southern Gas & Power Corporation

7% Preferred Stock

Price on application

Hambleton & Co.

43 Exchange Place New York
Philadelphia BALTIMORE Washington

Associated Electric Company

5½% Convertible Gold Bonds

Due April 1, 1946

Price to yield over 5.90%

Complete description upon request for T-128

Potter & Company

Members New York Stock Exchange
Five Nassau Street
NEW YORK

Short Term Investment for Banks to yield 6.40%

Due December 15, 1928
(2 years and 8 months)

Tangible Assets of over \$3,000 for each \$1,000 Note.

The annual interest requirements on these Notes are earned over eight times.

Inquiries Invited

P. W. CHAPMAN & CO. INC.
62 Cedar St. 116 So. La Salle St.
New York Chicago

Canadian Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in New York City

Province of Nova Scotia

Two-Year 4½% Gold Notes
Due April 1, 1928
To yield about 4.60%

Dominion of Canada

Ten-Year 4½% Gold Bonds
Due February 1, 1936
Non-Redeemable prior to Maturity
To yield about 4.85%

City of Toronto

Guaranteed 4½% Gold Bonds
Due September 1, 1953
Issued by Toronto Harbor Commissioners
To yield about 4.88%

Redmond & Co.

31-33 Pine Street, New York
Philadelphia Washington
Baltimore Albany
Members New York Stock Exchange

BOND RECORD

now being distributed

This booklet gives the following information on bonds listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, the N. Y. Curb, as well as on active unlisted issues.

1. 1925 and 1926 price range.
2. Interest dates—maturity.
3. Call price—if any.
4. Income at current prices.
5. Yield—if held to maturity.

Write for a copy

SUTRO & KIMBLEY

Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway
New York{Federal Income
Tax Exempt}

\$50,000

City of

Kansas City, Mo.

4½% Bonds

Due 1942

Price to yield 4.10%

\$20,000

City of

Camden, N. J.

Reg'd 4½% Bonds

Due 1941

Price to yield 4.20%

Last Investments for Savings Banks
and Trust Funds in New York State.

R. W. PRESSPRICH & CO.

46 Wall Street New York
Tel. John 0307, 0320The
Eastern New Jersey
Power Company1st Mortgage Gold Bonds
5½% Series of 1949

Secured by direct first mortgage on all property of this rapidly growing utility company, which reports net income for 1925 over twice interest charges on all its funded debt including this issue.

Price 97½ and interest,
to yield about 5.70%Your request for circular
T-3 will promptly place
the complete details of
this issue before you.

HOAGLAND, ALUM & CO.

INCORPORATED
34 Pine Street 14 So. La Salle Street
New York ChicagoMunicipal
Service
Company30-Year Sinking Fund
Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
Series A

Due February 1, 1926.

Price to yield
about 6.30%

Circular upon request

HOWE, SNOW
& BERTLES INC.120 Broadway Tel. Rector 3563
Grand Rapids Chicago Detroit

INVESTMENTS

Henry D. Lindsley
& Co.Incorporated
111 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 2320BAKING STOCK DEAL
FAIR, WARD ASSERTSDeclares Action Was Perfectly
Open and Would Save the
Company \$600,000.

DEININGER KNEW, HE SAYS

Charges Stockholders' Committee
Head Quit Board Threatening
to Rule or Ruin Concern.

William B. Ward, in a statement issued yesterday in answer to the letter sent to stockholders by a committee headed by William Deininger, former Chairman of the General Baking Company, said that there was "nothing hidden or concealed" about the transaction through which the corporation bought 119,000 shares of its own stock for \$8,547,938. The deal would save stockholders \$600,000 annually in dividends, he asserted.

Rabenholt & Scribner of 61 Broadway, attorneys for the stockholders' committee, said that Mr. Ward's statement confirmed the allegations contained in the committee's letter to stockholders. The reference to a saving of \$600,000 in dividends they called "interesting" in view of the loss already accrued to the corporation of over \$2,250,000 in the alleged purchase.

The attorneys pointed out that the investigation now being carried on had not been fully completed, as certain records were still unobtainable. If these are not made available in the near future they intimated that summary proceedings would be instituted.

Says He Talked to Deininger.
Mr. Ward's answer to the charges brought by the stockholders' committee follows:

"There was nothing hidden or concealed about the purchase of over 100,000 shares of its own stock by General Baking Corporation. It saved General Baking Company stockholders \$600,000 a year in dividends. Mr. Deininger was Chairman of the Board at the time, was in the city and talked with me before a share of stock was delivered, as my records show. He only wanted my assurance that I was not making any profit on the transaction. He got that, and the price was determined by the original purchase vouchers received from the brokers. The stock had all been bought in the open market. General Baking Corporation paid only the actual cost of the stock, and neither Ward Securities Corporation nor myself made a cent on the transaction.

"Every director of General Baking Corporation knew of the purchase and that the stock was selling at a profit. Several points above the average price paid by the corporation, until the Government suit was filed in February.

Work for Idle Cash.
"The company by the purchase put idle cash to work and will save nearly \$600,000 a year in dividends by the purchase, which nets General Baking Corporation better than 7 per cent. on its money.

"Later Mr. Deininger and all the directors gave Ward Securities 70,000 shares of A non-voting stock for 1,000 shares of voting B stock which Ward Securities owned or controlled. Mr. Deininger says nothing of the later transaction, and I understand he approves it wholeheartedly. In fact, he was very anxious to pay \$5,000,000 in cash for the stock.

"The new Board of Directors, with new men in control, went all over the transactions and have ratified them, after Mr. Deininger had left the board with threats to rule of the company. The legality of the transaction is unquestioned. Its fairness is equally clear, and Mr. Deininger and his attorneys do not need any proxies to determine these propositions.

Ward Confirms Charge, Lawyers Say.
Following the issuance of Mr. Ward's statement, Rabenholt & Scribner issued one in which they said:

"Mr. Ward has just issued his own confirmation of the committee's letter. He now publicly concedes that all the money was received from minor officials of the company, without the pretense of any bargain, agreement or corporate action, before any stock was delivered.

"After he had received the money he delivered certain stock at a price which he himself determined. The withdrawals of the cash has for the time thwarted all the corporation's plans for extension of its business, including the plans for expansion upon which Mr. Ward himself made the market in putting out this stock.

"Mr. Ward's own appointees, Mr. Helms and Mr. Rumbough, designated and elected the so-called new Board of Directors. The legality and fairness are questioned, and formal demand has been made on the corporation to proceed against Mr. Ward to recover the \$8,500,000.

"We can understand Mr. Ward's gratuitous advice to General Baking stockholders not to give proxies. Neither he nor this Board of Directors has hazarded to submit the matter to the stockholders, as required by law. Mr. Ward, under restraint of Government decree, is disqualified from interfering in the management of this corporation's affairs. His remarks about saving \$600,000 yearly in dividends are interesting in view of the loss already accrued to the corporation of more than \$2,250,000 in the alleged purchase."

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Paris Firm, London Steady—French State Loans Decline.
LONDON, April 14.—Gilt-edged securities were steady on the Stock Exchange today. Oil shares were firmer and British industrials steady. Old 2½ per cent. consols 54½; British 5 per cent. war loan 102½; 4½ per cent. war loan 90½; all unchanged.
De Beers Mining ½ higher at 14½; Rand Mines unchanged at 2½.

PARIS, April 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 70 centimes lower at 47 francs 5 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan 85 centimes lower at 57 francs 40 centimes. Exchange on London 1 franc 42 centimes higher at 142 francs 2 centimes. The American dollar was quoted at 29 francs 21 centimes, against 28 francs 94 centimes, yesterday.

Market St. and Detroit Railways.—The Market Street Railway Company reports operating revenue of \$965,567 in March, against \$835,831 in March, 1925. Net income after expenses, taxes, and addition of non-operating income was \$35,961, against \$106,490. The Detroit Street Railway reported March net income of \$65,772 after taxes, charges and sinking fund, against \$65,045 in March, 1925.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

News, Comment and Incident, On the Stock Exchange and in the Financial Markets.

At the opening of the Stock Exchange yesterday, when it became evident that the market was not holding the rally that developed late on Tuesday, professional operators started to put out short lines of stock, pushing down prices a point or more from the previous closing. This movement continued until around noon, when there was a moderate rally, due to short covering, following the easier call money rate. In the late afternoon, however, offerings again increased and prices broke sharply. The weakness first appeared in the sugar stocks, then in the motor and specialties, and later extended into other sections of the list. At the close net declines of 2 to 5 points were numerous among the more active issues, including Hudson Motors, Woolworth, National Biscuit, National Dairy Products, Steel common, Baldwin, American Locomotive and United States Rubber. General Electric was down 7½ points net. While the advance in the call money rate to 5½ per cent. on Monday was assumed to be a market influence, the drop to 4 per cent. yesterday had no effect on prices. Trading was only moderately active.

Weakness in the Sugar Stocks.

The stocks of the various sugar companies, which generally held firm on Monday when the first news of the Cuban situation came to hand, broke sharply yesterday. The decline started in the stocks of other than Cuban corporations. South Porto Rico Sugar dropped to 96 and closed with a net loss of 22 points for the day, while Great Western broke to 86, closing with a net loss of 8 points. In both instances the stocks established new low records for the current year. The selling was based upon the belief that agitation for elimination of the sugar tariff would result from the present crisis in Cuba. In view of the sharp decline in the stocks mentioned, it was considered natural that shares of other sugar companies should break in sympathy. American Sugar sold down to 65½, also a new low for the year and 2½ points for the day. The shares of the various Cuban companies also were lower. After the close word was received that the Cuban Government had recommended a 10 per cent. curtailment in production.

A Concerted Attack.

Trading on the Stock Exchange in the last thirty minutes yesterday gave evidence of a concerted attack on stocks, and the manner in which prices, especially of the market leaders, faded away showed that it was of very determined character, with plenty of cash behind it. The market had been irregular all day. There had been a moderate recovery, but half an hour before the close pressure suddenly increased, especially on Hudson Motors, Steel common and General Motors. These leaders not only lost all of the gains they had been able to make earlier in the day, but in the case of Steel common and Hudson sold at new low records for the year. Hudson came out on the tape in long strings, each one aggregating several thousand shares of stock.

The Motor Situation.

Wall Street, and particularly that section of it which is bearish at the moment, has centered on the motor industry for marked consideration in connection with the stock market. The Street has been reading for several weeks of capacity production in practically all plants and glowing optimistic statements by the Presidents of various companies about how far operations this year are ahead of last. Some of the wind was taken out of the sails of these statements, however, by the April bulletin of the Federal Reserve Bank, which, after noting that all records had been broken in the industry, added: "reports, however, indicate that retail sales by dealers were much smaller than their receipts from manufacturers." It was this sentence

which attracted widespread attention in Wall Street yesterday.

No Stevenson Plan for Sugar.
With the Cuban sugar industry suffering from overproduction on a scale comparable to that which nearly ruined the British rubber industry a few years ago, some outsiders have asked why the method which saved the latter might not be applied to the former. The rubber planters admittedly were saved by the Stevenson plan of restricted output; but, according to an observer, such a plan could not be applied to the sugar industry. It appears that to leave sugar cane unharvested is to destroy it, which is contrary to the situation in the rubber plantations where it was found that negotiating the growth actually aided it.

French Debt Prospects.

Reports from time to time that France and the United States are approaching a settlement of the debt problem aroused interest in the financial district, but bankers well versed in the international situation said yesterday that they did not believe Secretary Mellon and the other members of the American Debt Commission would enter into an agreement with the foreign country until the Italian arrangement had finally been ratified by Congress. As this is not expected until some time near adjournment, a settlement with France is considered unlikely before next year. It was pointed out, however, that if the Debt Commission should reach an agreement with France, the present embargo against French loans in the American market would automatically be removed without waiting for ratification by Congress.

Passenger Revenues Gain.

In view of the comments in the railroads' 1925 reports on the increase of motor competition, railroad men found the revenue traffic statistics for January issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission of particular interest. Passenger revenues for that month, the commission reported, increased to \$29,481,743, as compared with \$28,632,229 in January, 1925. Revenue passengers carried one mile totaled 2,912,525,000, as compared with 2,890,218,000. The average revenue per passenger mile was 3.072, as compared with 3.068 cents. It is recognized that public finds railroad travel more attractive in cold weather than in warm, but if the same ratio of increase can be maintained throughout the year, railroad officials will be greatly encouraged.

Economy and Extravagance.

Bankers who gathered yesterday to listen to an address by Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G. B. E., one of the directors of the Bank of England, were particularly interested in a theory he advanced regarding the relative advantages of economy and extravagance in this country and in England. He said that as one of the leaders in the thrift movement in England, he had come to be regarded as a high priest of economy, but that if he should shift his headquarters to New York he would preach just as earnestly for extravagance. It was only by economy in Europe and extravagance in the United States, he said, that a proper adjustment of post-war problems could be effected. By persuading all the populace to save intelligently, home industries could be built up and in addition London could become one of the principal lenders of money in the world market, which would promote the export markets for British products. On the other hand, the large spending habit all classes in America was helping build up this country's great industries and also providing a market for European goods, which must be exported if conditions are to be stabilized.

MONEY.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1926.
Stock Exchange call money continued easy as the tide of withdrawals receded to a purely nominal figure. After starting at 4½ per cent., rate later dropped to 4, while outside trades were arranged a fraction under the prevailing board charge. Time money market was dull and featureless. A few trades were made at 4½ per cent. for average length maturities, a concession on the part of lenders who held most bulk of their money at 4½ per cent. Commercial paper and acceptances were unchanged.

Call Loans.

Re- day's Year

news: High. Low. Last. Last. Ago.

4½ 4½ 4 4 4½

Time Loans.

Sixty-ninety days 4½ 4½

4 5 and 6 months 4½ 4½

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4½@4¼

Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4½

Redeemable Rate, N. Y. Reserve Bank.

Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 8,

when it was advanced from 3½ per cent., which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1925.

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances 4

Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:

30 days 3½@3¼

60 days 3½@3¼

90 days 3½@3¼

Four months 3½@3¼

Six months 3½@3¼

London Market.

Money in London unchanged at 4½ per cent.; short bills, unchanged in offer at 4½ per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 4½ per cent.

Gold bullion unchanged at \$4 11½.

Bank of England sold bar gold valued at \$7,000, destination not reported.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$979,000,000; balance, \$119,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, 100,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, \$928,000,000.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 29.75d per ounce; New York price ½c off at 64½c.

Range for 1926:

Highest. Lowest. 29½¢ Apr. 12

New York 31½¢ Jan. 4 64½¢ Apr. 12

Range for 1925:

Highest. Lowest. 31½¢ Apr. 5 61½¢ Apr. 20

New York 29½¢ Sep. 5 60½¢ Apr. 28

MARKET AVERAGES.

Closing, April 14, 1926.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

23 railroads..... 85.78 84.86 85.00 - .24

23 industrials..... 143.44 140.98 141.06 - .25

50 stocks..... 114.61 112.76 113.03 - .128

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Apr. 12..... 114.48 112.64 114.20 +1.04

Apr. 13..... 114.62 112.83 113.03 - .26

Apr. 14..... 115.99 112.07 113.23 - .36

Apr. 9..... 115.88 114.89 115.58 - .01

Apr. 8..... 115.88 114.89 115.58 - .01

Apr. 7..... 116.81 113.31 115.76 - .25

Apr. 6..... 116.77 115.19 115.08 - .08

Apr. 5..... 115.75 114.03 115.23 + .99

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

April..... High..... Low..... Last.....

1926..... 116.81 Apr. 1 112.84 Apr. 13 113.03

1925..... 107.83 Apr. 18 113.19 Apr. 2 106.87

1924..... 96.37 Apr. 4 82.28 Apr. 30 85.29

1923..... 89.75 Apr. 10 83.33 Apr. 30 83.48

1922..... 79.87 Apr. 24 74.53 Apr. 1 79.15

1921..... 70.38 Apr. 29 68.09 Apr. 14 68.50

1920..... 94.07 Apr. 8 81.94 Apr. 30 82.82

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

1926..... 120.16 Feb. 13 100.63 Mar. 30 113.03

1925..... 112.85 Mar. 3 101.16 Mar. 30 106.87

FULL YEARS.

1925..... 139.23 Dec. 31 101.16 Mar. 30 137.40

1924..... 107.23 Dec. 31 82.28 Apr. 22 106.72

1923..... 92.53 Mar. 8 77.15 Oct. 29 84.15

1922..... 73.04 Oct. 18 60.21 Jan. 10 65.53

1921..... 73.13 May 8 58.35 June 21 68.50

1920..... 94.07 Apr. 8 81.94 Dec. 22 67.94

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Range for April 14, 1926.

Day Change.

40 issues..... 96.81 +.11 +.18 +2.72

DAILY RANGE OF 40 DOMESTIC BONDS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Apr. 13..... 96.70 - .04 Apr. 2..... 45.96 +.13

Apr. 12..... 96.76 - .03 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 10..... 96.81 - .15 Mar. 31..... 93.75 +.06

Apr. 9..... 96.50 +.15 Mar. 31..... 93.75 +.06

Apr. 8..... 96.35 - .07 Mar. 30..... 93.75 - .23

Apr. 7..... 96.28 - .08 Mar. 30..... 93.75 - .23

Apr. 6..... 96.22 - .23 Mar. 27..... 94.14 - .14

Apr. 5..... 96.45 - .03 Mar. 26..... 94.14 - .03

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

April..... High..... Low..... Last.....

1926..... 87.08 Feb. 20 83.32 Jan. 4 94.81

1925..... 83.87 Feb. 20 81.94 Jan. 8 82.00

FULL YEARS.

1925..... 85.44 Dec. 31 81.99 Jan. 5 83.44

1924..... 75.48 Dec. 31 78.58 Jan. 5 81.84

1923..... 73.73 Jan. 3 75.58 Oct. 2 - 75.71

1922..... 82.54 Aug. 22 73.01 Jan. 3 79.12

1921..... 73.81 Nov. 8 61.21 Jan. 10 65.53

1920..... 73.14 Oct. 31 63.57 May 21 68.66

FOREIGN BONDS.

Range for April 14, 1926.

Day Change.

10 Govt. issues..... 103.43 - .02 +.20 +.42

DAILY RANGE OF FOREIGN BONDS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Apr. 12..... 103.41 +.11 Apr. 3..... 103.05 +.10

Apr. 11..... 103.30 - .08 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 10..... 103.13 - .06 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 9..... 103.13 - .06 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 8..... 103.13 - .06 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 7..... 103.13 - .06 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 6..... 103.13 - .06 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

Apr. 5..... 103.13 - .06 Apr. 2..... Ex. closed

YEARLY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

1926..... 104.15 Feb. 10 102.60 Mar. 31 103.43

1925..... 102.50 Mar. 5 101.04 Jan. 2 101.25

FULL YEARS.

1925..... 102.80 Nov. 18 101.04 Jan. 2 103.36

1924..... 102.80 Nov. 18 101.04 Jan. 2 103.36

1923..... 101.14 Jan. 7 96.52 Nov. 20 97.83

1922..... 103.10 Apr. 17 97.40 Nov. 14 99.91

date.

To corresponding date last year.

Risky Speculation

versus

Intelligent Investing

"\$1,000 earned by hard work is worth more than \$10,000 made in speculation," said the late John W. Gates.

Money made in speculation as a rule goes back into speculation, and eventually slips through the fingers of the speculator. Statistics have been quoted to prove that 97% of margin traders in the long run lose—2% break even and only 1% win. Unless you have large resources and can afford to take heavy losses if necessary,

\$5,000,000
PROVINCE OF
Upper Austria
External Secured Sinking
Fund 7% Gold Bonds
Dated June 1, 1925 Due June 1, 1945
REVENUES ALLOCATED TO THE SECURITY OF THIS LOAN WERE FOR THE YEAR 1925 FIVE TIMES THE ENTIRE INTEREST AND SINKING FUND CHARGES. THESE REVENUES EXCEEDED RECEIPTS FOR 1924 BY \$1,000,000.
Priced at Market To Yield Over 7.75%
BAKER, KELLOGG & CO., INC.
NEW YORK
CHICAGO BOSTON LONDON

W. B. Foshay Co.
7%
Convertible Gold Notes
Interest Payable Quarterly
Maturities
One and Five Years
Denominations
\$100 \$500 \$1000
Authorized Capital
\$4,000,000
Net Worth Exceeds
\$1,350,000
"Join Our Family of Satisfied Investors"
Circular on Request
W.B. FOSHAY CO.
(Incorporated)
17 East 42nd Street, New York
Minneapolis, Minn. Portland, Ore.
Chicago, Ill.

EXEMPT FROM ALL
FEDERAL INCOME TAXES
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York
\$750,000
City of Charlotte, N. C.
4 1/2% Gold Bonds
Due 1937-46
To yield 4.30%
\$300,000
City of Saginaw, Mich.
4 1/4% Water Bonds
Due 1935-56
To Yield 4.15%

L. F. Rothschild & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway New York

City of Atlantic City
New Jersey
4 1/2% Gold Bonds
Maturing March 1, 1937 to 1961
Legal opinion of Messrs. Clay & Dillon, N. Y. City
Prices to yield 4.25%
Circular upon request
BATCHOLDER, WACK & CO.
100 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 0154

IVESTMENT SECURITIES
MILLETT, ROE & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange
52 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK

MCCOWN & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
160 Broadway New York
Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia

WESTERN UNION CO.
ADDS CAPITAL STOCK
Holders Vote First Increase in
Twenty Years for Offering
of Shares to Employees.
50,000 TO GO TO WORKERS
Will Be Sold at 120 Under Corners
Subscription Plan—March Earnings at \$32,867,985.
Stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company in annual meeting yesterday authorized the first increase in the company's capital stock in about twenty years. The increase totals \$5,000,000, comprising 50,000 shares of \$100 par. At present there is \$99,738,727 outstanding capital stock of an authorized amount of \$100,000,000. The new stock is to be sold to employees under a subscription plan at a price of 120. The last sale of this stock was at 135 1/4. Of the approximately 65,000 employees, about 40,000 are eligible to subscribe under the offer. If all eligible employees exercised their full rights they would exhaust the \$5,000,000 issue. It was said at the offices of the company that whatever might be done with any balance of this block of stock left unsubscribed it would not be done for a stock dividend, if for no other reason than that it would be too small an amount for that purpose. It was announced that beyond re-electing directors the shareholders took no action at the meeting. Later directors re-elected officers. The offering of stock to employees follows the distribution of \$3,300,000 from 1925 income under an income participating plan. In view of the fact that the company will disburse \$3,000,000 this year in increased salaries under the merit system, the question of whether there will be a distribution from income this year has not yet been decided by the directors. Under the plan approved yesterday, stock in the company will be offered to employees who have had one year or more of continuous service prior to May 1. Subscriptions will be received starting May 15, for sixty days, when the offer will expire. Stock for which subscriptions are not received may be sold to employees at a later time, but not without special authorization. It is "to be held in the treasury and disposed of from time to time and on such terms as the stockholders may approve." Employees may subscribe for one share of stock for each \$500 or fraction thereof of annual salary in effect April 20. Subscriptions will be limited to fifty shares, or to about 20 per cent. of annual salary. Payment for the stock must be made in twenty-four monthly installments and the stock will not be delivered before the lapse of this two-year period. Interest at 6 per cent. a year compounded quarterly will be paid on sums deposited in payment. Delivery of the stock will be made in time for participation in the dividend payable Oct. 15, 1926. The company yesterday reported gross earnings in March of \$32,867,985 against \$29,067,903 in March, 1925. Net income after expenses, interest and taxes was \$3,413,419 against \$3,242,813.

LONG ISLAND TO RENEW
FARE RISE FIGHT MAY 1
Transit Commission Fixes Date for
Hearings—Decision Must Be
Made by July 1.
The Long Island Railroad Company on May 1 will actively reopen its fight for a 20 per cent. increase on all commutation, family and school tickets. That date has been fixed by the Transit Commission for the beginning of hearings on the railroad's application, which has been in abeyance now for more than two years. Because of the expiration of their terms of office, the present members of the Transit Commission, George M. Aneary, Le Roy T. Harkness and General John P. Ryan, are to retire tomorrow. It is likely therefore that the Long Island fare rise will be the first major question to confront the new commission, which is to be appointed by Governor Smith. By the terms of an agreement between the Long Island and the present commission, the increased rate schedule is held under suspension until June 30. As the legal powers of the State regulatory law have been extended by the Legislature, the railroad, it is said, will probably be able to put its higher tariffs into effect on July 1, unless a definite decision has been reached by the commission prior to that date. By starting the hearings on May 1, two months are allowed for the taking of testimony and for arriving at a decision. George L. Boutwell, Vice President of the road and its active manager, is more than ever determined to get the increased rates. He contends that at the present tariffs the greater part of the Long Island commutation business is unprofitable. Renewal of the effort to get increased fares, on the other hand, will be vigorously opposed by counsel employed by the Association of Long Island Commuters and other civic organizations of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs.

STERN BROTHERS EARNINGS.
\$933,765 Net Income for the Year Ended on Jan. 31.
Stern Brothers, in their report for the year ended January 31, 1926, show a net income, after depreciation, reserves and Federal taxes, of \$933,765. This is equivalent, after providing for \$4 dividend on Class A stock, to \$1.06 a share, earned on 200,000 outstanding shares of no par Class B common stock. In the preceding year the net profit was \$864,703, or 72 cents a share on the same basis. Stern Brothers Class A shares have priority to the extent of \$4 in dividends annually, and after that the Class B shares draw dividends annually. Following these payments both stocks share equally until an additional \$2 is paid on both classes, after which all distributions accrue only to the Class B shares. Assets of Stern Brothers totaled \$13,692,718, included among these were cash, \$220,759; receivables, \$2,000,000; inventories, \$3,332,996; furniture, fixtures, improvements and equipment less depreciation, \$560,764; good will and other, \$7,499,000, and deferred charges, \$122,722. Total liabilities were \$13,129,013, including accounts payable, \$889,947; accrued expenses, Federal taxes, \$339,046 and capital stock, \$1,900,000. Surplus was \$10,563,705.

AMERADA ELECTS OFFICERS.
Alfred Jacobsen is Vice President—Four Directors Named.
One vice president and four directors of the Amerada Corporation, which until recently was a "closed" corporation, were elected yesterday. The Vice President is Alfred Jacobsen, former managing director of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company. The new directors are Ernest B. Tracy, oil man; Dean Mathey, of Dillon, Read & Co.; John H. Hillman Jr., director of the First National Bank of Philadelphia; and John M. Lovejoy, Vice President of Amerada, with headquarters in Tulsa, Okla. Mr. Jacobsen's headquarters will be in New York City. Preliminary figures on earnings for the first quarter of this year show that the net after all charges will equal \$1.15 a share earned on the outstanding capital stock, or an annual rate of \$4.60 a share. North American Subsidiaries Gain. Effective output of the North American Company subsidiaries in the first two months of the year totaled 730,525,909 kilowatt-hours, an increase of 280,155,385 kilowatt-hours over the same period last year. Two-thirds of this increase represented the output of the California and Mississippi River properties acquired in 1925. J. E. Reynolds on Rail Board. Jackson E. Reynolds has been elected a director of the Michigan Central Railroad to replace the late Henry M. Campbell. Mr. Reynolds was also made a member of the Finance Committee of the road.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Market Points Lower in Quiet
Session—Norway Attempts
Check on Speculation.
Foreign exchanges were generally lower yesterday. There were a few instances of improved levels, but these gains were just a respite in the reaction to the fact that the session was a dull one of meaningless fluctuations. Dealers attributed the easier tone to the heaviness in London whence came lower cables at our start, this providing the inspiration for moderate offerings and a concession in prices. Sterling dipped another fraction, to 44 1/2, French francs dropped 1/4 point, to 24 1/2, and the Belgian unit 1/2 point, to 27 1/2 cents. Italian lire was steady at 4.02 1/2 cents. Scandinavians were easier on reports that the Norwegian Government was discouraging foreign deposits, limiting these to a certain figure upon which a nominal interest would be paid. This was being attempted, it is believed, to curtail speculation in the exchanges. Holland, Spanish and Swiss were virtually unchanged. Chinese exchanges reacted to new lows, but the Japanese yen rallied 1/2 cent, to 46.38 cents. South Americans were unchanged. Canadian advanced to a premium of 9-1/4 of 1 cent.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1926.

RANGE OF RATES, NIGHT EXCHANGE.

	High	Low	Final	Settlement
LONDON	44 1/2	44 1/4	44 1/2	44 1/2
PARIS	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2
BRUSSELS	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/2
BERLIN	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/4	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2
STOCKHOLM	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
COPENHAGEN	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
OSLO	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/2
HELSINKI	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/2

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation in sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent.

Prices are preceded by a cent sign.

Mark indicates a price measured in fractions of a cent.

	Wednes- day	Tues- day	Week Ago	Year Ago
STERLING—Par 100% per sterling	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Demand	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Supply	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Cost, 60 days	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
FRANCE—Par 100 francs	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Demand	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4	24 3/4
Supply	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
GERMANY—Par 100 marks	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2
Demand	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2
Supply	4.01 1/2	4.01 1/2	4.01 1/2	4.01 1/2
ITALY—Par 100 lire	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2	4.02 1/2
Demand	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2	4.03 1/2
Supply	4.01 1/2	4.01 1/2	4.01 1/2	4.01 1/2
NETHERLANDS—Par 100 guilder	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
SPAIN—Par 100 pesetas	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Demand	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Supply	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2	164 1/2
PORTUGAL—Par 100 escudos	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2
Demand	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2	201 1/2
Supply	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
GREECE—Par 100 drachmas	335 1/2	335 1/2	335 1/2	335 1/2
Demand	336 1/2	336 1/2	336 1/2	336 1/2
Supply	334 1/2	334 1/2	334 1/2	334 1/2
YUGOSLAVIA—Par 100 dinars	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2	135 1/2
Demand	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Supply	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 100 crowns	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
HUNGARY—Par 100 forints	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
ROMANIA—Par 100 lei	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
FINLAND—Par 100 marks	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
SWEDEN—Par 100 kronor	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2
NORWAY—Par 100 kroner	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2	2.48 1/2
Demand	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2	2.49 1/2
Supply	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2	2.47 1/2

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We endorse each bond, guaranteeing interest and principal, which we collect and pay promptly. Bonds are secured by first mortgages on centrally located office buildings, commercial property, hotels and apartments in Florida worth twice amount of loan. Many insurance and trust companies purchase our securities. Our company, established seven years ago, specializes in first mortgage loans. Interest payable New York City; cities insured by New York Title & Mortgage Company. Booklet NT gives full particulars.

Palm Beach Guaranty Company

Capital and Surplus \$1,250,000
Guaranty Building
West Palm Beach, Florida

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Preferred Stock
\$6.50 Dividend Series

This stock is of equal rank with other preferred stock issues of the company.

Earnings are equivalent to more than 3 1/4 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Dividends are being paid in cash or class A stock at the option of the holder.

The Associated System serves 330,000 consumers in 1,000 communities with 2,000,000 population.

Approximately 21,000 customers have invested in Associated securities.

The oldest property in the System was established 74 years ago.

A sound, attractive investment in a growing business that supplies a daily need.

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So invest your money that when you quit, your investment won't. No matter what happens to you in the future it cannot affect the integrity and safety of 5 1/2% Guaranteed PRUDENCE BONDS.

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20 Years Experience in Rubber

TOWNSEND RETIRES 60 YEARS IN BANKING

Former Head of Importers and Traders' Bank Leaves Post at the Age of 78.

BEGAN HIS CAREER IN 1866

Worked at One Location All His Life
Joy in Work and Health
His Success Rules.

A record of sixty years of service in one bank, at one location, was completed yesterday by Edward Townsend, former President of the Importers and Traders' Bank at 247 Broadway. The bank was merged in 1923 with the Equitable Trust Company and since that time Mr. Townsend has been Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Importers and Traders' Bank, a large stockholder in the Equitable Trust Company and will continue to make his headquarters at the Importers and Traders' Bank.

Mr. Townsend is 78 years old and is active and robust. He considered the sixtieth anniversary of his banking service a fitting occasion to carry out his decision to retire. Flowers were banked about his desk yesterday and he received many congratulatory messages from friends and associates.

Mr. Townsend entered the employ of the Importers and Traders' Bank as a clerk on April 16, 1866. He has since obtained his first banking experience as a boy at a branch office of Lord & Taylor's at Grand and Chrystie streets.

Mr. Townsend's first promotion came after he had been with the bank a year, when he was made head correspondence clerk. For six years he continued in this work, answering every letter of the bank on the day it was received.

In 1870 Mr. Townsend was appointed to his first official position, becoming assistant cashier. In 1880 he was appointed cashier, the executive officer of the bank, and he served in that position until 1902, when he was named President.

Mr. Townsend in 1916 resigned as President at his own request and became Chairman of the board. H. H. Powell was named President in his place. He chose the fiftieth anniversary of his service with the bank to make this change. In 1923, when the Equitable Trust Company took over the Importers and Traders' Bank, Mr. Townsend was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Importers and Traders' Bank.

All of Mr. Townsend's services have been at the 247 Broadway address. That was the site of the original Importers and Traders' Bank, which was founded as a stock bank in 1866 and became a national bank about ten years later. In 1907 the bank's old building was demolished and the present structure erected. The bank's ways have been regarded as one of the strong financial institutions of the city, and it developed in many lines under Mr. Townsend's guidance.

Although retired and little given to publicity, Mr. Townsend has been a prominent figure in New York banking for many years. He was a member of the Clearing House Committee several times during its most active years, in the period between the establishment of the Federal Reserve System, and played an important part in shaping the executive policies of the Clearing House.

Mr. Townsend said the only rules he could lay down for success were good health and joy in one's work.

FERTILIZER TRADE GAINS.

Chemicals Holding Up Despite Seasonal Drop in Some Lines.

Despite evidence of decreasing activity in some manufacturing lines, consumption of chemicals continues at the high rates established throughout recent months, according to Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. The lessening activity is a seasonal occurrence, and is well offset by more extended operations in other lines, the publication reports. Price changes were infrequent last month.

"Outstanding in developments has been the pronounced gain in activity in the fertilizer trade," the publication reports, "as compared with the early months of 1925. Favorable conditions also obtain in the rubber, petroleum refining, paper and pulp and chemical industries. Advances in sulphur prices and the stronger position of sulphuric acid were the most important factors in bringing about a moderate gain in the weight index number for chemicals. The latter is now 113.25 as compared with 112.08 a month ago, and 112.60 a year ago.

"A decidedly easy tone was manifest in the market for vegetable oils and fats. In the past month both crude and cottonseed oil shared in a steadily declining price movement."

NATIONAL DAIRY MEETING.

Stock Increase Is Voted to Buy Breyer Ice Cream Companies. At a special meeting yesterday stockholders of the National Dairy Products Corporation approved an amendment to the charter creating \$5,000,000 additional preferred stock.

JOHN REIS TO RETIRE FROM U. S. STEEL

Vice President Resigns After 45 Years in Industry, to Which Family Were Pioneers.

John Reis, Vice President of the United States Steel Corporation has resigned that position and will retire from active business. Mr. Reis was born in Ohio, in 1881, and has devoted his entire business career to the steel industry. He has been affiliated with the United States Steel Corporation since its inception in 1901, and was affiliated with some of the older companies which were taken into the Steel Corporation. Mr. Reis's successor has not yet been selected.

According to his associates Mr. Reis, who is an authority on blast furnace operations, was instrumental in many innovations in the industry.

Mr. Reis comes from a family which established history in the early days of the iron and steel industry. When the Civil War broke out, Mr. Reis's father moved to West Chester, Pa., where he organized the firm of Reis, Brown & Berger. This organization of which the elder Reis was the head, later became a part of the United States Steel Corporation.

In 1898, when Mr. Reis was 23 years old, he was appointed Vice President and General Manager of the Goebble Furnace Company, in Michigan. In 1901 he became General Manager of the United States Steel Corporation. In the next year he went to the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and in 1903 joined the United States Steel Corporation.

MORE RAIL WORKERS TO ASK RISE IN WAGES

Engineers and Firemen to Follow Lead of Trainmen and Conductors.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, it was learned yesterday, will follow the trainmen and the conductors in petitioning for an increase in wages. The movement is being held in abeyance to determine whether the best results may be obtained from joint or separate applications.

Canvassing of the firemen has disclosed that an overwhelming majority is in favor of new wage demands. They have appointed a committee to confer with representatives of the engineers on a program for handling a joint movement.

If the engineers and firemen ask the same proportionate increase as the trainmen and conductors, railroad men estimate that the total involved for the four brotherhoods would be in excess of \$150,000,000 annually. The unions are basing their arguments on the plea that the railroads are enjoying the greatest prosperity in their history.

This is said to be untrue by railroad spokesmen, who declare that the average of the last five years is one of the lowest on record. They assert that, despite large capital expenditures to improve railroad property and render operation more efficient, the carriers are still far short of earning what they claim to be a fair return and what is necessary to reimburse them for their cost.

T. N. MCCARTER'S NEW POST.

N. J. Public Service President Director in Philadelphia Gas.

Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, was elected a director of the Philadelphia Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia yesterday to succeed the late Randall Morgan. No announcement has yet been made as to who will be the President of the company.

Mr. Morgan was President at the time of his death. The Philadelphia company owns 30 per cent. of the shares of the Public Service Corporation.

Directors of the Public Service Electric and Gas Company announced the election of Richard R. Young as Vice President in charge of sales. He has been in charge of gas and electric sales since 1912. F. Milton Ludlow, stock transfer clerk of the Public Service Production Company, has been elected as Assistant Treasurer.

Ivan L. Gulick, auditor, has been made general auditor.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

William J. Kohl and Marvin W. Bricker, both former credit managers of the Coal and Iron National Bank, now merged with the Fidelity International Trust Company, Fidelity Trust Company, have been appointed directors of the latter company.

Stetson Lawrence has become a general partner in the Stock Exchange firm of Bell & Co., 61 Broadway.

C. Allen Seidler, former Second Vice President and Trust Officer of the National Bank of Commerce, has been promoted to Vice President and Trust Officer. James S. Hogan and Henry T. Shelding have been made assistants.

STEEL OUTPUT SAGS, THOUGH STILL HIGH

Decline in New Business Noted in Chicago—Auto Industry Taking Less Tonnage.

MILLS FIVE PER CENT. OFF

U. S. Corporation Averaging 95% Capacity—90% in Youngstown and Pittsburgh Regions.

Conditions in the steel industry remain materially as they were during the first quarter, with production maintaining a high rate, although inquiries for some steel products have fallen off slightly and a moderate decrease in new business has been noted in Chicago, where conditions up to now have been exceptionally promising.

According to Iron Age, activity of the United States Steel Corporation is now placed slightly above 95 per cent. as compared with an operation up to full input capacity for more than half of March.

In the Pittsburgh and Youngstown regions the average production is a little under 90 per cent. whereas during the latter part of March it was 5 per cent. higher.

Iron Age says: "At 12,450,000 tons the country's steel production in the first quarter of the year was 300,000 tons greater than in the like period of 1925. But a year ago there were indications that consumers' stocks had grown under the heavy shipments of the first three months, whereas today the meagerness of the steel market is apparent. Shipments of steel to the railroads and the building trades are holding up, but the automobile industry is taking less."

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government, municipal and miscellaneous bonds issued in this country and in American currency values in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alpine National Steel 7s, 1935...	91 1/2	Argentine 5s, 1945...	85 1/2
Belgium 5s, 1931...	107 1/2	Berlin 5s, 1935...	113 1/2
Borneo 5s, 1935...	107 1/2	Canada 4s, 1935...	98 1/2
Chile 5s, 1945...	107 1/2	Colombia 5s, 1935...	104 1/2
Copenhagen Tel. 6s, 1950...	99 1/2	Cuba 5s, 1945...	99 1/2
Cuba 5s, 1945...	99 1/2	Czechoslovakia 5s, 1945...	111 1/2
Dominican Rep. 5s, 1950...	102 1/2	Finland 5s, 1945...	99 1/2
French 5s, 1945...	99 1/2	German 5s, 1945...	104 1/2
Honduras 5s, 1945...	104 1/2	India 5s, 1945...	104 1/2
Japan 5s, 1945...	104 1/2	Latin American 5s, 1945...	104 1/2
Peru 5s, 1945...	104 1/2	Uruguay 5s, 1945...	104 1/2

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
2 1/2s, 1930-1935...	102 1/2	2 1/2s, 1935-1940...	102 1/2
2 1/2s, 1940-1945...	102 1/2	2 1/2s, 1945-1950...	102 1/2
2 1/2s, 1950-1955...	102 1/2	2 1/2s, 1955-1960...	102 1/2

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Abn. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Century 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Abn. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Century 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Abn. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Century 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Abn. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Century 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Abn. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Century 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Abn. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Century 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2
Am. & Str. 100s...	100 1/2	Cent. 100s...	100 1/2

LEGAL FOR TRUST FUNDS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN OPINION OF COUNSEL

We offer where, as, and if issued.

\$1,000,000 48 West 48th Street Building

(Cellini Building)
NEW YORK CITY

First Mortgage Fee 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bond Certificates
Due April 1, 1936

Interest coupons payable April 1 and October 1. Certificates in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, redeemable at principal. The insured by Lawyers Title and Mortgage Company. Redeemable for the sinking fund at 101 and interest. Callable, except for the sinking fund at 102 and interest. Federal income tax up to 2% paid by the Borrower. Walter S. Klee, Vice-President, S. W. Straus & Co., Co-Trustee.

CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY: TRUSTEE

The following outstanding features have been among the determining factors in our purchase of this issue, and lead us to recommend it as a thoroughly sound and well-secured investment:

ESTABLISHED LOCATION: Within the last three years there has been an extensive movement of the jewelry and silversmith trades into the new uptown jewelry center on 47th and 48th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The location of the National Jeweler Board of Trade in the building at 22 West 48th Street, just a few doors from the 48 West 48th Street Building, has definitely established the center of this new jewelry district on 48th Street.

RENTAL DEMAND: The district west of Fifth Avenue, between 42nd and 50th Streets has undergone a marked development in recent years. In this section have been established new uptown centers of such industries as the jewelry, furniture, and allied trades. The establishment of these centers has caused an active demand for modern space which will increase as time goes on.

COMPLETED BUILDING: The building is practically ready for occupancy and a substantial portion of its space has already been rented.

LARGE MARGIN OF EQUITY: The property has been appraised by Cushman & Wakefield at \$1,500,000, 150% of the amount of this mortgage.

EARNINGS: After deduction of taxes, all operating charges including insurance, and with a liberal allowance for vacancies, we estimate net earnings at \$126,080 per annum, which is more than \$45,000 in excess of the greatest combined annual interest and sinking fund requirements on this issue. Based on the rentals for space already leased, the owners are confident that the actual net income of the building will be considerably in excess of our estimate.

EXPERIENCED OWNERS: The president and controlling stockholder of the Borrowing Corporation, with whom we have had previous satisfactory dealings, is an owner, builder, and operator of an extensive amount of income-producing real estate.

DENOMINATIONS: \$1,000, \$500 and \$100.

PRICE: Par and accrued interest to net 6%.

We recommend these bond certificates for investment. Call or write for CIRCULAR A-109

The Straus Hallmark on a bond stamps it at once as the premier real estate security.

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1882 INVESTMENT BONDS INCORPORATED
UNDER SUPERVISION NEW YORK STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT

STRAUS BUILDING
565 Fifth Ave.—at 46th St. Telephone—Vanderbilt 8500

44 YEARS WITHOUT LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR

City of Cincinnati, Ohio

School District 4 1/2 Bonds

\$40,000 due annually September 1, 1927-1941
\$9,000 due annually September 1, 1942-1951

Dated April 1, 1926. Principal and semi-annual interest (March 1st and September 1st) payable in New York City. First coupon payable September 1, 1926. Coupon bonds in \$1,000 denominations.

The School District of Cincinnati, Ohio, includes the City of Cincinnati and some additional territory. The assessed valuation (1925) is \$1,038,638,790 while the net debt, including this issue, is \$12,214,500. The ratio of the combined net debts of the City and the School District to the assessed valuation is less than 53%. The population of Cincinnati (1920 Census) was 401,247.

These Bonds, issued to purchase and improve public school property, are direct obligations of the School District payable from a tax levied on all the taxable property therein.

Legality to be approved by Messrs. Squire, Sanders & Dempsey

PRICES TO YIELD
1927 maturity 4.05%
1928-1931 maturities 4.10%
1932-1951 maturities 4.15%

Halsey, Stuart & Co. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.

New York, April 15, 1926

Investment Securities

Guaranteed Mortgage Bonds
Safety and a generous return
guaranteed by our \$2,750,000
of capital and surplus

Send for free booklet
THE MORTGAGE BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
38 Liberty Street New York

J.R. Bridgeford & Co.

111 Broadway New York

LEGAL FOR TRUST FUNDS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK IN OPINION OF COUNSEL

We offer where, as, and if issued.

\$1,000,000 48 West 48th Street Building

(Cellini Building)
NEW YORK CITY

First Mortgage Fee 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bond Certificates
Due April 1, 1936

Interest coupons payable April 1 and October 1. Certificates in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, redeemable at principal. The insured by Lawyers Title and Mortgage Company. Redeemable for the sinking fund at 101 and interest. Callable, except for the sinking fund at 102 and interest. Federal income tax up to 2% paid by the Borrower. Walter S. Klee, Vice-President, S. W. Straus & Co., Co-Trustee.

CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY: TRUSTEE

The following outstanding features have been among the determining factors in our purchase of this issue, and lead us to recommend it as a thoroughly sound and well-secured investment:

ESTABLISHED LOCATION: Within the last three years there has been an extensive movement of the jewelry and silversmith trades into the new uptown jewelry center on 47th and 48th Streets between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The location of the National Jeweler Board of Trade in the building at 22 West 48th Street, just a few doors from the 48 West 48th Street Building, has definitely established the center of this new jewelry district on 48th Street.

RENTAL DEMAND: The district west of Fifth Avenue, between 42nd and 50th Streets has undergone a marked development in recent years. In this section have been established new uptown centers of such industries as the jewelry, furniture, and allied trades. The establishment of these centers has caused an active demand for modern space which will increase as time goes on.

COMPLETED BUILDING: The building is practically ready for occupancy and a substantial portion of its space has already been rented.

LARGE MARGIN OF EQUITY: The property has been appraised by Cushman & Wakefield at \$1,500,000, 150

MAR. 1926.		APR. 1926.		MAY. 1926.		JUNE. 1926.		JULY. 1926.		AUG. 1926.		SEPT. 1926.		OCT. 1926.		NOV. 1926.		DEC. 1926.		JAN. 1927.		FEB. 1927.		MAR. 1927.		APR. 1927.		MAY. 1927.		JUNE. 1927.		JULY. 1927.		AUG. 1927.		SEPT. 1927.		OCT. 1927.		NOV. 1927.		DEC. 1927.		JAN. 1928.		FEB. 1928.		MAR. 1928.		APR. 1928.		MAY. 1928.		JUNE. 1928.		JULY. 1928.		AUG. 1928.		SEPT. 1928.		OCT. 1928.		NOV. 1928.		DEC. 1928.		JAN. 1929.		FEB. 1929.		MAR. 1929.		APR. 1929.		MAY. 1929.		JUNE. 1929.		JULY. 1929.		AUG. 1929.		SEPT. 1929.		OCT. 1929.		NOV. 1929.		DEC. 1929.		JAN. 1930.		FEB. 1930.		MAR. 1930.		APR. 1930.		MAY. 1930.		JUNE. 1930.		JULY. 1930.		AUG. 1930.		SEPT. 1930.		OCT. 1930.		NOV. 1930.		DEC. 1930.		JAN. 1931.		FEB. 1931.		MAR. 1931.		APR. 1931.		MAY. 1931.		JUNE. 1931.		JULY. 1931.		AUG. 1931.		SEPT. 1931.		OCT. 1931.		NOV. 1931.		DEC. 1931.		JAN. 1932.		FEB. 1932.		MAR. 1932.		APR. 1932.		MAY. 1932.		JUNE. 1932.		JULY. 1932.		AUG. 1932.		SEPT. 1932.		OCT. 1932.		NOV. 1932.		DEC. 1932.		JAN. 1933.		FEB. 1933.		MAR. 1933.		APR. 1933.		MAY. 1933.		JUNE. 1933.		JULY. 1933.		AUG. 1933.		SEPT. 1933.		OCT. 1933.		NOV. 1933.		DEC. 1933.		JAN. 1934.		FEB. 1934.		MAR. 1934.		APR. 1934.		MAY. 1934.		JUNE. 1934.		JULY. 1934.		AUG. 1934.		SEPT. 1934.		OCT. 1934.		NOV. 1934.		DEC. 1934.		JAN. 1935.		FEB. 1935.		MAR. 1935.		APR. 1935.		MAY. 1935.		JUNE. 1935.		JULY. 1935.		AUG. 1935.		SEPT. 1935.		OCT. 1935.		NOV. 1935.		DEC. 1935.		JAN. 1936.		FEB. 1936.		MAR. 1936.		APR. 1936.		MAY. 1936.		JUNE. 1936.		JULY. 1936.		AUG. 1936.		SEPT. 1936.		OCT. 1936.		NOV. 1936.		DEC. 1936.		JAN. 1937.		FEB. 1937.		MAR. 1937.		APR. 1937.		MAY. 1937.		JUNE. 1937.		JULY. 1937.		AUG. 1937.		SEPT. 1937.		OCT. 1937.		NOV. 1937.		DEC. 1937.		JAN. 1938.		FEB. 1938.		MAR. 1938.		APR. 1938.		MAY. 1938.		JUNE. 1938.		JULY. 1938.		AUG. 1938.		SEPT. 1938.		OCT. 1938.		NOV. 1938.		DEC. 1938.		JAN. 1939.		FEB. 1939.		MAR. 1939.		APR. 1939.		MAY. 1939.		JUNE. 1939.		JULY. 1939.		AUG. 1939.		SEPT. 1939.		OCT. 1939.		NOV. 1939.		DEC. 1939.		JAN. 1940.		FEB. 1940.		MAR. 1940.		APR. 1940.		MAY. 1940.		JUNE. 1940.		JULY. 1940.		AUG. 1940.		SEPT. 1940.		OCT. 1940.		NOV. 1940.		DEC. 1940.		JAN. 1941.		FEB. 1941.		MAR. 1941.		APR. 1941.		MAY. 1941.		JUNE. 1941.		JULY. 1941.		AUG. 1941.		SEPT. 1941.		OCT. 1941.		NOV. 1941.		DEC. 1941.		JAN. 1942.		FEB. 1942.		MAR. 1942.		APR. 1942.		MAY. 1942.		JUNE. 1942.		JULY. 1942.		AUG. 1942.		SEPT. 1942.		OCT. 1942.		NOV. 1942.		DEC. 1942.		JAN. 1943.		FEB. 1943.		MAR. 1943.		APR. 1943.		MAY. 1943.		JUNE. 1943.		JULY. 1943.		AUG. 1943.		SEPT. 1943.		OCT. 1943.		NOV. 1943.		DEC. 1943.		JAN. 1944.		FEB. 1944.		MAR. 1944.		APR. 1944.		MAY. 1944.		JUNE. 1944.		JULY. 1944.		AUG. 1944.		SEPT. 1944.		OCT. 1944.		NOV. 1944.		DEC. 1944.		JAN. 1945.		FEB. 1945.		MAR. 1945.		APR. 1945.		MAY. 1945.		JUNE. 1945.		JULY. 1945.		AUG. 1945.		SEPT. 1945.		OCT. 1945.		NOV. 1945.		DEC. 1945.		JAN. 1946.		FEB. 1946.		MAR. 1946.		APR. 1946.		MAY. 1946.		JUNE. 1946.		JULY. 1946.		AUG. 1946.		SEPT. 1946.		OCT. 1946.		NOV. 1946.		DEC. 1946.		JAN. 1947.		FEB. 1947.		MAR. 1947.		APR. 1947.		MAY. 1947.		JUNE. 1947.		JULY. 1947.		AUG. 1947.		SEPT. 1947.		OCT. 1947.		NOV. 1947.		DEC. 1947.		JAN. 1948.		FEB. 1948.		MAR. 1948.		APR. 1948.		MAY. 1948.		JUNE. 1948.		JULY. 1948.		AUG. 1948.		SEPT. 1948.		OCT. 1948.		NOV. 1948.		DEC. 1948.		JAN. 1949.		FEB. 1949.		MAR. 1949.		APR. 1949.		MAY. 1949.		JUNE. 1949.		JULY. 1949.		AUG. 1949.		SEPT. 1949.		OCT. 1949.		NOV. 1949.		DEC. 1949.		JAN. 1950.		FEB. 1950.		MAR. 1950.		APR. 1950.		MAY. 1950.		JUNE. 1950.		JULY. 1950.		AUG. 1950.		SEPT. 1950.		OCT. 1950.		NOV. 1950.		DEC. 1950.		JAN. 1951.		FEB. 1951.		MAR. 1951.		APR. 1951.		MAY. 1951.		JUNE. 1951.		JULY. 1951.		AUG. 1951.		SEPT. 1951.		OCT. 1951.		NOV. 1951.		DEC. 1951.		JAN. 1952.		FEB. 1952.		MAR. 1952.		APR. 1952.		MAY. 1952.		JUNE. 1952.		JULY. 1952.		AUG. 1952.		SEPT. 1952.		OCT. 1952.		NOV. 1952.		DEC. 1952.		JAN. 1953.		FEB. 1953.		MAR. 1953.		APR. 1953.		MAY. 1953.		JUNE. 1953.		JULY. 1953.		AUG. 1953.		SEPT. 1953.		OCT. 1953.		NOV. 1953.		DEC. 1953.		JAN. 1954.		FEB. 1954.		MAR. 1954.		APR. 1954.		MAY. 1954.		JUNE. 1954.		JULY. 1954.		AUG. 1954.		SEPT. 1954.		OCT. 1954.		NOV. 1954.		DEC. 1954.		JAN. 1955.		FEB. 1955.		MAR. 1955.		APR. 1955.		MAY. 1955.		JUNE. 1955.		JULY. 1955.		AUG. 1955.		SEPT. 1955.		OCT. 1955.		NOV. 1955.		DEC. 1955.		JAN. 1956.		FEB. 1956.		MAR. 1956.		APR. 1956.		MAY. 1956.		JUNE. 1956.		JULY. 1956.		AUG. 1956.		SEPT. 1956.		OCT. 1956.		NOV. 1956.		DEC. 1956.		JAN. 1957.		FEB. 1957.		MAR. 1957.		APR. 1957.		MAY. 1957.		JUNE. 1957.		JULY. 1957.		AUG. 1957.		SEPT. 1957.		OCT. 1957.		NOV. 1957.		DEC. 1957.		JAN. 1958.		FEB. 1958.		MAR. 1958.		APR. 1958.		MAY. 1958.		JUNE. 1958.		JULY. 1958.		AUG. 1958.		SEPT. 1958.		OCT. 1958.		NOV. 1958.		DEC. 1958.		JAN. 1959.		FEB. 1959.		MAR. 1959.		APR. 1959.		MAY. 1959.		JUNE. 1959.		JULY. 1959.		AUG. 1959.		SEPT. 1959.		OCT. 1959.		NOV. 1959.		DEC. 1959.		JAN. 1960.		FEB. 1960.		MAR. 1960.		APR. 1960.		MAY. 1960.		JUNE. 1960.		JULY. 1960.		AUG. 1960.		SEPT. 1960.		OCT. 1960.		NOV. 1960.		DEC. 1960.		JAN. 1961.		FEB. 1961.		MAR. 1961.		APR. 1961.		MAY. 1961.		JUNE. 1961.		JULY. 1961.		AUG. 1961.		SEPT. 1961.		OCT. 1961.		NOV. 1961.		DEC. 1961.		JAN. 1962.		FEB. 1962.		MAR. 1962.		APR. 1962.		MAY. 1962.		JUNE. 1962.		JULY. 1962.		AUG. 1962.		SEPT. 1962.		OCT. 1962.		NOV. 1962.		DEC. 1962.		JAN. 1963.		FEB. 1963.		MAR. 1963.		APR. 1963.		MAY. 1963.		JUNE. 1963.		JULY. 1963.		AUG. 1963.		SEPT. 1963.		OCT. 1963.		NOV. 1963.		DEC. 1963.		JAN. 1964.		FEB. 1964.		MAR. 1964.		APR. 1964.		MAY. 1964.		JUNE. 1964.		JULY. 1964.		AUG. 1964.		SEPT. 1964.		OCT. 1964.		NOV. 1964.		DEC. 1964.		JAN. 1965.		FEB. 1965.		MAR. 1965.		APR. 1965.		MAY. 1965.		JUNE. 1965.		JULY. 1965.		AUG. 1965.		SEPT. 1965.		OCT. 1965.		NOV. 1965.		DEC. 1965.		JAN. 1966.		FEB. 1966.		MAR. 1966.		APR. 1966.		MAY. 1966.		JUNE. 1966.		JULY. 1966.		AUG. 1966.		SEPT. 1966.		OCT. 1966.		NOV. 1966.		DEC. 1966.		JAN. 1967.		FEB. 1967.		MAR. 1967.		APR. 1967.		MAY. 1967.		JUNE. 1967.		JULY. 1967.		AUG. 1967.		SEPT. 1967.		OCT. 1967.		NOV. 1967.		DEC. 1967.		JAN. 1968.		FEB. 1968.		MAR. 1968.		APR. 1968.		MAY. 1968.		JUNE. 1968.		JULY. 1968.		AUG. 1968.		SEPT. 1968.		OCT. 1968.		NOV. 1968.		DEC. 1968.		JAN. 1969.		FEB. 1969.		MAR. 1969.		APR. 1969.		MAY. 1969.		JUNE. 1969.		JULY. 1969.		AUG. 1969.		SEPT. 1969.		OCT. 1969.		NOV. 1969.		DEC. 1969.		JAN. 1970.		FEB. 1970.		MAR. 1970.		APR. 1970.		MAY. 1970.		JUNE. 1970.		JULY. 1970.		AUG. 1970.		SEPT. 1970.		OCT. 1970.		NOV. 1970.		DEC. 1970.		JAN. 1971.		FEB. 1971.		MAR. 1971.		APR. 1971.		MAY. 1971.		JUNE. 1971.		JULY. 1971.		AUG. 1971.		SEPT. 1971.		OCT. 1971.		NOV. 1971.		DEC. 1971.		JAN. 1972.		FEB. 1972.		MAR. 1972.		APR. 1972.		MAY. 1972.		JUNE. 1972.		JULY. 1972.		AUG. 1972.		SEPT. 1972.		OCT. 1972.		NOV. 1972.		DEC. 1972.		JAN. 1973.		FEB. 1973.		MAR. 1973.		APR. 1973.		MAY. 1973.		JUNE. 1973.		JULY. 1973.		AUG. 1973.		SEPT. 1973.		OCT. 1973.		NOV. 1973.		DEC. 1973.		JAN. 1974.		FEB. 1974.		MAR. 1974.		APR. 1974.		MAY. 1974.		JUNE. 1974.		JULY. 1974.		AUG. 1974.		SEPT. 1974.		OCT. 1974.		NOV. 1974.		DEC. 1974.		JAN. 1975.		FEB. 1975.		MAR. 1975.		APR. 1975.		MAY. 1975.		JUNE. 1975.		JULY. 1975.		AUG. 1975.		SEPT. 1975.		OCT. 1975.		NOV. 1975.		DEC. 1975.		JAN. 1976.		FEB. 1976.		MAR. 1976.		APR. 1976.		MAY. 1976.		JUNE. 1976.		JULY. 1976.		AUG. 1976.		SEPT. 1976.		OCT. 1976.		NOV. 1976.		DEC. 1976.		JAN. 1977.		FEB. 1977.		MAR. 1977.		APR. 1977.		MAY. 1977.		JUNE. 1977.		JULY. 1977.		AUG. 1977.		SEPT. 1977.		OCT. 1977.		NOV. 1977.		DEC. 1977.		JAN. 1978.		FEB. 1978.		MAR. 1978.		APR. 1978.		MAY. 1978.		JUNE. 1978.		JULY. 1978.		AUG. 1978.		SEPT. 1978.		OCT. 1978.		NOV. 1978.		DEC. 1978.		JAN. 1979.		FEB. 1979.		MAR. 1979.		APR. 1979.		MAY. 1979.		JUNE. 1979.		JULY. 1979.		AUG. 1979.		SEPT. 1979.		OCT. 1979.		NOV. 1979.		DEC. 1979.		JAN. 1980.		FEB. 1980.		MAR. 1980.		APR. 1980.		MAY. 1980.		JUNE. 1980.		JULY. 1980.		AUG. 1980.		SEPT. 1980.		OCT. 1980.		NOV. 1980.		DEC. 1980.		JAN. 1981.		FEB. 1981.		MAR. 1981.		APR. 1981.		MAY. 1981.		JUNE. 1981.		JULY. 1981.		AUG. 1981.		SEPT. 1981.		OCT. 1981.		NOV. 1981.		DEC. 1981.		JAN. 1982.		FEB. 1982.		MAR. 1982.		APR. 1982.		MAY. 1982.		JUNE. 1982.		JULY. 1982.		AUG. 1982.		SEPT. 1982.		OCT. 1982.		NOV. 1982.		DEC. 1982.		JAN. 1983.		FEB. 1983.		MAR. 1983.		APR. 1983.		MAY. 1983.		JUNE. 1983.		JULY. 1983.		AUG. 1983.		SEPT. 1983.		OCT. 1983.		NOV. 1983.		DEC. 1983.		JAN. 1984.		FEB. 1984.		MAR. 1984.		APR. 1984.		MAY. 1984.		JUNE. 1984.		JULY. 1984.		AUG. 1984.		SEPT. 1984.		OCT. 1984.		NOV. 1984.		DEC. 1984.		JAN. 1985.		FEB. 1985.		MAR. 1985.		APR. 1985.		MAY. 1985.		JUNE. 1985.		JULY. 1985.		AUG. 1985.		SEPT. 1985.		OCT. 1985.		NOV. 1985.		DEC. 1985.		JAN. 1986.		FEB. 1986.		MAR. 1986.		APR. 1986.		MAY. 1986.		JUNE. 1986.		JULY. 1986.		AUG. 1986.		SEPT. 1986.		OCT. 1986.		NOV. 1986.		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TWO AMERICAN MEN,
 one an Engineer,
 leaving soon for South Africa, will
 accept a commission for any com-
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 own interests.
 Z 2418 Times Annex

TWO AMERICAN MEN,
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316-22 Hudson St.

Modern, fireproof, reinforced building. Elevators, electric light, heat, power. Apply 137 Fulton Street, New York City.

TO LEASE

Long term, 361 Westchester Avenue, near Prospect Avenue, three-story brick building, suitable for any retail business.

Byrne & Bowman

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BUILDING

244 EAST 59TH STREET

FOR LEASE

E. Weiss, Bloomingdale's Regent 5369

118 William Street **Phone John 2000**
Brokers Protected
Note: The "Woodbridge Building" is the most prominent building in lower William Street—14th and 15th streets high. Block front on William Street from John to Plant Street. Size 120x150, 19,000 feet. Finest office services and *Logan*—well, they will surprise you, 50% less than similar space on Broadway or in the financial district—and better space can't be produced. **Brokers protected. Ask for Mr. CASSELL or Mr. FROST.**

Wardens, fireproof, furnished building.
Call "Ward" electric light
and power. Apply 117 Fulton Street,
New York City.

BUILDING
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"All the News That's
Fit to Print."

The New York Times

OFFICE COPY

THE WEATHER

Cloudy and warmer today; tomorrow
generally fair.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 45, min. 30.
For weather report see Page 46.

VOL. LXXV...No. 24,919.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926.

TWO CENTS in Greater New York | THREE CENTS | FOUR CENTS
New York | Within 200 Miles | Elsewhere in U. S.

NORGE LANDS SAFELY AT LENINGRAD BASE AFTER BATTLING FOG

Amundsen's Airship Arrives at
Its Russian Hangar at 8 P. M.
After Long Delays.

BEARINGS LOST IN THE MIST

Fliers, Driven From Course at
3:15 P. M., Find to Their Sur-
prise They Are in Estonia.

ENGINES WORK PERFECTLY

Dirigible Makes a Speed of From
60 to 90 Kilometers, Flying at a
Height of 100 to 500 Meters.

By FREDRIK RAMM,
The New York Times Correspondent
Aboard the Norge.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE DIRIGIBLE

NORGE OF THE AMUNDSEN-ELLS-

WORTH-NOBLE EXPEDITION, APRIL

15.—The dirigible Norge on its flight

from Rome to Spitzbergen for its pro-

posed trip across the North Pole to

Alaska, arrived at Leningrad at 8

o'clock tonight after a difficult pas-

sage. The weather was foggy and

observation work impossible, engen-

dering the voyage and making it im-

possible to pass over Stockholm and

Helsingfors.

When the fog cleared at 11 A. M. and

we could get our bearings we discov-

ered that we had been driven south-

ward. Finally at 3:15 P. M., we were

astonished to find we were over Val-

ga on the frontier of Estonia and Lat-

via. We followed the railway lines

as far as the airfield outside Len-

ingrad, crossing the Estonian-Russian

frontier at 5:10 P. M.

The engines functioned perfectly on

the long trip. The speed was from

sixty to ninety kilometers an hour

and the height between 100 and 500

meters.

Peasants Cheer Arrival.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

RIGA, Latvia, April 15.—The dirigible

Norge of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-

Noble polar expedition landed safely

at the Gatchina hangar, about thirty-

five miles from Leningrad, 7:30

o'clock tonight in the presence of

crowds of peasants shouting "Hurrah."

The Norge appeared above Gatchina at

5:10 o'clock, Greenwich time.

Soon after leaving Oslo, the Norge

met a strong wind, and when seventy

miles from Stockholm turned south

ward to avoid fog.

There was great excitement at Reval,

Estonia, this morning, because the

people expected to see the airship; but

messages from Stockholm received

later stated that she was flying to

ward Finland. Three Estonian air-

planes, with journalists aboard, flew

to Helsingfors; but the errand was

fruitless. An Estonian warship then

picked up a wireless message from the

Norge stating that she had changed

her course.

About noon, Greenwich time, the

Norge was sighted near Pernau, Es-

tonia, flying at a height of about

100 feet. "The name 'Norge' and the

figure '15' were plainly visible, and

the motors were heard a long way off.

The Norge followed the railway to

Valga, thence to Dorpat, where it ap-

peared at 3:20 P. M., Greenwich time.

Several airplanes ascended at Yuriev

and accompanied the Norge until near

the Soviet frontier. The Reval radio

station wished goodspeed to the polar

expedition and received the reply

"Thanks."

The Norwegian, Italian and British

Consuls and the Italian Naval Attaché

and numerous prominent Russians, in-

cluding the Academician, Dr. Olden-

burg, waited at Gatchina from morn-

ing to welcome the Norge. The Italian

Attaché, after inspecting the hangar,

expressed satisfaction at the arrange-

ments for the Norge's reception.

Apparently in connection with the

Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble expedition,

the Soviet Government today pro-

claimed territory of the Soviet re-

public all lands and islands which may

be discovered, no matter of what na-

tionality the discoverer may be, north

of the Soviet coast up to the North

Pole.

Will Stay at Leningrad for Two Weeks.

The Norge will remain for two weeks

at Leningrad, according to plans

cabled from Oslo, because it cannot

safely go to Spitzbergen until its

hangar at King's Bay is completed.

That will take at least two weeks.

Arrangements have been made

with the Soviet Government for the

care of the ship at the landing field

near Leningrad until the start for

Spitzbergen.

Captain Roald Amundsen and Lin-

coln Ellsworth, who have not been on

the dirigible at any time since its

flight from Rome, are now on their

way to Spitzbergen to take charge of

plans there for receiving the Norge.

The landing crew of Norwegians, de-

tailed by the Norwegian Government

to head the Norge into its

hangar in Spitzbergen, leaves Oslo to-

morrow for King's Bay.

The structure which is being built

at Spitzbergen for the Norge is the

largest wooden hangar in the world.

It is 350 feet long, 100 feet wide and

100 feet high. Cable dispatches from

King's Bay to The New York Times

Continued on Page Three.

WIRE-LESS AIRSHIP MEALS
For Perfect Digestion—Adv.

American Car in 547-Mile Run Sets British Motoring Record

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 15.—J. D. S. Inglis
of Edinburgh was said today to have
established a new record for motoring
in Britain.

Driving an American six-cylinder
car on a trip of 547 miles from Lon-

don to Aberdeen yesterday, he
traveled at the rate of 43 miles an
hour, being beaten by only 41 min-
utes by the quickest regular ex-

press train.

Times Men Push On IN ALASKAN SLUSH

Overcome Tremendous Odds on
the Melting Trails on Trip
to Point Barrow.

OPEN WATER DELAYS THEM

News Comes 6,000 Miles by
Indian Runner, Telephone,
Telegraph, Wireless, Cable.

William C. Lyon, special corres-
pondent of The New York Times and
the newspapers associated with it in ob-
taining news from the Amundsen-Ells-
worth-Noble polar expedition, the
divine polar expedition of Com-
mander Robert E. Byrd and the motor
sled-airplane expedition of the French
under Lieutenant Georges Darcis, is
on his way with a wireless outfit and
an army wireless telegrapher to Point
Barrow, Alaska, to pick up the mes-

sages coming from the expeditions by
air. The latest stage of the trying
journey of 1,200 miles through the
snow-covered wilderness is told in Mr.
Lyon's dispatch, printed below.

An interesting feature in connection
with the story is the manner in which
it reached New York. Filed at Candie,
Alaska, by Mr. Lyon, the first stage
was from Candie to Kotzebue by In-

dian runner, then to Nulato by tele-
phone, thence to Fairbanks by Morse
wires, thence wirelessly to Seward,
where it was put on the cable to
Seattle, after which it was received in
The New York Times office over
Western Union land wires direct. The
distance traversed by the story was
approximately 6,000 miles.

By WILLIAM C. LYON,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company
By Wireless to The New York Times.

CANDIE, Alaska, Via SEATTLE, Wash., April 15.—For two weeks since
we were last in communication with
the outside world we have experienced
every hardship, difficulty and obstacle
to progress that can come to the
winter traveler in Alaska except the
blizzard, and with some seven hun-

dered miles ahead of us, leading al-

most due north and into the Arctic
Circle, there is every reason to believe
that we will not miss that single
exception.

During these last two weeks we have
literally been through "hell and high
water," with a considerable portion of
the latter to delay us.

We left Nulato, our last source of
communication, at 5 o'clock on the
morning of March 31. Our destina-

tion that day was Kaltag, which
marked the end of the trail along the
Yukon River.

As had been the case for several
days before then, we encountered
melting, slushy snow on the surface
of the river. The trail continually
broke through and we went through
the labor to which we had become
accustomed of tugging the big, heavy
sleds through the snow back to the
trail.

We reached Kaltag late in the after-

noon after a stormy day. The tem-

perature remained above freezing and
the snow continued to melt.

At Kaltag we found it necessary to
remain over a day because of the soft
trail. The second day we started across
the portage, headed for Unalakleet.

The snow was about three feet deep
and had almost no crust on it, even
at 5 o'clock in the morning, a time
when it should be frozen if it ever
was.

That day proved the hardest of all.
We made only ten miles to a shelter
cabin in the afternoon and there we
stayed for the night.

On this day began my personal di-

Continued on Page Three.

DANZIGER REVEALS MORE MILK GRAFT ON COURT'S WARNING

Pleads Guilty to Extortion and
Is Freed on \$10,000 Bail to
Aid Investigators.

TELL ALL, SAYS JUSTICE

Prisoner's New Disclosures Said
to Be About \$1,000,000
Fund for Protection.

MONAGHAN AID DISMISSED

Board Finds Him Guilty of "Irreg-
ularities"—Two Health Offi-
cials on Trial Today.

A plea of guilty to a charge of ex-
tortion growing out of the bootleg
milk investigation was entered in the
Supreme Court in Bronx County yester-

day by Harry Danziger of Middle
Village, Queens, formerly general man-
ager of the Metropolitan Milk Dealers'
Association. He was released in \$10,000
bail for sentence April 22.

Following a warning by Supreme
Court Justice Aaron J. Levy that he
would be dealt with harshly unless he
told all he knew of the fund of
\$1,000,000 which it is alleged has been
collected from milk dealers in return
for allowing them to flood the city with
adulterated milk, Danziger made a
national disclosure yesterday after-

noon to Assistant District Attorney
Sylvester J. Ryan in the Bronx.

Charges that two former city offi-
cials, who occupy "important posts"
under the Hygienic Administration, were
the originators and chief beneficiaries
of the widespread system of graft
levied through health department
agencies then, are being investigated
as a result of Danziger's revelations.

It was said last night, it also was
said that as soon as the evidence was
in proper form it would be submitted
to District Attorney Banton for action.

More Disclosures Expected.

Danziger was indicted by the Bronx
County Grand Jury last Tuesday for
extorting \$7,000 from the individual
Milk Dealers' Association. When the
case was called yesterday Justice
Levy overruled a motion by Mr. Ryan
to try Danziger in the Bronx County
Court and said that he considered the
milk situation of sufficient importance
to require further investigation by the
Grand Jury, and that he had received
important information concerning cor-

ruption in connection with it which he
intended to place before the Grand
Jury next Tuesday. He declined to
make its nature public at present. In
addition, Justice Levy said that his
communication to the Grand Jury
would contain instructions in relation
to the situation.

Entering a plan of guilty for Dan-
ziger, Samuel Goldstone his counsel,
told the Court that Danziger was a
mere tool in the hands of high offi-
cials in the health department, and
asked that he be released on bail of
\$10,000. Mr. Ryan said that he and
District Attorney Ryan were com-
pleting their investigations, and that he
would agree to the bail on condition
that the Court admonish him to tell
all he knew of corruption formerly
existing in the health department, and
that he would agree to give all
possible assistance in clearing up the
milk situation. In permitting bail,
Justice Levy, addressing the prisoner,
said:

"This is the most serious situation
that has ever occurred in this county
and city, but the pollution of milk and
the destruction of child life were even
more grave than the present charge
of extortion against you, which is a
very heinous crime in itself. There
must be no secrets. The cards must
be laid on the table.

"I admonish you that unless you ma-
terially aid the prosecution in the un-
earthing of all the contemptible and
unpleasant things which are being
done in this city, you will be a
man who will be a very little more
than a mere tool."

You must tell everything you know, regardless
of how they may feel about it. The
people have a right to know the truth
about the milk situation, and the
punishment should be swift."

Health Employes Dismissed.

Although it had been expected that
Danziger would be present at Health
Commissioner Louis I. Harris's office
yesterday afternoon, when he was to
give testimony at the trial of Henry

Continued on Page Twelve.

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New Regulations Limit Inspection of Tax Return

WASHINGTON, April 15 (AP).—
Only the income tax payer and his
attorney may inspect his individual
income return under new rules gov-
erning publicity of returns author-
ized by President Coolidge and
made public today by Secretary
Mellon.

Publication of the amounts of in-
come tax payments, which was al-
lowed under the old law, or of any
part of the return is a misdemeanor
under the new regulations punish-
able by a \$5,000 fine.

They provide that an officer of a
corporation may inspect his cor-
poration tax return, and a State
officer may inspect a corporation
tax return. In case of the death
of the taxpayer his next of kin or
executor may inspect the return.
(Government officers may inspect
the returns at the discretion of Sec-
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DONOR OF \$7,000,000 SEIZED FOR ALIMONY

Wife of Almerindo Portofino Gets
Writ Preliminary to a
Formal Suit.

\$10,000 BOND FREES HIM

Defendant Had Planned to Sail to
Sue for Divorce, According to
Woman's Petition.

Almerindo Portofino, who came here from Italy at the age of 10, got a job as errand boy with a cloak company, and general manager of the company, as he never watched the clock, and who gave his \$7,000,000 business to six faithful employees in January, 1925, was arrested yesterday on a civil order obtained by his wife, Mrs. Mary J. Portofino. She said that he intended to sail for Paris next Monday to establish a residence in order to divorce her.

The order was obtained from Supreme Court Justice Mahoney on the assertion by Mrs. Portofino that the husband had applied for \$3,500 a month alimony for herself and two children, aged 15 and 12 years. The purpose of such an order is to compel the husband to give a bond to secure the payment of any alimony that may be awarded.

Says Her Husband Is Wealthy.

Mrs. Portofino's petition says that her husband is a man of great wealth, that he is chief owner of the Marbridge Building, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and that he has recently been maintaining an expensive suite at the Hotel Plaza after vacating an apartment at 952 Fifth Avenue, where he paid \$13,000 a year and \$50,000 for the furniture. Before the Portofino's separated they lived in a \$12,000 a year apartment at 325 West End Avenue and maintained two chauffeurs, while recently Mrs. Portofino and her children have lived at 325 Park Avenue, paying \$7,000 rent with \$150 a month for two servants and \$100 for a governess.

Mr. Portofino was released by the Sheriff after he had given a bond for \$10,000 required by Justice Mahoney's order. It was said that he had offered his wife \$20,000 a year for herself and children but she refused this sum and brought the action for support.

Mrs. Portofino's petition says they were married in 1908 and that her husband left her in September, 1925. She and the children were at Lake Placid that summer, she said, and her husband came there several times, but toward the end of the stay he told her he would not be at their apartment when she and the children returned.

"I told him I would be where he was," the petition went on, and her husband replied, "Oh, no, you will not."

Planned to "Flit" About a Bit.

Mrs. Portofino said her husband then removed his belongings from the West End Avenue apartment, and when she returned he told her he intended to "flit" around a bit. The petition said that in addition to his chief ownership of the Marbridge Building, appraised at \$1,675,500, he has stocks valued at more than \$1,000,000.

When he turned over his business to his employees and retired on Jan. 12, 1925, Mr. Portofino said that he had been receiving only what he had earned by enthusiastic work and loyal service. To the man who becomes so engrossed in his work that he forgets the clock, there is an assurance of great success.

Mr. Portofino got into the news on the day of Christmas, 1918, when he gave a bond of \$10,000 for the release of his negro cook who had been arrested in a dispute in a postal sub-station with another woman over mailing a Christmas package. Only a bond of \$200 was necessary, but Mr. Portofino said that the success of his Christmas dinner depended upon her and he gave \$10,000 to be on the safe side.

MAY 1 IS HARVARD DAY.

Graduates Arrange Detailed Program for Visitors.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15.—The detailed program for the annual Graduates' Day, which will be held on May 1 this year, and which will be conducted by the New England Federation of Harvard Clubs in cooperation with the Student Council, was announced today by the committee in charge.

The active participation of undergraduates in the festivities and the invitation of the parents of graduates, students now in the university, and those who contemplate sending sons to Harvard are among the innovations which are expected to make the gathering of alumni one of the most unique in years.

Dean C. N. Greenough will open the informal talks in the morning and President Lowell will be the principal speaker at the afternoon luncheon, at which Governor F. S. Billings of Vermont will preside. The visitors will be the guests of the Athletic Association for the athletic events which will begin at 3 o'clock on Soldiers' Field.

The feature of the evening's entertainment will be a reading by Professor W. P. Clayton of the Harvard Club, following a buffet supper also at the club.

Brooklynites Visit The Times.

A third group of members of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce and their friends visited The New York Times last night and inspected the various departments of the newspaper. They were addressed by Hugh O'Donoghue, assistant business manager, W. P. Clayton and Frank E. Cornwell, chief of the chamber's staff. A buffet supper was served in The Times restaurant following the speaking.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

One dollar on each line.

TO CREDITORS OF MERCHANTS' FUR

Dressing Corporation: Take notice that Abraham Schiff has been designated as trustee in the liquidation of the above corporation, and all claims of creditors must be presented to him at 88 West 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., before April 22, 1926.

ABRAHAM SCHIFF, Trustee.

THE N. C. CASS CO., 13 WEST 31ST ST.,

consisting of Nathan Cass and Max Cass, dissolved their co-partnership April 3, 1926.

NATHAN CASS.

MAX CASS.

Although The New York Times uses its efforts to secure fair and honest advertising, it is not responsible for the statements of advertisers.

SEEKS TO THROW OUT BISHOP BROWN'S SUIT

Defense Bases Its Move on the
Contention That Episcopal Church
Has No Legal Head.

The effort of the Protestant Episcopal Church authorities to quash the suit of former Bishop William Montgomery Brown against the Church to compel the restoration of his former rights as a Bishop, came before Supreme Court Justice Lydon yesterday. The proceeding is an application by William W. Skiddy to set aside the service of the papers on him as the "treasurer" of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. The Court reserved decision.

George Gray Zabriske, a leading layman of the Church in this country and counsel for the New York Diocese, said that, although the Church has 3,000,000 members, it has no legal head or any other officer as have other incorporated and unincorporated societies, and that, since its purpose is entirely spiritual, it is not a legal entity, does not own a dollar's worth of property, and does not transact business in the manner of other organizations. The complaint makes allegations to the contrary, Mr. Zabriske said, and that the Church is a proper person upon whom service of the papers should be made.

Joseph W. Sharts of Cleveland, one of the attorneys for the Rev. Dr. Brown, said that an effort was being made to create the impression that the Protestant Episcopal Church was beyond the reach of any court. He read a report submitted at the last convention, he said, showing the ownership of property in the United States amounting to \$240,000,000, with liabilities of \$15,000,000, and setting forth the maintenance of "schools, seminaries, hospitals and other institutions." The report showed collections of \$94,235,474. The attorney insisted that the question before the court was whether the church could itself, but what it is.

Mr. Sharts said that Dr. Brown was not concerned so much with being returned to his former office of Bishop, but rather with being deprived of material relief, consisting of his pension and of moneys he could earn if he were still affiliated with the church. He said that Mr. Zabriske said that no one believed that the Protestant Episcopal Church owned the Trinity property or the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He said that, although Mr. Skiddy had been described as Treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States only about \$15,000 of the enormous collections listed in the report had passed through his hands.

Mr. Sharts said that he would set aside the service and the ruling is upheld it will put an end to the action here.

CRITICIZE KELLOGG ON LAUSANNE TREATY

Bishop Garland's Letter Protests
Against State Department's
Activity for Ratification.

David Hunter Miller, Chairman of the American Committee Opposed to the Lausanne Treaty, made public yesterday a letter from the Right Rev. Thomas J. Garland, Bishop of Pennsylvania, in which he criticized the State Department's activity in behalf of ratification of the treaty with Turkey in sending to 110 Bishops, who recently protested against ratification, a petition sent to Mr. Kellogg by missionaries and business men in Turkey.

"As a citizen," wrote Bishop Garland, "may I express my surprise that the Department of State should issue such a document? If there is one department in the country that knows the facts about our promises and obligations to the Armenians, certainly the Department of State should know."

"It seems to me there is little use in having an ambassador in a country, if all those who know the facts in the case are to be disregarded in favor of the little remnants of a Turkish army of educators and welfare workers who are still allowed to remain in Turkey, and who through an evident desire to stay there at the expense of the Armenian people, are now a local standpoint."

"I hope and pray that the President and his advisers as well as the Senate of the United States will look at this question from a larger point of view."

"May I venture to suggest that it would be wise to call into consideration the former Ambassador to Turkey, if the Department of State is at all in doubt? In closing may I again humbly protest against the State Department's activity in sending to 110 Bishops, who recently protested against ratification, a document as you forwarded to me? I would not have any objection to Senator Borah issuing it personally, but I do not think it should be issued by your department."

TRANSIT BOARD HOLDS OVER

Governor Defers Making Appointments Until Next Week.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, April 15.—Although the terms of the present Transit Commission expire at midnight, Governor Smith said today that he would make no appointments before the executive Governor Smith said this afternoon that the Transit Commissioners will hold over until their successors have been appointed.

The Governor today signed the bill to extend the Transit Commission, fixing the terms of the Transit Commissioners at three, six and nine years. The present Transit Commission was appointed by Governor F. S. Billings of Vermont will preside. The visitors will be the guests of the Athletic Association for the athletic events which will begin at 3 o'clock on Soldiers' Field.

The feature of the evening's entertainment will be a reading by Professor W. P. Clayton of the Harvard Club, following a buffet supper also at the club.

PULLMAN NET \$18,822,584.

1925 Income Compares With 1924

Earnings of \$10,704,188.

In its report to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities the Pullman Company shows net income for 1925 of \$18,822,584 after all charges, which is equal to \$13.94 a share earned on 1,350,000 capital shares. This compares with net income of \$10,704,188 or \$7.93 a share on the same basis in 1924.

Operating revenue of the Pullman Company for 1925 was \$81,490,323, compared with \$79,908,192 in 1924. Non-operating income last year reached \$6,353,592 and in 1924 it was \$2,281,384. Expenses of operation in 1925 were \$64,711,222, compared with \$68,685,109 in 1924. Deductions from other charges last year were \$3,480,102, against \$411,599 in the year before. After dividends of \$10,738,872 and other appropriations of \$2,114,601, a surplus remained of \$5,969,111.

NORGE LANDS SAFELY AT LENINGRAD BASE

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

last week said that the wooden sides had been finished and that the canvas roof and lining were being put in place. The Norwegian Government has employed eighty members of the Norwegian navy and twenty coal miners, who, working by strong electric lights during the continuous darkness of winter, built the great ship's shed. The loading, equipping and testing of the Norge for its final dash across the Pole for Alaska may take two or three weeks. It was, therefore, essential to the success of the adventure to have adequate housing for the 360-foot gas bag on its arrival at Spitzbergen. There is also in course of erection at King's Bay a mooring mast 110 feet high, which must be completed before the Norge makes its flight from Russia.

Will Await Word From Amundsen.

At Leningrad Colonel Umberto Nobile, the commander of the Norge, will await word by radio from Captain Amundsen that all is in readiness at King's Bay. On the first favorable weather conditions thereafter he, with his ship's company of twenty men, will start on what is regarded as possibly the most perilous leg of their flight. They will fly almost due north to Vardo, near Hammerfest, on the extreme northern coast of Norway.

If wind and weather conditions are unfavorable to further flight, they will moor there. If flying conditions are favorable, Colonel Nobile will head for the small patch of land in the Arctic, which is Spitzbergen. With good visibility the flight to Spitzbergen may be easy. If fogs, strong winds and sudden and great changes in temperatures are encountered, the Norge may have a serious time locating the comparatively small island. With its cruising range of 3,200 miles, however, the Norge could spend many hours, if necessary, in the hunt for Spitzbergen without being in danger of running out of fuel. The difficulty in finding Spitzbergen was emphasized by Captain Amundsen in an article in the New York Times in which he criticized the plan of Captain Wilkins to fly from Alaska to Spitzbergen in an airplane, saying that Spitzbergen was far too small a target for an airplane flying from a point 1,800 miles away.

Once safely at Spitzbergen, preparations for the final flight will begin. When the ship's equipment is perfect, the explorers will rely on their meteorologists to guide them as to conditions ahead of them in the flight, 800 miles north to the top of the world and then 1,200 miles down on the other side to Point Barrow. On leaving New York, Captain Amundsen said that he hoped to get off in May, but would fly in June, if compelled to postpone it until then. Delay is unfavorable, because the Arctic atmosphere, comparatively clear early in May, rapidly becomes foggy. In May of last year Amundsen was lost in a fog in his airship flight for the Pole. The dirigible is not so much at the mercy of fog as an airplane, but clouds and mists might easily impede the flight across the Pole.

The supplies which are being sent to Spitzbergen include 5,000 bottles of kerosene enough to inflate the dirigible twice over. As the gas contracts with cold and expands with heat, the great changes in temperature which are to be encountered in the Arctic at this period of the year constitute a grave danger. Too much contraction from

cold might reduce the lifting power of the Norge to the sinking point, while too much heat causes danger of bursting, or forces the navigators to let out so much gas there is no margin of safety in case of meeting a sudden drop in temperature. On this account quantities of bottled hydrogen must be carried in order to pump it into the gas bags after forced release of the gas.

Idea of a Race Rejected.

Captain Amundsen has steadily repudiated the idea of a race for the Pole. His main interest, he says, is geographical—the discovery of new lands. Amundsen's last flight, however, was an attempt to reach the Pole. He has cast doubt on Peary's discovery of the Pole, so that the crossing of the Pole constitutes one of the major objectives of his expedition. Lieut. Com. Byrd also regards the conquest of the Pole by air as an important objective, although he too is hunting for new land. There is "an element of competition" in it, according to Byrd. Captain Wilkins has disclaimed any interest in the Pole and has asserted that, out of respect to Peary, he will deliberately avoid the Pole, if he finds himself near it. On the other hand, he does intend to fly across the Arctic Ocean and approximately over the top of the world, so he too is, in competition with Amundsen.

Which of the three has the advantage at present is not clear. Amundsen and Byrd both expect to be ready to fly about May 15, and it may be nip and tuck between them. Captain Wilkins is gradually building up a supply of fuel by using one of his planes as a flying tank-wagon to deliver gasoline from Fairbanks to Point Barrow. His program calls for two exploratory flights before he starts to cross the Arctic from Alaska to Spitzbergen. If

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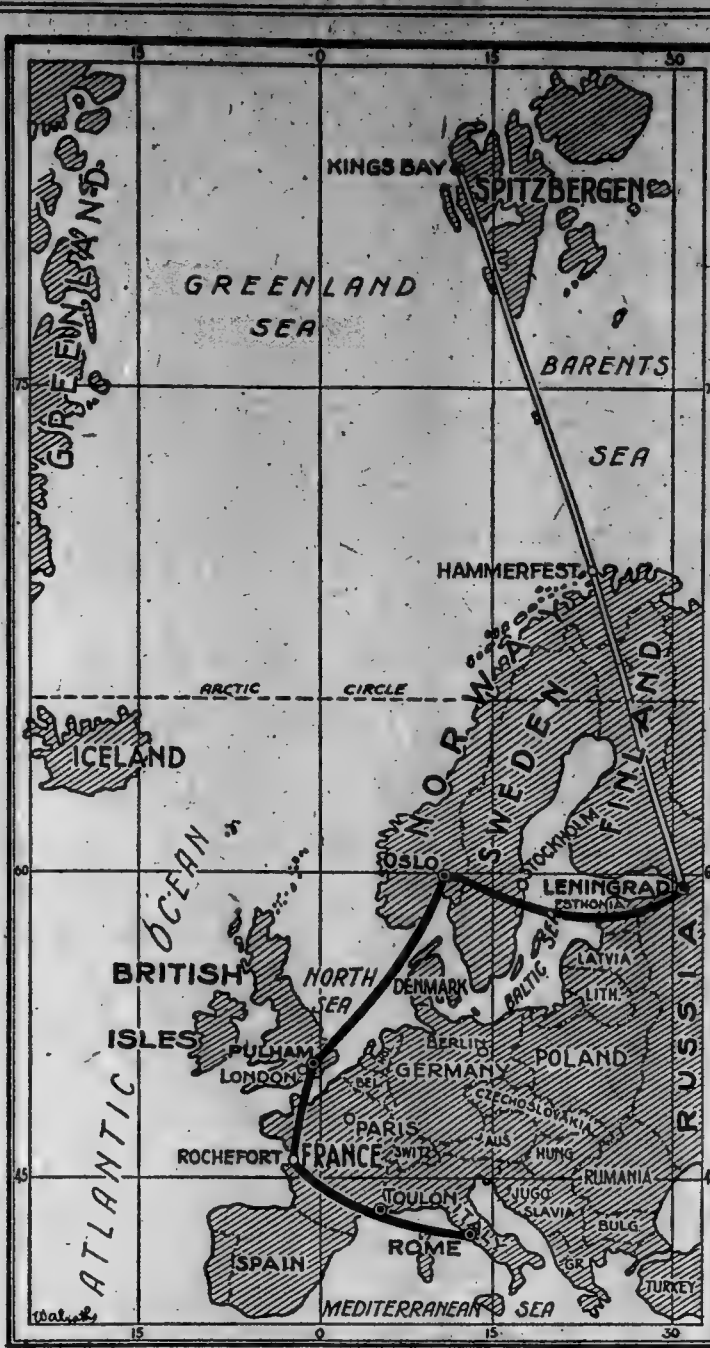
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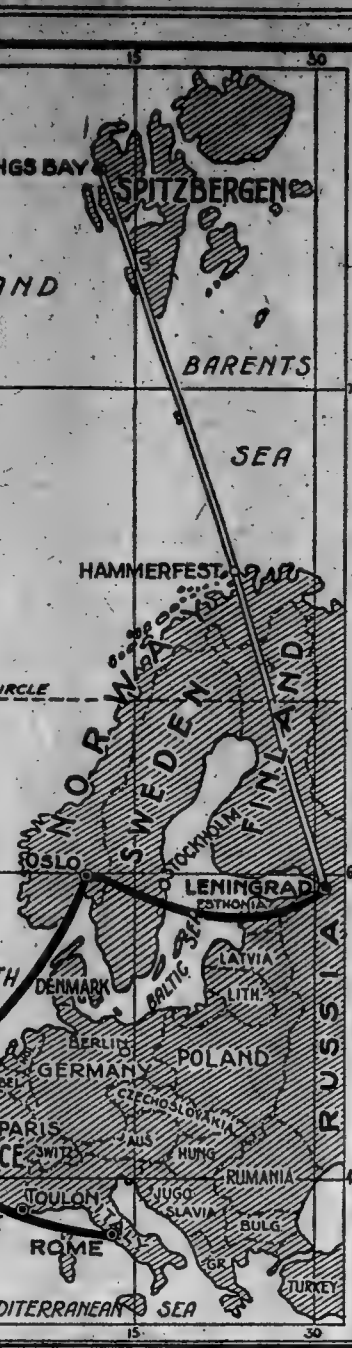
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Which

about

with
BROKAW

In Australia a shepherd threatens to send his sheep to bed without supper if they don't speed up their wool-growing



In Japan a silk-grower implores his silkworms to make haste



In Scotland a wild-eyed weaver chortles cheerfully to his loom—

All so that Recent Row may receive its latest clothes while the style, weave, cut or other distinguishing feature is still new, smart and at the height of fashion.

Recent Row is the increasingly famous Brokaw clothing department where we show only the latest approved styles.

There you will find the newest dinner jacket a la London, the swankiest sack suit as flaunted by learned Princeton undergraduates, topcoats of rich Scotch woolsens, a unique and distinguished collection of sartorial delicacies.

Particularly desirable are those new Spring suits which come in silver gray, granite gray, cloud gray—woodland brown, deep brown, mottled brown—new shades now at the height of fashion. \$50 up.

BROKAW
BROTHERS
Broadway at Forty Second St.
FOUNDED 1856

SAYS WILSON SWUNG
BACK TO TUMULTUOUSJames Kerney, Trenton Editor,
Tells in Book How President
Urged Secretary for Senator.

REFUSED TO RUN HIMSELF

Executive Is Quoted Denouncing
Senate and Regarding 'Row
With Lodge.'

CLASH IN CABINET MAKING

Mrs. Wilson Is Said to Have Opposed
Bryan—Brandeis Declared Kept
Out by New Englanders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Intimate pictures of Woodrow Wilson are contained in a volume by James Kerney, owner and editor of The Trenton Times, published today by the Century Company. As indicated by its title, "The Political Education of Woodrow Wilson," it takes its subject through that period of his career which began with his candidacy for Governor of New Jersey and ended with his death in February, 1919.

Mr. Kerney was on friendly terms with Mr. Wilson throughout that period. His newspaper supported the Wilson policies, and there was a degree of contact between the two that gave Mr. Kerney ample opportunity for observation and appraisal of the man who became an outstanding world figure.

Mr. Kerney was an intimate of Joseph P. Tumulty, Mr. Wilson's secretary, and of New Jersey and New York, and there are revelations in the book which illuminate the close association of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Tumulty and furnish a new angle in connection with the rift in their friendship.

Mr. Kerney discloses that while Mr. Wilson and Mr. Tumulty never saw each other after the break, the former President, just before his death, proposed Mr. Tumulty as a successor to the Senate from New Jersey and praised him highly. This was after Mr. Wilson had rejected a suggestion that he himself should stand for the Senate.

Found Wilson Bitter Toward Senate.

The disclosure is given in a chapter entitled "Last Talks With Wilson," in which the author tells of visits to the stricken ex-President at the residence in S Street, Washington, where he spent the nearly three years of life that remained to him after he left the White House.

There are many interesting sidelights cast on Woodrow Wilson in this chapter, including his criticism of the European statesmen with whom he dealt in Paris and his deep resentment toward those who dominated the policies of France.

"It was my privilege to spend the afternoons of Oct. 23 and Dec. 7, 1923," he died Feb. 3, 1924—with Wilson at his Washington home," Mr. Kerney writes.

"At the instance of Judge Charles F. Lynch of the Federal bench, I had earlier suggested that in view of his physical breakdown he might find an easy way to emerge from his retirement and give effectual voice to his ideas by standing for the United States Senate from New Jersey—not a particularly new thought."

"The idea, at first struck his fancy, and at our meeting on Oct. 23 he asked me to go to New York and canvass the ground with Norman Davis and Bernard M. Baruch, who, he said, 'are my present political advisers.'"

"But while appearing ready to consider the Senate as a remotely possible outlet for leadership, his thoughts seemed plainly elsewhere. He was bitter in his expressions of contempt for the Senate itself, and at one point he said, with a flash of the old time vigor:

"There is only one place, you know, where I could be sure of effectively asserting that leadership."

Hoped for 1924 Nomination Tender.

"That was the nearest I ever heard him come to a declaration of candidacy, but as the case in 1920, his intimates knew that he had not given up all hope that the 1924 convention might at least tender him a nomination."

"During our conversation Wilson repeatedly emphasized his determination to prevent any tampering with his League policies."

"The 1924 Democratic candidate, he declared, would not be agreed upon until the National Convention was two or three days old; meanwhile he expected to lay before the delegates a program of principles that would bring vindication at the polls. 'There was to be no backing down.'"

"It was impossible to pin him down to anything, however. He was contently he spoke of finding a way of assisting liberal thought, but aside from a remarkable radio speech in November, he did nothing."

"Of an going to look at myself as though I did not exist," he said, "to just consider the whole thing in an impersonal way."

"From the messages I get I realize that I am everywhere regarded as the foremost leader of the liberal thought of the world, and the hopes and expectations of that liberal thought should find some better place of expression than in the Senate. There is only one place, you know, where I could be sure of effectively asserting that leadership."

Saw Chance of Row With 'Old Lodge.'"

"Outside of the United States the Senate does not amount to a damn. And inside the United States the Senate is mostly despised; they haven't had a thought down there in fifty years."

"You know and I know that I have a temper, and if I was to go to the Senate I would get into a row with that old Lodge, who no longer counts for anything."

It was then that Mr. Wilson suggested that Mr. Kerney talk over the matter with Messrs. Baruch and Davis. Mr. Kerney gave a picture of the helpless, stricken ex-President.

"His spirit appeared to be badly shot that October day," continued Mr. Kerney. "The morning newspapers had printed official denials of one of those periodic news ticker rumors of his death."

"I think the visit of David Lloyd George on the previous afternoon had been a bit of a disappointment too. According to the former President, about all the Lloyd George expected to want to hear was a repetition of some of the limericks with which Wilson had regaled the European statesmen at Paris and Versailles."

"Despite the unhappy circumstances, Wilson never lost his admiration for Tumulty's experience and service."

"A few days after he had asked me to go to New York and talk with Baruch and Davis, about the wisdom of considering the Senate possibility, I received a letter dated Oct. 30, 1923,

suggesting Tumulty for the Senate as a man 'whose political training has been more varied than that of any other man I know,' and one who 'would make some of the reactionary Senators sit up and take notice of the arrival of modern times and circumstances.'

"Tumulty, Wilson declared, had proved himself a redoubtable debater when he was in the New Jersey Legislature, and he declared he felt it to be a duty to suggest him for the Senate."

The conference of Messrs. Baruch, Davis and Kerney resulted in the conclusion that the suggestion of Wilson or Tumulty for Senator from New Jersey was not practical. "Neither had lived in New Jersey for a decade."

Bitter Against France Over Ruhr.

Then Mr. Kerney continued: "When I went back to see Wilson on Dec. 7, he was in better spirits. . . . When I reminded him that there was something of an international furor over his radio reference to the 'climate' of France and Italy as having 'made waste paper of the Treaty of Versailles,' he fired back, in a spirit of volubility, 'I would like to see Germany clean up France, and I would like to meet Jussarand and tell him that to his face.'"

"The French tactics in the Ruhr had especially aroused his contempt, and the remark was, of course, an expression of his disgusted attitude at what he regarded as the French bad faith, ingratitude and avarice, in view of America's generosity in winning the war."

"When Marshal Foch made his triumphant tour of America in October and November, 1921, Wilson had not seen him. The former President was conveniently ill on the day that Foch visited the S Street home."

"At Paris Foch had talked so much of force methods and had been such a persistent advocate of war machinery for France, that Wilson had come to regard him as an excitable militarist, whose sole philosophy was, in Foch's own favorite war-time phrase, 'to kill boches.'"

"Wilson was plainly disgusted with 'ench politicians' when he tested the me in December. None among them, he said, save Louis Loucheur, had told him the truth."

"Stanley Baldwin's defeat was a good thing not only for England but for its effect on Foch, 'who is a bully,' he added."

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Mr. Kerney notes that "the death of Bonar Law had saddened Wilson very much."

Linked Coolidge With Business.

Of President Coolidge's message to Congress on the previous day he said, according to Mr. Kerney: "His master's voice has spoken."

Mr. Kerney goes on to say: "The message did not breathe one human hope, he said, but it would insure the renomination of Coolidge by the business crowd."

"Of the Administration's World Court idea, Mr. Kerney quotes Mr. Wilson as saying:

"They don't know where they're drifting. Hughes is at sea and they have no program."

To this Mr. Kerney adds: "There is no secret about the resentment he felt at the officialdom of the administration who resigned before their time in order to earn big fees."

When Mr. Kerney remarked that Mr. Wilson had said 'a very random thing about Tumulty' in Wilson's letter to Kerney, the former President answered, as quoted by Mr. Kerney: "It's the closest I could make them sit up and take notice; he could render the country time service in the Senate."

"But there was no opening that might encourage hope for a reconciliation," adds Mr. Kerney.

Towards the close of the conversation Wilson began reciting limericks. "This limerick of his own," says Mr. Kerney, "which he had recently put together to amuse or perhaps shock a rather prim woman friend he repeated with considerable glee:

"There was a young girl from Missouri
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"There was some yarning," Mr. Kerney goes on, "and with considerable glee he repeated a couple of Alice Roosevelt's best stories about President Coolidge and General Sawyer."

But Mr. Kerney does not disclose these stories.

Choosing of the First Cabinet.

One chapter of Mr. Kerney's book is devoted to the manner in which Mr. Wilson's first Cabinet was chosen, the details of which Mr. Kerney discloses in his close association with those around the then President-elect.

He says that "Wilson was personally in charge of the selection of his first Cabinet," and attributes his failure to do so to "the big financial interests of New England, victims of the Brandeis exposures."

In this connection his classmate, Cleveland Dodge, who, according to Mr. Kerney, acted in behalf of Henry L. Higginson of Boston, and his law partner, James Storrow."

"Richard Olney, for whom Wilson had a considerable regard, was drawn in to settle the matter," Mr. Kerney says.

Mr. Kerney also declares that Mrs. Ellen Axson Wilson, the President's first wife, was strongly opposed to having William J. Bryan in the Cabinet.

"She insisted that a split between Bryan and Wilson was inevitable," says Mr. Kerney.

To the late Thomas J. Pence, Washington correspondent of Josephus Daniels's Raleigh (N. C.) newspaper, and publicity director of the Wilson re-election campaign of 1912, Mr. Kerney attributes chiefly the appointment of Mr. Daniels as Secretary of the Navy, with the support of Bryan and Tumulty.

Wilson resisted, Pence persisted, says Mr. Kerney, and "finally one morning the railroad station (at Trenton) Tumulty grew so earnest that Wilson surrendered," and Mr. Daniels was put on the Cabinet site. Mr. Kerney says also:

"Pence and Tumulty accelerated many other Cabinet selections, together with House they landed Albert B. Buisson as Postmaster General."

Government During Wilson Illness.

In a chapter entitled "Government by Proxy," Mr. Kerney tells how the business of the Government was conducted from the White House while President Wilson was supposed to be dying and the country was being kept in ignorance of the critical aspect of his illness."

Of President Wilson's demand for the resignation of Secretary Lansing, Mr. Kerney says that "because of the severe nature of his illness, it was four months before Wilson was mentally acquainted with the fact that after his collapse, in early October, Lansing had suggested that the Vice-President should take command and that in the meantime the Cabinet had been conferring."

Mr. Kerney mentions that "there had been frequent open assertions in the Senate that the reins of Government were actually being handled by Tumulty and a little group at the White House—which was the fact."

Mr. Kerney says that Democratic politicians received "a great fright" when they heard that President Wilson was to marry again.

"But none in the Cabinet," he adds, "dared to speak to the President of their misgivings. Tumulty intimated that it might be well to delay the marriage until after the 1916 Presidential election, with the result that he never again enjoyed the favor of the family circle."

United States to be Represented at Geneva
In Six Conferences of League in One MonthCopyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to This New York Times.

GENEVA, April 15.—During the month beginning April 20, the United States is expected to be represented in six important League of Nations Conferences.

These conferences are: the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for Economic Conference and the sixth session of the League Health Commission, both of which will open at Geneva on April 20; the International Passport Conference, which begins on May 12; the meeting of the Experts Committee appointed to study the question of double taxation and tax evasion, opening May 17; the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference, convened for May 18, and the eighth session of the League Opium Commission scheduled for May 20.

Washington has already agreed to participate in the Disarmament Conference and the Passport Conference. It is likewise expected to send a representative to the Opium Commission.

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In a chapter entitled "Government by Proxy," Mr. Kerney tells how the business of the Government was conducted from the White House while President Wilson was supposed to be dying and the country was being kept in ignorance of the critical aspect of his illness."

Of President Wilson's demand for the resignation of Secretary Lansing, Mr. Kerney says that "because of the severe nature of his illness, it was four months before Wilson was mentally acquainted with the fact that after his collapse, in early October, Lansing had suggested that the Vice-President should take command and that in the meantime the Cabinet had been conferring."

Mr. Kerney mentions that "there had been frequent open assertions in the Senate that the reins of Government were actually being handled by Tumulty and a little group at the White House—which was the fact."

Mr. Kerney says that Democratic politicians received "a great fright" when they heard that President Wilson was to marry again.

"But none in the Cabinet," he adds, "dared to speak to the President of their misgivings. Tumulty intimated that it might be well to delay the marriage until after the 1916 Presidential election, with the result that he never again enjoyed the favor of the family circle."

"I think the visit of David Lloyd George on the previous afternoon had been a bit of a disappointment too. According to the former President, about all the Lloyd George expected to want to hear was a repetition of some of the limericks with which Wilson had regaled the European statesmen at Paris and Versailles."

"Despite the unhappy circumstances, Wilson never lost his admiration for Tumulty's experience and service."

"A few days after he had asked me to go to New York and talk with Baruch and Davis, about the wisdom of considering the Senate possibility, I received a letter dated Oct. 30, 1923,

suggesting Tumulty for the Senate as a man 'whose political training has been more varied than that of any other man I know,' and one who 'would make some of the reactionary Senators sit up and take notice of the arrival of modern times and circumstances.'

COMMONS SUSPENDS
13 LABOR MEMBERSCommittee Chairman Is Accused
of Unfairness in Heated Debate
Ended by Closure.

LONDON, April 15 (AP).—Because of their obstructive tactics, thirteen Labor members of the House of Commons were suspended early today on motion of Neville Chamberlain. Their suspension was voted 163 to 76.

A further scene occurred in the House tonight, arising as the suspension of the Laborites, out of resentment against the Right Hon. James Fitzalan Hope, the Chairman of the Committee, who was accused by the Laborites of displaying bias in favor of the Government.

Possibly because of the all-night session, the members were in a state of nervous tension. Mr. Hope was again in the chair, and his every ruling was challenged by the Laborites. They persisted, and the Chairman finally closed the debate on the Economy bill.

This provoked renewed protest that the Chairman, and the Government in supporting him, were treating the House "scandalously." J. H. Thomas, roiling the Laborites' anger, announced his intention of proposing a vote of censure on the Chairman because of his "partial and biased conduct."

The only important League Conference to study this history, in which the United States or the American people will be represented by a delegate appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce at Paris. America will also be represented by private individuals acting in the capacity of experts at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the Economic Conference.

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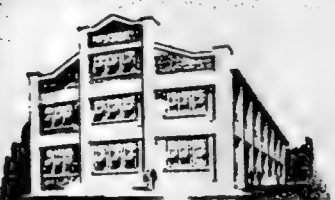
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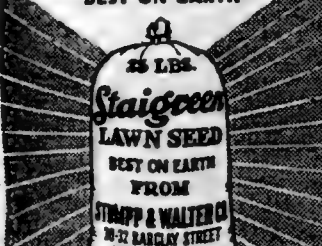
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BRITISH COAL CRISIS WORRIES MINISTERS

Home Secretary Says Anxiety in the Cabinet is Greater Than During the War.

SEES PREMIER AS ONLY HOPE

Mine Owners Negotiate District Agreements, Threatening Lock-out—Cook Seeks Aid Abroad.

By T. R. YBARRA.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

LONDON, April 15.—"I believe without exaggeration that the anxiety of the Cabinet over the disasters of the day is greater than during the war," declared the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, this afternoon in referring to the coal crisis, which has reached something resembling a deadlock.

His diagnosis of the situation came after the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, had talked for one hour this morning with representatives of the coal miners. The reason given by Sir William for his pessimism was that during the war all Britons were united, whereas the position today is quite different.

"There is a prospect—I will not say of war," he continued, "but of grave differences of opinion in the body politic, and the nation is not united as it was in the war. That is the anxiety before the minds of Ministers day and night."

The cloud bursts in the coal trade, and still more in other trades, there should be a difference of opinion leading to commercial strife, no man would prophesy the extent of the damage it will cause to the trade of the country as a whole.

Then Sir William said something with which thousands here cordially agree—that the greatest asset for peace between the warring mine owners and the miners was the character of Mr. Baldwin. The Prime Minister, said Sir William, has no axe to grind and he thinks only of the wellbeing of the country. The fact that he is now taking an active hand in seeking to reconcile the mine owners and the miners is certainly food for hope.

The ominous fact remains, however, that the coal subsidy will be withdrawn within a fortnight. If a reconciliation is not effected before then the result may well be an industrial catastrophe.

Besides Mr. Baldwin and the miners' executives, there were present at this morning's conference Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, the Minister of Labor, and Colonel Lane-Fox, the Minister of Mines. The meeting was held in the Cabinet room at 10 Downing Street, the Premier's official home.

Meeting With Miners Held Privately. Though the proceedings at today's meeting were strictly confidential, it is understood that the Prime Minister was urged by the miners' executives to give some indication of just what the Government was prepared to do to dispose of the coal industry after the subsidy expires on May 1.

Mr. Baldwin is said to have made it perfectly clear that the industry must not expect any further help beyond a strictly limited period. While steps toward a reorganization of the industry are being taken, the form of that help is undecided as yet.

When Mr. Baldwin saw the miners after the issue of the recent report of the Coal Commission he hinted the Government might assist the coal mining districts especially hard hit by the withdrawal of the subsidy.

The fact that there is a discussion of the form that Government help to the coal industry may take after the expiration of the subsidy shows that the hope of help in some form as a solution of the coal crisis dies hard.

This was wittily illustrated in a recent Punch cartoon in which Premier Baldwin and his Cabinet are shown trying to do a crossword puzzle and asking each other with knitted brows, "Can't you think of some word instead of subsidy which means the same thing?"

"Emperor" Cook Attends Meeting. Among the miners' leaders at the conference were "Emperor" Cook and Herbert Smith, the President of the Mining Association. As he entered the council chamber Cook told his questions that the negotiations were in a "delicate and difficult state."

"But we are doing our best," he added. At the termination of the conference the atmosphere seemed a great deal cheerlier, though there was nothing tangible upon which to base any increased optimism.

The crucial difference between the mine owners and the miners is still a question of whether minimum wages shall be determined nationally or graduated according to special conditions in different districts.

The mine owners insist on a district minimum. The miners are equally insistent on a national minimum wage. The owners meanwhile have opened negotiations in districts, despite the opposition of miners and the hint conveyed to them that the Government does not favor such a step. The owners have also posted outside the mines a notice that the present subsidy arrangements will terminate on May 1. If there is no settlement by then the situation will virtually amount to a general lockout.

The probability is, despite the short time left, that nothing definite will happen during the next few days. Next week there will be another meeting between the owners and miners and the Prime Minister has asked the miners' leaders also to be available for another conference with him early next week.

Germany Declares Law Protects Realty And That Americans Will Have No Trouble

By LINCOLN EYRE.

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BERLIN, April 15.—The German Government has concluded its inquiry into the grievances formulated by American owners of real estate in Germany. The New York Times relative to the danger of being dispossessed of their property by the German courts and has given The New York Times correspondent the following statement on the subject:

"In most of the American cases difficulties have originated from the failure of the principals or their agents to duly exhaust the legal means for obtaining the necessary approval of the transfer of realty in Germany. After adequate information is forthcoming steps for perfecting the titles will undoubtedly soon be successful.

"The only case now pending in the courts is that of Simon W. Farber of Brooklyn. The lower court's decision against the American was not based on a retroactive law, but on non-observance of the formalities prescribed by the civil code of 1896. The case is now before the Prussian Supreme Court."

SUSPECT THE REICH OF A DEEP SCHEME PERET TO COME HERE ON DEBT MISSION

French Think Negotiations With Soviet Aim to Force Concessions From Allies.

RAPALLO DEAL IS RECALLED

Counter-Move Urged in Revival of French Treaties With Little Entente Now in Abeyance.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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PARIS, April 15.—The negotiations between Berlin and Moscow represent an effort by Germany to play both ends against the middle. That such is her right no one can contest. She is in a position to join the League of Nations in order to be in good standing with the westward; she seeks a treaty with Russia in order to be in good standing with the eastward. Cleverly enough, she it was who notified Paris and London of what she was doing so that there could be no charge of bad faith.

However, it is not so simple as that. And, despite the best efforts of the Reich, Berlin will be unable to come off with a clean conscience. Perhaps she does not expect to. For it is plain that when she writes into an agreement with Moscow provisions for benevolent neutrality she runs into the provisions of the Covenant of the League providing for common action by the League members against aggressors who may attack members of the fold.

But Germany has asked for special treatment in this regard. She has almost a promise from the big League nations to respect that demand, and of course such a provision in an agreement with Russia represents something for the renunciation of which she would ask a price. It all represents a move in the complicated game of European politics.

Let it not be supposed that the country which has had such an unprofitable experience with the Treaty of Rapallo is going into the new bargain with the Soviets with any great hopes of material profits. Even the most severe critics of the German would not call them that stupid. But Germany knows that the League leaders, especially England, fear a rapprochement between the Reich and Red Russia, and the former probably believes they will pay to prevent it. And she is probably right.

The Germans still face the same fight to get into the League which blocked them in March, and the more their entrance appears desirable, the greater is their expectation of entering on their own terms.

It would be pure fantasy to pretend that England and France are neutral with respect to the proposed Russo-German treaty. They do not like it. But Germany doubtless thinks that the former Allies will see the best way to prevent a real bargain between Moscow and Berlin will be to treat Germany well, including, perhaps, early evacuation of the occupied German territory.

And so it is not difficult to see through Germany's play. She tries to weaken the faith of a great many Europeans, especially an important faction in France in the system of Locarno. The distrust may manifest itself. Shortly before the Locarno meeting France drafted treaties of alliance with Rumania and Yugoslavia. For Pertinax in the Echo de Paris today says the proper return of France would be the drafting of the Locarno treaties these alliances were held up.

Pertinax in the Echo de Paris today says the proper return of France would be the drafting of the Locarno treaties these alliances were held up. The Temps thinks that Russia will not get the sort of treaty she wants from Germany, but only an indefinite sort of arrangement similar to that Moscow made six months ago with Angola.

"If there is anything more than that," it says, "Germany can with difficulty give her policy toward Russia with her public declaration to conform with the spirit and letter of the Locarno treaties and she cannot keep her engagements as a member of the League of Nations."

It is but natural that after M. Tschickler's bitter letter to Geneva refusing to take part in the disarmament meeting the news of Germany's getting together with Russia should have given rise to a certain amount of suspicion and doubt in England and France.

PREMIER OF POLAND PAYS VIENNA A VISIT

Old Glory of the Ballhausplatz Is Revived in Honor of Count Skrzynski.

SEEKS ARBITRATION TREATY

But Real Motive Is Said to Be to Get Austria to Mediate in the Berlin-Warsaw Deadlock.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 15.—Count Skrzynski, the Polish Premier, arrived here this morning on a two days' official visit, during which he will sign a new arbitration treaty with Austria and open negotiations for improving trade relations.

These treaties, however, seem convenient excuses for, rather than the real objects of the political negotiations now going on in the Ballhausplatz, where Count Skrzynski, as an official of the old Empire, got his first training in diplomacy. The real objects why Poland is cultivating the friendship of Little Austria, The New York Times correspondent learns from well informed Polish and Austrian sources, are double.

Through closer relations with Austria, Poland hopes to have Vienna become the intermediary between Warsaw and Berlin in settling the differences between them. By thus showing the Austrians that their position, historically and geographically, allows them to play an important influential and political role in Central Europe, Poland hopes to discourage the Anschluss movement which would make Vienna merely another provincial German capital.

Seeks Mediation With Germans.

The impulse behind Count Skrzynski's visit in both regards, but especially in the latter, comes, the Poles unofficially admit, directly from Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, and behind him from France. Both seem to realize that mere treaty prohibitions are insufficient to prevent Anschluss in the long run, and that Austria, to conserve her independence, must have both a reason for wanting to conserve it and the possibility of doing so more easily.

Poland's impasse with Germany helps to provide a reason. In knocking at the door of the Ballhausplatz, awakens not only personal memories but past glories. His colleagues of the old imperial regime have grown despondent waiting vainly for their revival. Tonight they smile to see the famous reception halls again ablaze with lights and thronged with diplomats gathered in Count Skrzynski's honor. It is pleasant after begging assistance from the League of Nations to see themselves sought after now to be told that they can still play a big role.

Franc at New Low Record.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wirecable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 15.—The New York attack on sterling is held responsible here for today's new low record of the franc, which closed at 29.61 despite the favorable Bank of France statement showing a reduction of 600,000,000 in bank advances to the State and of 407,000,000 in circulation. The pound was quoted 143.80. This situation is, however, regarded as exceptional and due to measures taken by London, Brussels and Rome in the international market to import their own value.

In the Senate today quiet progress was being made toward final adoption of the budget and in the immediate future no political or financial events was foreseen which would normally produce such a sudden drop in the franc. Today's publication of last month's import and export figures also is reassuring. While there is still a deficit in exports compared with imports, this deficit is less than it has been at any period in the past six months, the figures for March being imports, 5,095,000,370; exports, 4,900,000,316.

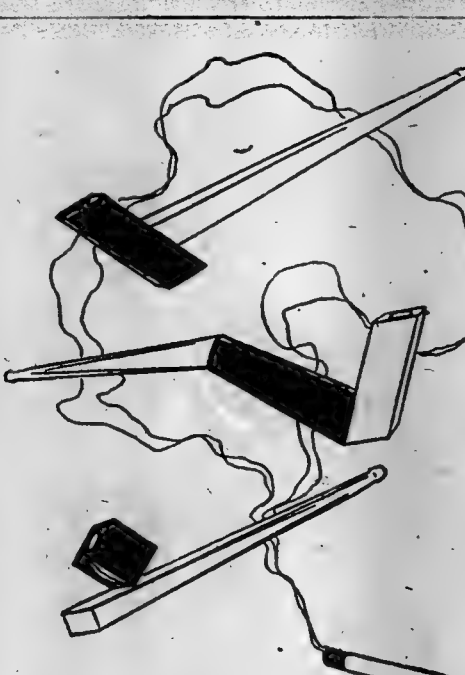
Ready Now for Debt Subscriptions.

Organization of a department of the Treasury for receipt of voluntary subscriptions toward reduction of the internal debt has now been practically concluded, M. Clément being appointed Commissioner General.

While a considerable number of chambers of commerce and other public bodies have already decided to make handsome contributions, the general feeling toward this move is shown by the number of small donations which have already reached the Treasury. One student sent five gold coins and people of humble means have begun sending their tributes. More than 100,000 francs was received Tuesday and yesterday nearly the same amount.

Brazilian Attaché Leaves for Here. BUENOS AIRES, April 15.—Major Angel Zuloaga, new Military Attaché for Argentina, at the embassy in Washington, left this morning for New York by way of Chile and Peru.

B. Altman & Co.



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For Men and Women

May be Found in the Comprehensive and Up-to-date Smokers' Articles Section

Featured are cigarette holders of ivory, amber, galalith, mother-of-pearl, imitation tortoise shell, and several combinations. There is a unique range of shapes and sizes.

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Youthful "americaines" take heed!

She who plays tennis in other than apparel especially designed for playing, does so at the risk of her chic as well as her comfort.

The Parisian designers, never forgetting that to be well-dressed is to be dressed for the occasion, and realizing that girls will be athletes, have this season decreed frocks for playing the game.

The fact that Count Skrzynski follows their advice by coming to Vienna is hailed as a victory for their diplomacy.

The Poles declare that the visit has nothing to do with the question of a seat on the League Council, though obviously if the relations between Germany and Poland are improved it will affect that problem.

Stone Mountain Coins \$2 on June 1. The Stone Mountain Association, at a meeting held yesterday in Atlanta, decided that until June 1 the Stone Mountain Memorial half dollars will be sold in New York City for \$1 each. The price in other parts of the country is \$2, but the committee felt it would be unfair to raise the price here until the three months period allotted for the quota had passed. This was done in other cities.

WHAT SPEED MEANS

Speed means the shortest time between the foundation and the roof, on our part, and the shortest time between the investment and the yield, on yours. We are in a hurry to get out because you, naturally, are in a hurry to get in.

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This is "The Winner"

used by a famous champion for some five or six years! The reasons—structural—will gladly be explained—Sporting Goods Section, Sixth Floor, at \$15.00. Other rackets from \$2.50.

Among Those Present

one always finds such simple, tasteful, smart, well-made little frocks as this one, of a lovely, soft material, cashmere-knit, in blue, rose, green, or tan.

The front-plaited skirt is stitched part way. Its belt (and the newest jumper frocks are belted, of course) has tiny brass-colored nail-heads to distinguish it. Sportswear Section, Third Floor, at \$39.50.

Rep-Parti

is the very soft cloth that fashions this frock, in bois-de-rose or French blue. The gilet of silk faille is the newest, trimmest touch that Fashion has to offer for frocks of this type—except, perhaps, the narrow belt. This, by the way, defines not a waistline—for it is not worn quite high enough for that—but at least an approach to one.

Note, too, the little faille cuffs that imitate a man's good grooming. \$65.00, Sportswear, Third Floor.

What About Shoes?

Paris cables that they match the frock; also, alligator is still popular. Oxfords in various colors, \$20.00. Shoes, Second Floor.

Guerlain's New Perfume? Shalimar!

Toilet Articles Section, First Floor.

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NEW YORK

TREND IN RUMANIA TOWARD REVOLUTION

New Elements Too Strong to
Submit Indefinitely to Rule
of Old Regime.

KING'S POLICY IS SUICIDAL

Gravest Danger is Menace of Dis-
ruption of Newly Formed King-
dom in Internal Dissension.

In view of the conflicting reports concerning the troubled political situation in Rumania, and the threatened repercussions in Southeastern Europe, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently sent a staff correspondent to Bucharest to ascertain the exact facts. The fifth and last of a series of articles from the correspondent follows:

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES

BUCHAREST, April 14.—Carol's act in abdicating, especially in view of the circumstances leading to it, was dangerous enough for the Rumanian dynasty. Its acceptance by the King, the fact that he forced it on the country and the situation that was thus created are of much greater importance and are correspondingly more dangerous.

Whatever occult influences may have determined the King's decision, when the critical moment came he took direct responsibility in the plainest manner on his own shoulders. Nothing prevented and everything urged him to do his utmost to dissuade Carol or, at least, to consult the leaders of all parties before making up his own mind. He did neither the one nor the other to the extent the gravity of the situation required.

He did not call the Crown Council of all the party leaders on Dec. 31 to get their advice, but to ratify his decision. The Opposition leaders, especially the Nationalists, say that they were taken completely by surprise, that they knew nothing of the abdication until they were summoned to approve it. The King saw them first separately and then in council. Three leaders who were present have told the story of the council to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. They agree on the essential point that the King forced the issue from the start, saying his decision was as irrevocable as Carol's and making opposition to his will disloyalty. In his private interview with the peasant leaders he even told them plainly they must either accept Carol's abdication or his own.

King Refuses Mediation.

The Liberals agreed. So did General Averescu, adding tactlessly that his Majesty should have accepted Carol's abdication the first time. The peasants said that since the King put the question in such terms, they could only assent and trust loyalty to his judgment. The Nationalist leaders in the end took the same stand as the peasants, but first all three of them, Julius Maniu, Alexander Vaida-Voevod and Nicholas Jorga, attempted to dissuade the King or at least postpone a decision. The latter two offered to mediate with Carol, guaranteeing to make him withdraw his abdication. The King cut them short, saying, "It is impossible." They then agreed, Jorga, who is Rumania's greatest scholar, adding, however, "as an historian, I must warn your Majesty of the grave dangers to which a Regency exposes a kingdom."

It was all over before the political friends of Carol knew just what was happening. His renunciation of the Crown and of all his princely rights was accepted; he was forbidden to return to Rumania for ten years; his four-year-old son, Mihail, was pro-

claimed Crown Prince; and a Regency was named to rule, should he come to the throne a minor. The Regency is composed of Prince Nicholas, the King's second son, the Patriarch and the Chief Justice. Prince Nicholas is 23, with a reputation of being the champion Charles-dancer in Bucharest and of having no interest in politics. The Patriarch and the Chief Justice both own their positions to the Liberals, and being life appointees cannot be removed by a change in government.

The Nationalists do not yet seem to realize quite what has happened. They appreciate, it is true, the Liberal complexion of the Regency, but they talk of restoring Carol.

Liberals Clash Fiercely.

The peasants have a clearer idea of the situation, perhaps because they seek power neither through the favor of the King nor of the Crown Prince, but by organizing their followers in such a way that eventually they cannot be ignored. One of their leaders, Professor Stere, an authority on constitutional law, was consulted by the King in drawing up the law for Carol's abdication and the substitution of Prince Mihail. It is Professor Stere who points out that Carol cannot be legally restored.

For Carol to become Crown Prince again, his baby son must first abdicate that position. Until Prince Mihail reaches the age of 18, he cannot, being a minor, abdicate. Nor can any one abdicate for him. He can only, in the next fourteen years, be deprived legally of his rights. That is one of the dangers in the situation.

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Situation Points to Trouble.

For all this, King Ferdinand, it has been shown, has made himself, step by step, directly responsible. Why he has done this is not clear. The common talk of Bucharest is that he drinks too much—and more than ever of late. Even so, his policy has so plainly been one of dynastic suicide as to be incomprehensible, especially in a country where stability depends on the dynasty. Deliberately or unconsciously, he has now produced a situation which points unerringly toward trouble.

Consider all the possibilities. Ferdinand may live for years; he may die tomorrow. While he lives, he may either continue his present policy of favoring the old regime, or he may change it radically in favor of the new elements in his kingdom. In the former event, he is courting sure disaster. He will further diminish the prestige of the Crown, which has been going down ever since the abdication. In the latter event, he is courting sure disaster. By so doing he has already given Carol a popularity he did not previously enjoy, by continuing to side with his enemies he will make him appear more and more dangerously a martyr.

The new elements in Rumania cannot be forever bottled up by the old regime. They are too vital, too strong. They are already making their own felt. The victory of the Opposition in the two recent elections for rural and for municipal councils shows that governmental pressure and the old methods of fraud and corruption while they can still restrain, can no longer be counted on to nullify completely the effects of universal suffrage.

The new territories cannot be expected to submit indefinitely to the rule of the old kingdom, whose culture they consider inferior to their own. The population of the new territories is 40 per cent. more than that of the old kingdom. It is not only solid

against the old regime but it has the support of all the opposition in the old kingdom itself.

The only way in which these new factors can be restrained in favor of a minority is through the continued arbitrary exercise of power by the King. The longer that lasts, the more violent the break will be when it comes.

Talk of King's Repentance.

The King, however, may change his policy. It is said that he now regrets his hastiness in accepting Carol's abdication, that he is beginning to realize the true situation in which he has placed the monarchy and the country. There is nothing to prove this—and his appointment of General Averescu to succeed Bratianu goes far to disprove it. But even if he swings all his power in favor of the Opposition, there will be trouble. The Opposition, if it gains control of the government, is bound to attempt to overthrow the financial and economic machine the Liberals have built up. The Liberals will not let that machine be destroyed or seriously impaired without a struggle. The Crown Prince who attacked it is no longer Crown Prince. The King, if he is attacked, the inevitable Government of Rumania might well have a similar fate.

If the King dies, the situation becomes immediately much more serious. The Opposition is in no mood to accept the rule of a Regency, directly and openly controlled by the old régime. Everything indicates that such a contingency would lead to the violent restoration of Carol or the establishment of a republic, though either could be preceded by a military dictatorship under Bratianu or one of his Liberal lieutenants.

There is no organized Republican movement in Rumania. Even the leaders who admire Republican institutions think the country is too immature for them. Among them, for instance, is Dr. Lupu, one of the peasant leaders, although he has his shelves filled with such authors as Sinclair Lewis, Walter Lippmann and Eugene O'Neill (he has been to America twice) and has enshrined in his bedroom office the pictures of Abraham Lincoln, not that of the King.

Driving Toward Revolution.

But there is much latent Republican sentiment, especially among the Transylvanians, many of whom have lived in America as emigrants, and among the Bessarabians who are exposed to Russian influence. This sentiment has grown since the abdication of Carol. One frequently hears such statements as, "We don't want a republic, but rather than a Regency we prefer a President." It is easy to conceive of a train of events which would make this latent republicanism a decisive factor.

Indeed, King Ferdinand has already started that train of events and has been driving it straight toward revolution. The question is whether it can still be stopped or sidetracked. It is doubtful if it can be. It is more doubtful if it will be.

The impending changes may not be accompanied with great violence, for the Rumanians, happily, are easy-going, long-suffering and not inclined to bloodshed. The movement will probably begin in a palace revolution which will restore Carol. If Carol is a much wiser King than his father, it may stop there and the inevitable shift in the centre of political and economic power away from the old régime to the new elements in Rumanian life may be working out peacefully. But there is no reason to be confident that he possesses the qualities of statesmanship which the situation demands.

Peasants Strongest Party.

The party and class most likely to benefit in the long run from the internal troubles with which Ferdinand and Bratianu have threatened the country are the Peasants. They have the strongest popular organization and they represent the Left. They have in one of their leaders Professor Stere, a man different in culture and personality from most Rumanian politicians. The Liberals consider him a "dangerous man." But as he is the boss of Bessarabia, they have had to handle him with gloves.

He is not one of the many who cannot see the forest for the trees. He is a far-sighted man who knows what he wants.

As one of the constitutional authorities framing the law covering Carol's

abdication, he is keenly aware of its peculiarly irrevocable character. He is the kind of man to foresee that the great error of Bratianu was to go too far, to endanger his very source of power by committing the King too openly to his side, to make his mastery of the Crown, as of the country's finances and natural wealth, so gallantly complete through the rigidity of this law and the composition of the Regency, that no legal outlet being left, internal troubles were bound to ensue—and that when such troubles began, control tends to drift to the Extreme Left. In any such shift to the Left, Stere is the kind of man to emerge eventually at the helm.

It is not meant that he, or the Peasants, are planning revolution. I doubt if any one is seriously planning revolution at present in Rumania. The point is that revolution has been and is being unconsciously prepared by the King and Bratianu to the profit of the Peasants. To jail Stere or other Peasant leaders would only help them.

The problem in Rumania is not one of men, or of women, or of scandal. It is to prevent the irresistible new forces in the country from smashing violently into the immovable mass which the old régime has erected in their path in the last four years.

The gravest dangers in the situation are not the downfall of the dynasty and the serious internal troubles to which the basic conflict makes Rumania liable whether under a King, a Regency or a President. They are the disruption of the newly formed kingdom, the opportunity which internal division and weakness gives neighboring powers.

Danger of Internal Dissensions.

King Ferdinand has saddled on his new territories a government by the ruling class of the old kingdom which

the Rumanians there find worse than the previous rule of aliens. One of the more responsible and patriotic leaders of the Rumanian Transylvanians so despaired of the situation that he seriously asked me if America would take a mandate for the country. Said a Rumanian Bessarabian:

"How can Russia be expected to recognize Rumanian rule in Bessarabia, when Bucharest is doing everything possible to estrange even the Rumanians of that province?"

It should not be concluded that the new Rumanians want to break away from the old kingdom. The one thing most likely to make them forget their criticisms of the old régime would be the threat of foreign domination. But their discontent is significant. That it is shared in stronger measure by the Hungarians, Germans, Russians and other alien minorities, whose sentimental attachment is not to Bucharest, goes without saying.

Add to this the attitude of Rumania's neighbors and the situation becomes disquieting. Yugoslavia thinks she should have received the Banat. No where do the Hungarians apply their slogan, "No! no! never!" more emphatically than to the loss of Transylvania, the home of their Premier, Count Bethlen. Russia is such an open, standing threat to Bessarabia that two Rumanian Army Corps are concentrated on that frontier. What is more, there is no country whose power of military resistance, at best, is so dispised by all these powers as that of Rumania.

Through internal dissensions over the Crown, the Rumanian principalities—there was never in history a united Rumania such as today—lost their independence to the Turks. It would not seem that Greater Rumania is in so strong a position as to indulge in such luxuries now.

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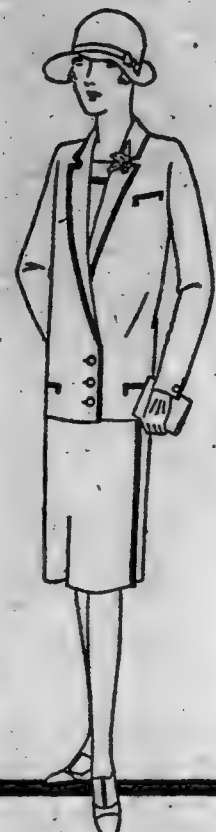
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KEEP HEAVY GUARD ON RADIO BURGLAR

Police to Throw Cordon Around
Jamaica Town Hall When
He Is Arraigned Today.

HILTON ADDS TO CONFESSION

Tells How He Escaped From Brig In
Newport After Theft—Says He
Got Only \$170 From Robberies.

Unusual precautions to prevent escape will be taken by the police to-day when Paul Hilton, the "radio burglar," is arraigned before County Judge Adel in Jamaica, Queens, for the fatal shooting of Patrolman Arthur Kenny on the night of March 2 last, when Kenny intercepted the prisoner in Richmond Hill. Hilton is to be arraigned in the old Jamaica Town Hall, and Captain Henry McQueeney of the Jamaica Station said he had planned to have a cordon of detectives and uniformed patrolmen around the building.

Patrolmen would be stationed, he said, at the main and side entrances to the building, and each door and window of the courtroom would be guarded by other patrolmen, while detectives and uniformed men would be stationed inside. The Captain also stated that mechanics from the Police Department yesterday forenoon examined the prisoners' pen in the court to make certain that Hilton would have no chance to escape, and, he added, instructions had been given to the detectives who were to arraign the prisoner not to leave his side for a moment.

Hilton amplified his previous confession to Inspector Coughlin, head of the Detective Division, when he was questioned yesterday by Assistant District Attorneys Dayton, Conroy and Wolf of Queens. The prisoner appeared to be in a jovial mood and revealed that he was more intelligent than his phlegmatic attitude at Police Headquarters indicated.

"My only dissipation is cigarette smoking," Hilton said to his questioners. "I'm not interested in women, liquor, coffee or pie. They would interfere with my training."

When one of the prosecutors commented on his use of good English Hilton answered rather boastfully: "When I was in Elmira Reformatory we had to attain a scholastic standing of 75 per cent, or draw an additional thirty-day stay in the institution. I passed every term. I did get an extra thirty days once, but that came about through my being caught smoking a cigarette."

Hilton then told of serving a brief enlistment in the navy in 1918, and his escape from the brig in Newport, R. I., after he had been caught stealing a jumper from a tailoring establishment near the navy yard there. He stepped unobserved out of a line of prisoners on their way to mess, hid near by and got away after borrowing \$3 from another seaman, he declared. The prisoner said he had two brothers living, but he had not been in communication with them for more than nine years. He added that he had an uncle living in New Jersey, whose address he did not know.

"I had no particular reason for selecting Queens as the scene of my many burglaries," Hilton was reported to have said. "I could just as easily have committed robberies anywhere else where there were small, detached wooden houses, which are the easiest to rob. My only equipment was a .38-calibre pistol, a cold chisel and a block of wood. I used the chisel and the block of wood to force open doors leading to cellars."

"I took only radios, because they

were more readily disposed of. All I got for those that I stole was \$170. I had \$15 in my pockets when I skipped to Providence, after seeing a picture of Detective McCarthy in a newspaper on the day I shot him. I thought it about time to get out of town and lay low."

DENY CHARGE IN KENNY DEATH

Jamaica Hospital Heads Say Police-
man Had the Best of Care.

Following a complaint made to Assistant District Attorney Charles Sullivan of Queens that Patrolman Arthur Kenny, who died in the Post Graduate Hospital from the effect of a bullet wound inflicted by Paul E. Hilton, the radio burglar, did not receive proper attention while he was a patient in the Mary Immaculate Hospital at Jamaica, the Board of Managers of the hospital issued yesterday the following statement, through the Rev. Thomas A. Nummey, Chairman of the board:

"The Board of Managers of the Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, after a thorough investigation of the charges made against the institution by an alleged 'social worker,' claiming affiliation with the Police Department, of the treatment received by Policeman Kenny at our hospital, deny emphatically and specifically every charge made. These charges were first made a week ago and the management of the hospital called upon Police Commissioner McLaughlin, to make an independent investigation of them. After consultation with the two surgeons of the Police Department, who had supervision of the case from the date of admission, the Commissioner issued a statement to the effect that the Police Department was concerned it had no complaint to make; that it felt that everything possible had been done at our institution for Policeman Kenny and that the woman making the charges had no connection with the department in any way and hence had no authority to speak for the department."

"This case, at our institution, was in the care of Drs. and Scannell. The reputations of these physicians alone should indicate the character of service rendered. Dr. Frank Jennings of Brooklyn also was called in for consultation by the police surgeon. He reported that the patient was receiving the best of treatment."

"At this time the management desired to call attention of the public to the fact that vicious methods are constantly being used to slander the institution. Several of the newspapers have recently received anonymous communications attacking the management. The management feels under the circumstances that some group of individuals is bent upon slandering the institution for their own selfish purposes. Prompt action will be taken by the management upon the discovery of their connection with these attacks."

SHOOTS TWO AND HIMSELF.

Man Dies After Wounding Step-
Sisters in Their Home.

Tony Pazalla, 28 years old, of 218 Cherry Street, died yesterday in the Gouverneur Hospital from a self-inflicted wound in his left eye. He was shot in a struggle for a pistol in the home of his step sister at 60 Rutgers Street. Three women, Minnie Vaspora, 25 years old, was also shot and is in the Gouverneur Hospital in a serious condition with a bullet in her groin. Philamnia, another step sister, was slightly wounded.

Pazalla, who is married and has four children, went to his step sister's home to try to persuade Philamnia to return to his house and live with him and his wife. Philamnia had previously lived at the Pazalla home. According to Philamnia, Pazalla tried to snort her. She grabbed the pistol and it was discharged, wounding her in the finger. Pazalla then shot at Minnie and turned the weapon on himself.

Dr. Stirling Reaches Amboy. AMBOY, N. J., April 15 (AP).—The expedition headed by Professor Matthew Stirling of Berkeley, Cal., which is to explore Dutch New Guinea, arrived today. The airplane of the expedition was slightly damaged on the voyage. A waterspout, preceded by an electrical storm hit the Fomalhaut Wednesday and badly battered her. The rough weather broke the ropes lashing the aircraft. The damage can be repaired. The Governor gave an official reception for them.

SAYS 53D ST. TUBE IS GREATLY NEEDED

R. W. Higbie of the Queensboro
Commerce Chamber Urges
Speedy Construction.

CALLS OBJECTION INVALID

Walker Confers With Transit Board
on Lengthening Local Platforms
—Decision Is Expected Soon.

Robert W. Higbie, Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday that the withdrawal of objection by the meeting of representatives of commercial organizations called by the Merchants' Association against the construction of new subways, so long as they met the principle of unification of operation, had removed all doubt of the necessity and desirability of proceeding with the construction of the Fifty-third Street subway.

The contracts for the line on Eighth Avenue have been let through a great portion of its length," Mr. Higbie said. "It was therefore unthinkable that at this late hour any valid objection could be made to the letting of contracts through Fifty-third Street, which route was adopted simultaneously with the Eighth Avenue section. As Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Queensboro Chamber of Commerce, I am gratified that the Merchants' Association has withdrawn its objection to that portion of the route."

Sees Line as Link in Queens.

"The construction of the Fifty-third Street line in Manhattan through Long Island City and out Queens Boulevard to Jamaica will provide the only rapid transit connections between the north- and south- and sides of the Borough of Queens. The relief which will be provided for the Long Island Railroad will contribute greatly to the increased development of the borough. The residential, commercial and industrial development, which will follow the construction of this line, will bring to the city many dollars of increased taxes annually and the increased valuation of this property will contribute materially toward increasing the borrowing capacity of the city for further rapid transit extensions."

Construction of an extension of the Nostrand Avenue subway from Flatbush Avenue to Emmons Avenue, a distance of three miles, was asked yesterday by the New Flatbush-Harlem Estate Property Owners' Association in a letter to the Board of Estimate, signed by William H. Saul, First Vice President. Mr. Saul declared that construction of this subway would not cost anything as assessed valuations would increase \$48,126,000 because of its construction, thus giving the city additional borrowing capacity, and the increase in taxes on these higher property valuations would amount to \$1,300,000 annually.

Walker Holds Conference.

Mayor Walker had another conference, yesterday with the members of the Transit Commission and the Board of Transportation in regard to the proposed lengthening of the Interborough subway local station platforms and the method to be used in financing the improvement if it is ordered. Under the terms of the Interborough's contract with the city, as interpreted by the officials, the Interborough must pay half the cost of construction and all the cost of new equipment, estimated by the company to amount to about \$20,000,000.

No definite decision was reached by the conference, but the Transit Commission is expected to make a decision in a few days. The terms of the three Transit Commissioners will expire to-day, but they will continue in office until Governor Smith appoints their successors, which is expected to be next week.

The Association of Engineers of New York has appointed Raphael Smyth, Thomas O'Dowd and W. L. Arcander a committee to call on the Governor and request him to appoint an engineer on the new commission.

PRaises PURE FOOD LAWS.

Market Head Says New York State
Protection Is Best in Country.

The New York State pure food laws provide better protection to the public and to honest producers than those of any other State in the Union, Berns A. Fryke, Commissioner of the Department of Farms and Markets of New York State, said in an address yesterday at the closing session of the New York Wholesale Grocers' Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The stringent enforcement of these laws, he said, had brought about marked improvement in foodstuffs not only among domestic manufacturers but also foreign sources as well. The recent legislation compelling the denaturation or destruction of unwholesome foodstuffs, said Commissioner Fryke, afforded added protection to the public, since it prevented impure foods from reaching the consumer. Heretofore, he pointed out, penalizing the producer was the only recourse of the State, which was in many instances unable to prevent the sale of such impure commodities.

Other speakers included W. J. L. Banham, general manager of the Atlantic States Shippers' Advisory Board; Walter Engels, counsel for the Alliance Against Food Frauds; and Frank D. Bristley, President of the American Grocery Specialty Manufacturers' Association.

WANDERS, WEAK AND DAZED.

Auto Mechanic Found in Elmhurst
—Says He Did Not Eat for 10 Days.

Thomas Wright, 42 years old, who said he had no home, was found dazed, wandering on the street of Elmhurst by Patrolman Lovell of the Flushing precinct. At the Flushing Station House he collapsed while being questioned. Dr. Roseborough of the Flushing Hospital revived him and said the man was suffering from malnutrition. Wright himself said that he had not eaten for ten days. Policemen at the Flushing Station bought soup and coffee for him. Later he was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

Wright could give little information concerning the last few days. He said that he had come to New York looking for work and that he had been unable to find employment. His money was stolen, he said, shortly after he came to the city and, as he had no friends, he was forced to roam the streets and sleep in parks. He said that he knew there were organizations in the city which would have aided him, but that he had hesitated about applying to them because he had never done so before.

Wright declared he had last been employed as an automobile mechanic in Boston and had originally set out to go to Florida.

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FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

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with these daring earrings, so utterly dif-
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Reproduced in sterling
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SAKS - FIFTH AVENUE
FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

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Exotique, Paris calls them, but they're also
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straws in new colours in the identical
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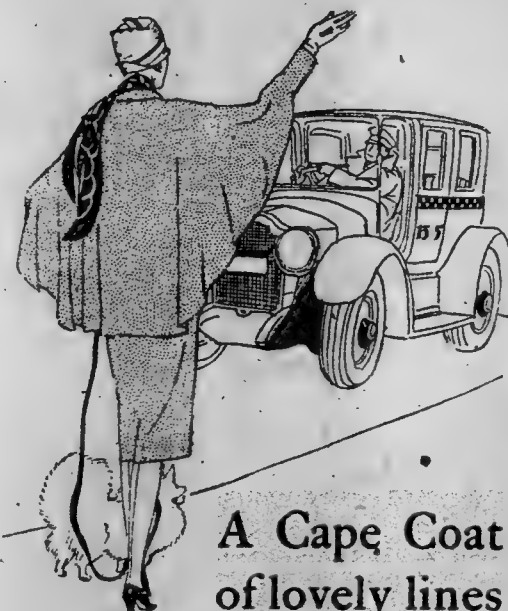
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GLOVE SILK AND LACE MAKE THE PERFECT ALL-IN-ONE UNDERGARMENT

Although its theme dates back to the Grecian
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chemise and step-in, and because the top
is of reinforced ecru lace it forms a per-
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foundation every smart woman
seeks. Cut low in back for the
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Peach, pink, green
or cherry.

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GLOVE SILK UNDERWEAR - SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE - FOURTH FLOOR

BROKER IS KILLED IN FALL FROM ROOF

H. M. Vickers Is Found Dead in
Courtyard Several Hours
After Seven-Floor Plunge.

HEALTH POOR, HAD LOSSES

Family and Friends Say He Was
in Good Spirits—"Either Fell
or Jumped," Is Police Record.

H. Montague Vickers, a broker, of 49 Wall Street, who was General Administrative and Personnel Officer of the British War Mission in this country during the war, left his bed in his apartment on the fifth floor at 127 West Fifty-eighth Street, soon after midnight yesterday, put on a dressing gown, over his pajamas, and a pair of black oxford shoes, and, it is believed, climbed two stories to the roof. At 8 o'clock in the morning his body was found in the courtyard. He had been dead several hours.

No note was left to indicate that he had intended to commit suicide. So far as his business associates knew, his sister-in-law, Miss Caroline Herrick, of 152 West Fifty-seventh Street, or his nephew, W. H. Vickers, who had spent the previous evening with him, knew he had no enemies who might have desired to do him violence.

His health had been poor and it was reported he had suffered financial loss in the recent turbulent market. Police of the West Forty-seventh Street station, who recorded that he "either fell or jumped," suggested that his physical condition and losses might have preyed upon his nerves to make him despondent.

Spent Evening at Home.

Mr. Vickers, however, appeared to be in the best of spirits, according to his friends. As was his frequent custom he dined the evening before at the Century Club, of which he was a member. Returning to his apartment at 8:30 o'clock he spent the night until 10 o'clock in conversation with his wife, Miss Herrick and his nephew, who recently returned from Canada. It was recalled by the nephew that one of Mr. Vickers' last remarks before retiring at 10 o'clock was to the effect that it would be a great adventure to go to Canada and join the gold rush. His sister-in-law and nephew stayed at the apartment the night before.

The doorbell rang at 8 o'clock in the morning. Miss Herrick answered it. It was the superintendent of the building. "Is everybody all right in here?" he asked.

Miss Herrick said his manner

alarmed her, and she replied, nervously, "Why, no, what do you mean?" Finally she went through the apartment. Mr. Vickers' bed had been slept in, but the room was empty. The window was shut, she said.

The superintendent, who, after discovering the body, had called a policeman, asked Miss Herrick to accompany him to the courtyard, where she identified her brother-in-law. In his fall he had broken an aerial wire at the fifth floor level. Other tenants said that during the night they heard a cry followed by a thud, but had not made an investigation.

Resigned Army Commission.

Mr. Vickers was a British subject and was 57 years old. After attending Woolwich Military Academy he was commissioned in the Royal Infantry and was assigned to Bermuda, where he met Miss Isabelle Herrick, a New York girl, there on a vacation. He resigned his commission, married her, came to New York and entered the bond business. He was a partner in the firm of Vickers & Phelps, which dissolved in 1917. About that time Mr. Vickers, although nearly fifty years old, entered in the New York National Guard as a private.

Shortly after the United States entered the war he obtained an appointment to the British War Mission and was honorably discharged from the militia. Of his work as administrative officer of the mission, Brig. Gen. L. R. Konyak wrote: "Your local knowledge of individuals, firms and methods has over and over again been very useful."

Funeral services will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow at Woodlawn Cemetery Chapel.

Artist Associates Chosen.

The Council of the National Academy of Design, 108th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, announced yesterday the election of fourteen artists as associates of the academy. The new associates are William Auerbach-Levy, etcher and painter; Hilda Belcher, Oscar E. Berninghaus, Harvey W. Corbett, architect; Barry Faulkner, Abbott Graves, Armin Hansen, Eric Hudson, Wilson Irvine, Frederick J. Mulhaupt, Allen G. Newman, Albert Polasek, sculptor; Allen Emmet Rand and Julius Rois-haven.

Actress Regains Citizenship.

Elsie Bartlett Schildkraut, an actress who lost her citizenship in 1922 by marrying Joseph Schildkraut, a Russian actor, became an American citizen again yesterday when Federal Judge Mack granted her application without questioning her. She said she was going to join her husband, who is on the Pacific Coast, taking part in the production of a motion picture.

MISS WURTS-DUNDAS IS ROBBED OF GEMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

case and a description of the jewelry was forwarded to pawnbrokers and second-hand jewelry stores. Up to last night nothing had been learned, however, to throw light on the whereabouts of the jewelry or the identity of the window cleaner. No references had been obtained from him when he sought employment and no check-up had been made when he gave his name and address. The police have often stressed the danger of this, especially in the case of workmen who enter the homes of wealthy persons and are not constantly watched. The company that sent the man has space in a bakery and the proprietor yesterday expressed ignorance of the case.

Miss Wurts-Dundas refused to discuss the case and would not see callers. Miss Green said no definite estimate of the value of the gems could be made, but agreed that \$40,000 was an approximate figure. She said that Miss Wurts-Dundas, who is Chairman of the Debutantes' Committee of the International Migration Service Sprites ball, will attend that affair this evening at the Ritz-Carlton, despite the incident.

Miss Wurts-Dundas was introduced

LOS ANGELES JURY SEES O'NEILL PLAY

'Desire Under the Elms' Cast
Put Under Oath for Special
Performance.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, April 15.—The jury in the "Desire Under the Elms" case witnessed a special matinee performance of the play this afternoon at the Orange Grove Theatre, after a morning of testimony. The play was presented in the form it was given the night the seventeen players of the cast were arrested. Judge, bailiff, witnesses and policemen attended. The members of the cast were put under oath before the play began.

Mrs. Helen Thurston, Chairman of the Dramatic Committee of the Friday Morning Club, was the star witness of the day. She called the play one of the best she had ever seen and said it was a "marvelous presentation of certain phases of life," and that it had a great moral lesson. At its conclusion, she said, the audience was so tense she believed if some one had said, "Let us pray," the hearers would have dropped to their knees and considered it a fitting ending.

"I was more shocked by the table manners of the characters in the play than by what they said," testified Mrs. Thurston. "You might say there was a double performance at the theatre the night I saw 'Desire Under the Elms.' One performance was on the stage and the other in and by the audience. At first the audience giggled and tittered and was obviously reacting to what some believed were risqué speeches by the actors. Then, toward the end of the play, when the profound moral lesson is taught, I believe that most of the members of the audience felt like falling on their knees and praying."

"As far as the language of the characters is concerned I was far more shocked by their table manners than by what they said."

Judge Frederickson denied a motion by the defense to have the play read line by line from the witness stand.

"I don't want to sit here and listen to it," he declared.

SAYS CODDLED CONVICT FINDS PRISON ALLURING

Citizen Club Report Declares the
Inmates Get More Amusement
Than Honest Laboring Man.

Convicts are being coddled to such an extent that prisons are becoming alluring to criminals, according to a report by the Crime Committee of the Citizen Club, read at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor yesterday. W. G. Streit, Vice President of the New York Railways Corporation, is Chairman of the committee.

"There is no justification for the barbarities of some prisons of a generation or two ago," the report said, "but we are all susceptible to extremes. We have now made our prisons so comfortable and cater to the inmates' wants to such an extent that we have developed a large class of people who have definitely decided to take their chances on a short term in prison in preference to going to work and earning an honest living."

"The honest but untrained laboring man can afford fewer amusements and diversions than are offered free of charge to the incarcerated criminal."

Attorney General Albert Ottinger, the chief speaker at the luncheon, recounted the accomplishments of his administration, saying that his campaign against bucket shops had saved the people of the State \$200,000,000. He advocated further utilization of the State's water power resources.

Others who spoke briefly were William D. Guthrie, President of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the County Republican Committee. George W. Ochs Oakes presided.

Prisoner's Writ Balks Sheriff.

Supreme Court Justice Mahoney will hear arguments next Monday on a writ of habeas corpus obtained last Wednesday afternoon by Alexander Karlin to prevent his client, Albert Rosenthal, of 504 West 110th Street, from being taken back to St. Petersburg, Fla., to face a charge of having defrauded the First National Bank there through a worthless check.

The writ had been served on the St. Petersburg Sheriff before he could leave this city with his prisoner.

CITY BREVITIES.

In memory of the late Dr. Gustav Gottlieb, rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, Dr. H. G. Ensign will preach at the temple tomorrow on "What Are Rabbits For?" At the Sunday morning service Dr. Nathan Krass will speak on "Feminism."

Under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief and Education of Russian Refugee Children in European Countries, Vladimir Keldor, former director of the Moscow Dramatic Imperial Theatre, will lecture on "The Twentieth Century American" at the home of Miss E. de Pesechne, 31 Riverside Drive, Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. The proceeds will go to the fund of the Russian orphans.

Mrs. Ethel Parter Howes, director of the Institute for the Coordination of Women's Interests, Smith College, will speak on "Our Men" at the home of Mrs. E. de Pesechne, 31 Riverside Drive, Sunday, at 8:30 P. M. The proceeds will go to the fund of the Russian orphans.

A dinner dance will be given by the Medical Detachment, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G., tonight at the armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

Ground for the new \$35,000 Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Cooper and Endicott Avenues, Glendale, Queens, will be broken Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. Address will be made by the Rev. Dr. C. J. Jacobus Church, Winfield, and the Rev. Walter Linn, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.

The annual dinner of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union was held last night at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn. President Charles A. Dittus was toastmaster. About 200 members and their friends were present.

to society last year by Mrs. Charles Edward Tracey of Philadelphia. She is the daughter of the late Ralph H. Wurts-Dundas, who died in 1921 at Gloucester, Mass., leaving most of his great estate to his daughter and the residue to his widow. The value of her property has been estimated at \$400,000. Just before her death she obtained a decision from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania granting to her \$70,000 a year from the estate of her granduncle, J. Dundas Lippincott.

In 1922, her mother, Mrs. Josephine H. Wurts-Dundas, was declared incompetent and Joseph Harmon, committee of her property, was ordered to dispose of her personal effects. Her daughter pleaded to be allowed to purchase them, and in January, 1923, Supreme Court Justice Proskauer granted her request. She paid the appraised value, \$10,093. In her affidavit to the court at that time, Miss Wurts-Dundas said:

"The articles of personal property referred to are for the most part family belongings having a sentimental value to my mother and to me because of their association with her apart from their mere intrinsic worth. I am able and willing to buy them, whereas, if she should learn of their sale to strangers, and if they are sold she can hardly fail to hear of it, the knowledge would hurt her deeply. If they are sold to me it will be my pleasure to keep them for her use and comfort should she need and ask for them."

Mrs. Wurts-Dundas is in a sanatorium at Riverdale, and it is believed that some of the jewelry stolen on Wednesday was formerly her property.

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Women's Crepe Gowns

After Miler Soeurs

\$45

Afternoon gowns of crepe Juliette. That sketched, with the long jabot copied from a Miler Soeurs model, is one of a large assortment at the same price. Black, green, beige and blue. Gowns for daytime, for afternoon and for evening wear.

Other gowns, \$25 — \$45

MODERATE PRICE DRESS SHOP
THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

Women's Spring Coats

Sponsor Silk Stitching

\$89.50

Effective stitching in black silk adds a touch of richness to many of the newest coats, such as that sketched, in navy blue, green, tan and black with soft fur collar — one of a selection, which includes coats of charmeen, rep and faille.

Other coats \$39.50 — \$195

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

Creased Crown Felts

In Spring Colors

\$10.50

Greens, beige, blues, red, grey and always black—the colors of these felt hats to match every spring costume—small and chic, brims rolling off the face, or turned down cloche-wise. A large selection, all with the favorite creased crowns.

FOURTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

Summer safety for your furs in Lord & Taylor's
cold storage vaults

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Junior Misses' Frocks

An Unusual Value

\$19.50

An attractive group of one- and two-piece frocks for Junior Misses. Appropriate for immediate sports and semi-dress wear. Materials are flat crepe, crepe de Chine and georgette. Colors: palmetto green, Italian blue, beige and navy. Sizes 13, 15 and 17.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE — FOURTH FLOOR

Smart Tweed Coats

For Junior Misses

\$29.50

There is no coat quite like a tweed to give that note of youthful smartness in the spring. The coats sketched were made especially for our Centennial year, so has had unusual supervision in design and tailoring. Smart belts and pockets distinguish some of the models. Choice of colors.

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE — FOURTH FLOOR

Rayon Robes

For Young Girls

\$6.95 and \$7.95

A light-weight, smart-looking bath robe to replace the heavier one of winter. In colored, striped alpaca-like material with shawl collar, belt and pockets. In peach, blue and green. Sizes 8 to 12, \$6.95. Sizes 14 to 16, \$7.95.

Girls' pajamas of striped cotton broadcloth, slip-on models, 12 to 16 years, \$3.25

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

YOUNG PEOPLE'S STORE — FOURTH FLOOR

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Misses' Spring Frocks

Gay with Polka Dots

\$39.50

Polka dots are newly smart in Misses' Frocks—matching a scarf with a pleated skirt—the blouse in plain color flat crepe—navy with grey, brown with tan, green with beige. One of a varied assortment of frocks in flat crepe and sheer fabrics.

Other frocks \$29.50 — \$95

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

Silver Fox Scarves

Smartest for Spring

\$265

Richest and most becoming of fur scarves—the Silver Fox. These have been specially selected and marked at a special price.

Other Silver Fox scarves \$195 to \$395

Pointed Fox Scarves \$68.50 to \$95

FOURTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

The 'Cavalier Coat

\$69.50

One of spring's smartest coats—the 'Cavalier, with detachable cape and squirrel collar—is developed in kashmir or charmeen in all the bright youthful shades, as well as navy blue and black.

In Mirror Satin—\$79.50

*Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Other coats \$39.50 — \$95

THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
TELEPHONE WISCONSIN 3300

Summer safety for your furs in Lord & Taylor's
cold storage vaults

Welcome, Everybody, to Our New Children's Floor!

Boys! Girls! Mothers and Fathers! We have just opened an entire floor devoted to children's apparel and accessories, and crowds of parents, sons and daughters, swarming here these pleasant Spring days, are finding it the most delightful place in town to shop. There's plenty of space, sunlight and air—wide aisles where the little folk that can't stand still very long can trot about to their hearts' content—and the new Spring assortments of suits and dresses and coats that fill the cases are simply thrilling!

These Fascinating New Children's Shops Cover Our Entire Second Floor

THERE'S an entrance right from the Elevated Station. They contain everything from the tiny necessities for the baby in arms to the luxuries demanded by the modern young man and lady of 17 and 18 years!

The Boys' Department Is on the North Side

IF THERE is anything the fashionable young man about town is wearing that we haven't in stock—then it must be something that arrived about two minutes ago! There are literally thousands of suits and topcoats and hats, blouses and shirts and ties, sweaters and sports jackets and raincoats—in the very newest styles for Spring—for boys ranging in age from 3 to 18 years, in this department.

Then Come the Juniors' and Girls' Departments

RIGHT as you step from the elevators you walk into the most fascinating array of coats and dresses and suits for girls and junior girls. It's a colorful scene—girls all the way from 6 to 17 years stepping about in front of mirrors, veritable Parisian fashion plates in their swinging capes, gay prints, fluttering georgettes and crispy taffetas—while Mothers and Older Sisters look enviously on!

There's a Quiet Corner for the Babies

OFF by itself, at the southwest, is the corner that the babies and little folks have all to themselves. And whether or not there's a baby in your family, you'll want to walk through it just for the fun of seeing the adorable things you could buy if you had a baby! Frocks of cobweb delicacy, doll-like shoes and stockings, coats and hats so smart you just know they are designed in Paris.

• AND SOMETHING ABSOLUTELY NEW! Nursery furniture—the cunningest little chairs and bassinets and tables and wardrobes and clothes-baskets and dozens of other things—the newest and most complete assortment.

IN FACT, you can start with the layette and outfit an entire set of little folks up to 6 years as completely as the most pampered heir to a kingdom could need!

And We Can Boast of Our Moderate Prices!

DESPITE all the work attendant upon the outfitting and arrangement of this new floor, our prices still remain at their traditional moderate level. In fact, right now, as a sort of celebration of the opening of the floor, you'll find some very special prices on very smart apparel in every department.

Saks-Herald Square

BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET



\$15,000,000 PAY RISE FOR TEACHERS OUT

Assembly Rules Committee Reports Measure, Urged by Lobby, for Vote.

RETIREMENT BILL VETOED

Governor Signs Seven of Reorganization Provisions — Assemblymen Cut Own Proposed Salary Increase.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 15.—A teachers' pay increase bill, whose estimated cost to New York City would be \$15,000,000, sponsored by Assemblyman Rices, Republican, of Kings, was reported today by the Assembly Rules Committee. The measure will be on the calendar for final action on Monday night.

Last year a similar measure was passed in the closing hours of the session, but was vetoed by Governor Smith because of objection made to it by New York City officials. There is doubt that the bill will be passed this year by both houses, although it may go through the Assembly.

Since early in the session, a school teachers' lobby has been working hard for the passage of the Rices bill. The teachers feel certain it will be passed by both houses, but they are not over-confident of what will happen to it after it reaches Governor Smith's desk.

Signs Reorganization Bills.
Seven bills recommended by the Hughes Commission and providing for reorganization of the State Government were approved today by the Governor. He already has approved the measure which creates eighteen main departments into which 130 present bureaus and agencies will be consolidated.

All of the reorganization measures recommended by the Hughes Commission have now been introduced. The few that have not been acted on will be passed in both houses early next week. The Rules Committee of the Senate today reported those dealing with the Executive budget, Conservation Department, Department of Correction, Department of Audit and Control and the Department of Taxation and Finance.

The bills approved by the Governor provide for the Department of Law, Department of Public Works, Department of Public Health, Department of Health, Banking Department, Insurance Department and Civil Service Department. Few, if any, changes are called for in any of these departments under the recommendations of the commission.

The Senate Rules Committee also reported the bill by Assemblyman Sargeant, Republican, of Syracuse, which would permit savings banks to invest in electric light and gas securities. This has been passed in the Assembly and, it is believed, will be approved by the upper house.

Both houses held brief sessions today despite the fact that final adjournment is only a week away. The Assembly Republicans defeated a motion by Assemblyman Mandelbaum, Republican, of Manhattan, to have the Rules Committee report his resolution asking Congress to change the present immigration law so that relatives of immigrants in this country can be admitted.

Amend Salary Increase Bill.
A resolution offered by Assemblyman Hutchinson, Republican, proposing an amendment to the Constitution to increase the salary of the Governor

from \$10,000 to \$25,000, that of the Lieutenant Governor from \$8,000 to \$10,000 and fixing the salaries of members of the Legislature at \$3,000, twice the amount they now receive, was debated. Assemblyman Jenks of Broome and Lord of Chenango, Republicans, thought \$2,500 was sufficient. Assemblyman Hutchinson consented to amend his proposal by fixing the salary of the lawmakers at that figure.

Maybe if we prove to the people that we are worth more than \$1,500 a year they will vote to raise our salaries," said Mr. Hutchinson. "Personally, I think we are being paid about all we are worth to the people." "If you don't think you are worth more than \$1,500 a year to the people of the State in this body then you ought to resign," retorted Mr. Cuvillier.

Would Make Adler Judge.
A resolution offered by Mr. Cuvillier, petitioning Congress to pass a bill providing for a new Federal court district in Western New York and suggesting Assemblyman Simon L. Adler, the Republican floor leader, for the post of Judge of the new district, caused Mr. Adler no little embarrassment. After both Assemblyman Cuvillier and Assemblyman Sloch, the Democratic leader, had paid high tribute to Mr. Adler, the Republican leader moved that the resolution be referred to the Rules Committee.

"This is an embarrassing situation for me," he said. "I appreciate the kind things that have been said here about me, but I think the resolution ought to go to the Rules Committee, where it can be carefully considered." Persons who commit felonies while armed with a dangerous weapon could be sent to prison for ten years instead of five, as at present, under a bill passed by the Senate. The measure was recommended by the Baumes Commission to curb crime. The upper house also passed a bill sponsored by Assemblyman Goodrich, Republican, of Westchester, which would prohibit commutation of life sentences. This measure now goes to the Governor.

The Senate passed another bill recommended by the Baumes Commission which provides that all facts in connection with the granting of pardons and reprieves must be made public. A majority of the twenty-two anti-crime measures urged by the Baumes Commission have now been passed in both houses.

A bill offered by Assemblyman Buckley, Democrat, of Manhattan, providing for an elevated motor express route from Canal Street to Seventy-second Street on the west side of New York, was passed in the Upper House.

The Senate also adopted a bill already approved by the Assembly, increasing the salaries of judges of the Court of Claims from \$8,000 to \$10,000 a year.

Vetoes Teachers' Retirement Bill.
Governor Smith vetoed a bill by Assemblyman Fay, Republican, of Manhattan, relating to the retirement of New York City school teachers. The Governor said that the corporation counsel told him that the measure would favor a few teachers near the retirement period at the expense of many who had many years to teach before they could be retired.

"The time has arrived when the actuarial soundness of our pension funds should be taken into consideration," the Governor wrote in the veto memorandum. "Too many amendments have been made from time to time, designed to take care of certain groups."

The Governor also vetoed a bill sponsored by Senator Westall, Republican, of Westchester, which would have permitted the Commissioner of Jurors of that county to excuse liable jurors from service.

"At the present time," the Governor wrote in his memorandum, "there are all together too many exemptions from jury duty, and to give, without limit, power to an administrative officer to extend excuses to those liable is to narrow entirely too much the list from which liable jurors may be procured. If a juror has a reasonable excuse for temporary exemption it should be made to the judge and relief should come from him."

The Governor vetoed a bill by Assemblyman Evans, Democrat, of Manhattan, which would permit an attorney to become a notary public by signing his name in the County Clerk's office and paying a fee of 25 cents.

"No good reason has been given to me why a lawyer should be permitted to act as a notary public upon the payment of a fee of 25 cents, when in the County of New York all other citizens pay a fee of \$10 and in other counties of the State it is regulated from that down to \$5 and \$3.30," the Governor wrote.

Senator Wales, Republican, of Broome, sponsor of a bill which would have the State license chiropractors, has amended his measure so as to provide that the licensing board shall be composed entirely of members of that profession. A similar bill, offered by Assemblyman Samson, Republican, of Saratoga, was defeated in the Assembly this week.

GARLAND SENTENCED TO 60 DAYS IN JAIL
Allentown Judge Also Fines Him \$500 for His Plea in the Adultery Case.

Special to The New York Times.
ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 15.—Charles Garland of Boston, who surprised the country some years ago by refusing an inheritance of several hundred thousand dollars, maintained his reputation here today when he appeared before Judge Reno in the Lehigh County Court and entered a plea of not guilty to a charge of adultery as the result of a birth of a daughter to Bettina Hovey, a member of April Farm, a colony set up two years ago on a 200-acre farm in the lower end of Lehigh County. The child died of suffocation when it was three months old.

Garland's plea was a surprise. Appearing with his attorneys, David R. Wallerstein of Philadelphia and L. H. Rupp of this city, immediately after the opening of the afternoon session of court, Garland, wearing the same shabby topcoat that he wore on the day of his arrest in January, gave not the slightest evidence of nervousness and appeared reconciled to whatever might happen.

"We have come to enter a nolo contendere in the case against Charles Garland. There has been a reconciliation between Garland and his wife," Rupp said.

"Then," said Judge Reno, "the Court will impose the usual sentence in cases of this kind—sixty days in the county prison, \$500 fine and the costs."

Garland, evidently, had not expected to be sent to prison, for as the sentence was pronounced he was slightly shaken as if with a jar. Garland was then locked up.

What will become of April Farm during the founder's absence is uncertain, but it is quite probable that the work, especially that of fruit growing, which is being scientifically done, will be carried on by another member of the colony. It is said that all the women have deserted the colony.

GIRL, ONCE WELL-TO-DO, IS JAILED FOR FORGERY
Declares 'World Owe Me Living'—Defrauded Many Stores on Bad Checks, Detectives Say.

Ruth Hall, 23 years old, who said she was a secretary and lived at 108 West Seventy-second Street, was committed to Bedford Reformatory for Women on her plea of guilty yesterday before Judge Koenig in General Sessions to presenting a forged check on March 4 last when she purchased a fur coat in a store at 222 Broadway. The girl flashed defiance at Judge Koenig and declared she "world owe me a living" when the Court told her that investigation of her career revealed that she was "no better than an ordinary crook."

Miss Mabel Sprague, a probation officer, had reported to Judge Koenig that the prisoner was the daughter of well-to-do parents in Hempstead, L. I., who had given her a good education in private schools and had granted her every wish in the matter of expensive clothes and money. When her father died, Miss Sprague continued, his estate quickly was dissipated.

Telling of the girl's determination to continue her life of luxury at the expense of her parents, Judge Koenig said: "Her attractive appearance and personality disarmed suspicion and created interest and sympathy when she was found out. She has had no religious training, and her only connection with the church was a social one, and then only with fashionable churches."

One of those who wrote to Judge Koenig in the girl's behalf was Dr. A. R. Braumlich of 153 West Eighty-second Street. He said that the prisoner was without the least idea of the value of money and that the several offenses charged to her by the police were the result of folly, rather than malice and calculation.

The girl signed the names of Dr. Maxwell Brown of 173 West Seventy-second Street to the check on which she obtained the fur coat. She previously had obtained employment as a secretary to Dr. Brown under the name Ruth True. She forged Dr. Brown's name to other checks on which she obtained articles from Stern Brothers, McCrorey's, Saks's and Oppenheimer & Collins's, detectives of the Storm Mutual Protective Association told Judge Koenig.

PROTESTS RELIGIOUS WAR.
Catholic Club Urges Coolidge to Warn Mexico of Disapproval.

A resolution of protest against religious persecution in Mexico was adopted last night by the Catholic Club, 120 Central Park South. The club heard a report by former Judge Alfred J. Talley and former Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, representing the Catholic interests Committee of the club, both of whom recently appeared on behalf of the Catholic Club before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives in Washington.

The resolution which is to be presented to the Secretary of State and clergymen and teachers of religion in other denominations asks that President Coolidge, "directly or through the State Department, shall make known the indignation which its acts of religious persecution has aroused among the religious-minded people, and that the present conduct of the Government of Mexico is inconsistent with the continuation of friendly relations between this country and Mexico."

Clemons
Established 1898
BROADWAY at 39th STREET
Nassau at Maiden Lane Broadway at 28th Street
(64-66 Nassau Street) (1191 Broadway)
6th Avenue at 24th Street 6th Avenue at 31st Street

A Beautiful Selection of New Spring Worsted, Flannel and Tweed SUITS
With Extra Trousers
for Young and Older Men

TO HOLD LEAGUE CONTEST.
Non-Partisan Association Offers Prizes to High School Students.

The League of Nations Non-Partisan Association announced yesterday that a trip to Europe, with all expenses paid, would be the first prize in a competitive examination among high school students throughout the country, based on information contained in a pamphlet published by the Secretariat of the League called "Survey of the League of Nations." The second prize will be \$100 and the third prize \$50.

The awards have been made possible, according to the announcement, through a donation of \$1,000 by a member of the association. The examination will be held on May 7 in various parts of the country. Rules and texts are being sent to school authorities throughout the country with the request that local high school teachers supervise the examination in each locality.

Where the Roosevelts hunted the OVIS POLI

A second page of photographs taken on the uplands of the world by the Roosevelt-Field Museum Expedition will appear next Sunday in The New York Times Rotogravure-Picture Section. The first group was published last Sunday.

In this second group of pictures is a fine specimen of the ovis poli which Marco Polo first described to the world in the thirteenth century. Another prize of the "bag" is an ibex, with a horn length of 59 1/2 inches, a world's record. Two of the bearers of the party on the Satara Glacier in the Hunza Valley, which was opened to the expedition by permission of the British Government.

The New York Times
ROTOGRAVURE-PICTURE SECTION
Next Sunday
Photographs fully copyrighted and published by arrangement with the Field Museum.

DE PINNA
Importers and Outfitters
5th Avenue at 50th Street

BOYS' SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS

The best known families of New York for many years have completely outfitted their boys at this establishment because of the distinctive character and exceptional quality of our clothing, furnishings, footwear and headwear.

Our exclusive models in boys' suits made of durable imported tweeds and shetlands range in price from \$22.50.

Boys' spring topcoats in typically English models are presented in the choicest imported overcoatings.

Saks-Herald Square

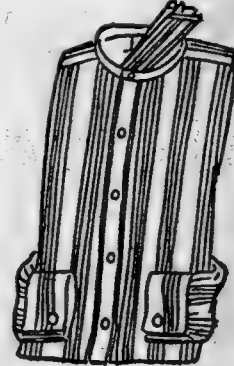
Broadway at 34th Street

Sale of Men's Fine Shirts



Collar Attached with Barrel Cuff

Collar to Match with French Cuff



Regularly 2.00 to 3.50

1.65

Regularly 2.30 to 3.50

Warmer weather is coming when soft shirts will prevail—here is an unusual opportunity for a distinct saving. All of these shirts are of finest quality—in woven madras, broadcloths in plain colors or with printed designs and high count percale—checks and neat designs.

Street Floor



\$33.50 SUITS with Extra Trousers

Splendid pickings in the new light shades of Gray and Brown, Solid, Pencil Stripe and Chalk Line Blues. Single and Double Breasted Models, as well as the new 1-button Sack with the double breasted vest.

Tweed and Cheviot TOPCOATS \$24
Actual \$35 value by the prices set elsewhere in New York this season.

Very Special!
Genuine Camels Hair Topcoats
The lowest price yet quoted by any responsible concern this season. All colors and models. \$45

YALE LIBRARY GETS GUTENBERG BIBLE

Mrs. Edward S. Harkness Makes
Presentation in Memory of
Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness.

RARE BOOK COST \$120,000

Meik Copy Recently Sold in New
York for \$110,000, Which Was
Then Considered a Record.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—The
Meik copy of the Gutenberg Bible, re-
cently sold at auction in New York,
has been presented to the Yale library
by Mrs. Edward S. Harkness of New
York City, in memory of Mrs. Stephen
V. Harkness.

In making this announcement today
President James R. Angell of Yale
said:

"Through her extraordinarily thought-
ful generosity, Mrs. Harkness has once
more put Yale under the deepest obli-
gation by her memorable gift of the
Gutenberg Bible. The possession
of this priceless treasure puts the pre-
stige of the Yale library once and for
all beyond challenge."

The Bible was recently sold at auc-
tion in New York City to Dr. Abraham
S. W. Rosenfeld for \$110,000, the high-
est price any book has ever brought
in the open market. It is understood
that Mrs. Harkness paid \$120,000,
which is a new high record.

The nearest price ever paid to this
was \$70,000 for the only known copy of
the Fourth Edition of Shakespeare's
"Venus and Adonis," purchased by a
New York bookseller in London in 1919.

The Gutenberg Bible, published in
1455, was the first book printed from
movable type. The copy which now
comes to Yale is one of the forty-two
known, of which only twenty-five are
complete. There are eight other copies
in the United States and one odd
volume.

The Meik copy takes its name from a
town of less than 2,000 inhabitants in
lower Austria. There, in a Benedictine
monastery, the book remained
from its publication until its recent
purchase from the monks by a British
bookseller for transportation to Amer-
ica. The first page of the Bible bears
the name of the monastery, written in
a seventeenth-century hand.

The Meik edition is in two folio vol-
umes, in a brown calf binding, dating
from about 1700. The pages are printed
in double columns and are 15 inches
high and 10 1/2 inches wide. The copy
is notable for its extraordinary state
of preservation. Seymour de Ricci, one
of the foremost authorities on Guten-
berg, has said of it:

"This general cleanliness and clean-
liness are most remarkable; every leaf
is sound and genuine; neither the
printed book nor the venerable mono-
astic binding has been in any way
mended or repaired in the slightest de-
gree."

It is the Vulgate of St. Jerome.

The Bible is the Vulgate Text of St.
Jerome, who lived from about 340 to
420, and whose version was the stand-
ard of Christendom for a thousand
years. The Apocrypha are interspersed
with the Canonical books, and the ar-
rangement of the books is in many
cases radically different from that of
the English Bible. The book is com-
pletely rubricated, and this work was
done, collectors have declared, by a
contemporary of Gutenberg, perhaps in
his own workshop.

This copy has only forty lines on
the first nine pages and forty-one on
the tenth, while many other copies
have forty-two lines to the page
throughout. This indicates that there
were two issues of the Gutenberg
Bible. The Meik edition was one of
the first, and is consequently of the
utmost historical importance.

Dr. de Ricci, in a special pamphlet
issued in regard to this copy, wrote
of it:

"The quiet dignity of those twelve
hundred and odd pages of dark and
shapely type, the deep black of the
ink, the broadness of the margins, the
stately crispness of the paper may have
been equaled, but they have not been
surpassed, and in its very cradle, the
printers' art, the art of the Guten-
berg Bible, shines forth indeed as an
art as much and more than as a
craft."

The Meik copy will be placed in the
rare book room in the new Sterling
Memorial Library, which is to be
begun at Yale on July 1. Here it will
stand in a special exhibition case
under unbreakable glass for the in-
spection of scholars from all parts
of the world.

To Exhibit Forty Rare Bibles.

Andrew Keogh, Yale librarian, said
today:

"Yale has a complete collection of
important English Bibles. It is nat-
ural that we should desire to go be-
hind the English version, and that
scholars may have opportunity to
compare it with its predecessors. The
Gutenberg Bible is not only the rarest,
the costliest and perhaps the most
beautiful book in the world, but an
indispensable link in the study of
the Bible as a book."

In honor of the 400th anniversary
of William Tyndale, who made the
first English translation of the Bible,
we exhibited forty of our rarest
Bibles, among them a copy of the
first issue of the first edition of the
King James Version of 1611. The
Gutenberg Bible will double the in-
terest in future exhibitions of this
kind, showing as it does the differ-
ences in workmanship and style be-
tween the earliest of all editions and
its English successors."

This is the third of Mrs. Harkness's
recent gifts to the Yale library. In
February of this year she presented

to the University a complete set of
John Sanderson's Biography of Inde-
pendence and a copy in James Medi-
son's hand, of the Journal, Acts and
Proceedings of the Federal Convention
of 1787, which drew up the Constitu-
tion of the United States. The Sand-
erson biography contains the autograph
signature of every signer of the De-
claration of Independence.

Last year Mrs. Harkness gave the
University the Note Book or Account
Book of Nathan Hale, of particular
interest to Yale because of the fact
that Nathan Hale was graduated here
in 1773.

The Gutenberg Bible is presented in
memory of Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness,
who died on March 27, 1924, and who
herself gave Yale the Memorial Quad-
rangle and \$30,000 for general en-
dowment. In accepting the Bible at
its meeting on Saturday the Yale Cor-
poration passed the following resolu-
tion:

"Voted, to record the gratitude of
the President and Faculty to Mrs.
Edward S. Harkness for her welcome
gift to the University of the Meik copy
of the Gutenberg Bible in mem-
ory of her mother-in-law, Mrs.
Stephen V. Harkness; and to direct
the secretary in transmitting to the
donor this formal acceptance of her
gift to thank her once more for her
constant interest in the welfare of
the University."

Plans are now being made to exhibit
the Bible to the public. Professor
Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Sterling
Professor of English Literature, and
Dr. Keogh will picture next week on
the book before an audience of Faculty
and students who will then be given
an opportunity to inspect it. Later it
will be exhibited to the general public.

N. Y. U. PLANS TO ADD SIX COURSES IN ART

Instruction to Be Given Next Year
in Cooperation With Approp-
riate Institutions.

General Charles H. Sherrill, Chair-
man of the Council's Committee of
the Department of Fine Arts, New
York University, announced yesterday
six new courses to be given next year
in the department, in cooperation
with certain New York institutions
which he said were peculiarly qual-
ified to advise upon both the instruc-
tions and the instructors of each new
course.

A division of architecture will be in-
augurated, and added to the depart-
ment's mid-town division will be
courses in printing and typography,
costume and fashion, design in jew-
elry, in furniture, and preparation
for advertising design.

General Sherrill characterized the in-
novation as democratizing art. He
said the new courses were designed
for students and men who are work-
ing and seek a practical education
after business hours in the various
arts designed, which they will now
receive under specialized advice.

The announcement was made at the
office of Colonel Michael Friedsam,
President of the Board of Trustees,
the principal sponsor of the university's
department of fine arts, which in a
little more than two years has gained
an enrollment of nearly 1,500 students.
Representatives of the various insti-
tutions which are to cooperate were
present.

The instruction in architecture, said
General Sherrill, will be given in co-
operation with the Beaux Arts Insti-
tute of Design, and it is proposed
to cover a complete professional course
leading to a joint diploma signed by
the institute and the university's divi-
sion of architecture. Instruction will
be given in the late afternoon and
evening. Eventually this division will
operate in the East Forty-second Street
district, the greatest center for archi-
tects in this country. Professor E. R.
Bossange, for eight years Dean of the
College of Fine Arts of the Carnegie
Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh,
will be in charge of this new division.
Courses in printing and typography
will be under the auspices of the
American Institute of Graphic Arts.
The lectures in present day fashions
of women's and men's wear are to be
given in co-operation with Vogue, and
the department will complement these
with a course on historical develop-
ment of costume.

A committee has been formed among
the leading jewelers of this and
neighboring cities to outline a course
of design in jewelry. Instruction will
be given in a miniature jewelry fac-
tory. Evening instruction will be given
in furniture designing, in cooperation
with the Art-in-Trades Club.
At the suggestion of the Advertising
Club, General Sherrill said, the depart-
ment will give a course of lectures
on drawing and designing in advertis-
ing. It was pointed out that no ap-
prenticeship for advertising had been
given heretofore.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY ELECTS.

Former Fire Commissioner Adamson
Is Chosen President.

Former Fire Commissioner Robert
Adamson was re-elected President of
the New York Southern Society at the
annual meeting of the society last
night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Amos
L. Beaty was chosen Vice President
and George N. Hartman Treasurer.
Hulon Capshaw was elected Secretary
to succeed Charles Cason. A resolu-
tion thanking Mr. Cason for his ser-
vices as Secretary for four years was
adopted.

Among members of the society who
made short addresses were John W.
Davis, Democratic candidate for Pres-
ident in 1924, and Norman H. Davis,
President. Adamson announced that
committee appointments would remain
in force for another year.

Paintings Brought \$96,850.
The Anderson Galleries announce
that through error they gave the total
of the sale of paintings of the Barbizon
Dutch and American schools from the
collections of J. J. Albright and others
as \$89,850, when it was really \$96,850.

SLUMP IN RELIGION FOUND AT HARVARD

It Has Been Marked Since the
War, Statistics Compiled by
Dr. Coolidge Show.

EPISCOPALIANS ARE STRONG

Fifty Per Cent. Increase in Indi-
ferent, Mainly at Expense of
Unitarians and Catholics.

Special to The New York Times.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 15.—That
there has been a marked slump in re-
ligion at Harvard since the war is the
conclusion drawn by Julian L. Cool-
idge, Professor of Mathematics at the
university, from an investigation of
the subject of religious change that
has been in progress there in the last
decade.

Dr. Coolidge cites figures to prove
his case in an article he has contrib-
uted to the current number of the Har-
vard Alumni Bulletin in an article en-
titled "Some Recent Harvard Religious
Statistics."

"Almost every one who is interested
in Harvard and in religion has ideas
as to what is going on in Cambridge in
the way of religious change," the
article says. "Those who wish religion
well see signs of hope. Those who
would have religion die are equally
hopeful. All have theories about the
trend and the cause of the trend. That
is very well, but why not examine
what the students say about them-
selves?"

"Every class report has masses of
figures bearing on all the habits of
the young men who are about to be
released in society and religious pref-
erence is one of the matters about
which the class secretary sees fit to
inquire. It seemed to me that it would
be interesting to make a comparative
table of religious preferences at dif-
ferent times in the last generation.
The following figures are from the
first reports of the several classes indi-
cated. The numbers indicated are the
percentages of the men who reported
to the secretary at all who fall in the
various categories:

	1895.	1905.	1915.	1922.
Belief.	20	23	22	21
Episcopalian.	20	23	22	21
Evangelical.	20	23	22	21
Unitarian.	20	23	22	21
Catholic.	20	23	22	21
Jewish.	20	23	22	21
Other.	20	23	22	21
Indifferent.	20	23	22	21
None.	20	23	22	21

Changes Considered Creeds by Creeds.

Episcopalian.—The changes here
have been less than might have been ex-
pected. The Diocese of Massachusetts
has increased enormously in numbers
since the day when six Harvard men
bore the body of Bishop Brooks to his
grave. There are more so-called
"Church schools." It is interesting that
there was not more growth before 1915
or more slump after the war. The in-
crease since then seems to have been
mainly at the expense of the Unitar-
ians and Catholics; that is to say, the
two extremes.

"It is hard to draw very definite
conclusions from the table as a whole.
Clearly there has been a marked reli-
gious slump since the war. It is hard
to believe that there is not some con-
nection between the two, but because
they have been more keenly alive to
the situation than some
others, and far better organized to
cope with it, let us say, the hetero-
geneous Evangelical category. I see
nothing in the figures to connect
the various changes with any change
in the religious attitude of the uni-
versity authorities or the trend of
reaction."

Is there a connection between the
50 per cent. increase in the proportion
of the religiously indifferent and the
increase in lawlessness in the same
period? If so, what do we propose to
do about it?"

College men of today have a more
highly-developed artistic sense than
their fathers and find the evangelical
forms of religious expression less sat-
isfying to their sense of beauty.

"Unitarians—Here again the figures
tell their own story. Boston is the
center of Unitarianism in America
and Harvard is perhaps less of a Bos-
ton institution than it was thirty
years ago. Also, the Unitarian dem-
onstration is relatively less strong
now than it was at that time. There
are reasons enough. It is to be noted
how rapidly the numbers fall off after
the war."

Roman Catholics.—The steady growth
from 1895 to 1915 is entirely what any
one conversant with conditions in
Massachusetts would expect. The very
sharp decline since then is harder for
the outsider to explain. The Catholic
colleges are doubtless much stronger
now than formerly. There may be
other reasons, but only to those
who are familiar with the question
from the inside.

"Jews.—The increase here is even
more striking than the Unitarian de-
cline. This is the only body that does
not show a drop after the war; the
rate of gain is pretty much the same
throughout. It might seem at first
sight that the proportion of men who
are religiously indifferent is greater
among the Jews than among Chris-
tians. About one-fifth of the class of
1922 were broadly classed as Jews.
Why should they show but 15 per cent.
of the believers?"

"A more careful analysis reveals that
there is nothing very striking here.
The 15 per cent. of Jews among the
believers represent about 10 per cent.
of the total class, and as the Jews,
ethnically speaking, come to perhaps
30 per cent. of the class, it appears
clearly that the Jews are religiously
inclined. On the other hand, of the
non-Jews about 54 per cent. profess
and call themselves Christians."

The "Not Interested" Class.
The "not interested" class is made
up of small groups who call them-
selves agnostics, or atheists, or philo-
sophers, or have no preference, and
the large number who answer some
of the Secretary's questions, but not
this one. It is interesting that this
class was slowly shrinking before the
war. The numbers indicated are the
percentages of the men who reported
to the secretary at all who fall in the
various categories:

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1922 were broadly classed as Jews.
Why should they show but 15 per cent.
of the believers?"

FINDS COLLEGE EVIL IN MASS-THINKING

Dr. Paton of Princeton Declares
Originality Is Curbed by
'Coaching From Sidelines.'

SEES CIVILIZATION AT CRISIS

Asserts That Man Using Fourth of
Brain Has Built Up World too
Complex to Maintain.

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 15.—Dis-
cussing modern education and the
three-quarters of the human brain
which Dr. Frederick Tilney recently
said were not used, Dr. Stewart Paton,
Princeton psychologist, declared here
tonight that "we shall have to turn
our backs on some ancient academic
superstitions."

"How do we react to our social en-
vironment? If we are technically sci-
entists, are we driven examples of
'common sense at its best'? Are we
members of the philosophy depart-
ment, and do we take life philosophi-
cally? Are we genuinely interested in
art and literature, or are we primarily
interested in finding an occupation
where, protected by academic walls,
we can live in an imaginary world far
removed from reality? If we are mem-
bers of the theological schools and
professors of representatives of religion,
are we in search of a heaven in which
we can live safely, while reserving a
hall for those with whom we are in
disagreement in regard to questions of
dogma?"

Dr. Paton deplored the scantiness of
study on the human mind in America.
He said: "We have started movements
to maintain our forests, our fish and
other national resources, but nobody
has suggested a movement to conserve
the brain-power which is back of all
this."

Dr. Paton particularly contended
what he considers the overcoaching
and overtraining of college students,
saying: "The American university stu-
dent has special reasons for being im-
pressed with the importance of main-
taining constant vigilance if he is to
maintain personal and actual liberty."

Constant coaching from the sidelines
and few opportunities for playing the
game his own way develop a spirit of
mass action and mass thinking that
interferes seriously with original think-
ing."

Containing his objections to the "pro-
hibitionist" attitude of the age, Dr.
Paton declared: "On close analysis we
see that there are striking resem-
blances between the mental attitudes
of the Prussian militarists, Soviet Com-
munists, Ku Klux Klanmen and pro-
hibitionists striving to prevent the use
of wine or the teaching of evolution.
Society cannot afford to put such faith
in prohibitions."

Dr. Paton thinks civilization at the
present time is confronted with a
crisis. "Man," he said, "using only
one-fourth of his available brain
power, has built up a form of civiliza-
tion too complicated to maintain unless
intelligent efforts are made to learn to
use his most valuable possession in
order to analyze our higher mental
processes. We must have some idea of
the nature and force of the impulse
compelling action when under pressure
of instinctive activities."

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blances between the mental attitudes
of the Prussian militarists, Soviet Com-
munists, Ku Klux Klanmen and pro-
hibitionists striving to prevent the use
of wine or the teaching of evolution.
Society cannot afford to put such faith
in prohibitions."

FINDS COLLEGE EVIL IN MASS-THINKING

Dr. Paton of Princeton Declares
Originality Is Curbed by
'Coaching From Sidelines.'

SEES CIVILIZATION AT CRISIS

Asserts That Man Using Fourth of
Brain Has Built Up World too
Complex to Maintain.

Motor to Atlantic City for Week-End

Atlantic City is easy to get to by motor—the roads are good and the trip is interesting—can be made handily in around five hours—and at the end of your journey is The Ambassador, combining the luxury of the finest and most modern hotel on the Atlantic seaboard with the old-fashioned hospitality of an inn!

Rhineland 9000 for Reservations
The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY



Grease Spots Now mean Moth Holes Next Fall

Safeguard your winter clothes before spring! Remove the grease spots on which moths feed with

NACTO
The Perfect Spot Remover

Brush clothes thoroughly; moisten a clean rag with Nacto—rub over the soiled fabric and the spots are OUT! Nacto removes oil, grease, grime, tar, paint and chewing gum.

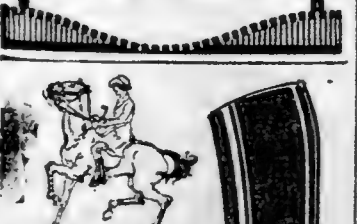
Non-Explosive—SAFE!
In cans or bottles, 30c, 50c, 80c at Auto Supply and Drug Stores

Sold Everywhere But if your dealer can't supply you, send us stamps, cash or money order for the desired size. We pay Postage.
Nacto Cleaner Corp., 2175 Madison Ave., N. Y.



LIKE the work of the masters by which they are inspired, S. & A. fixtures increase in their value and decorative excellence with time. While they are classic in design, they are altogether modern in meeting present-day lighting problems.

You will appreciate them by a visit to our showroom, or your local dealer. Look for the S. & A. tag.
SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC.
200 Warren St., New York
AT CITY HALL



RIDING BOOTS
\$11.95
A Timely Special Offer designed for discerning American Equestrians. Black or tan calf with semi-soft leg; surprisingly low priced at \$11.95.

WHIPCORD RIDING BREECHES AS LOW AS \$3.95
Combination Whipcord \$22.50
Riding Hats - - - \$2.50

Modell's
Specialists in Riding Equipment
191 Fulton St., Cor. Church, N. Y.
Telephone: Cortlandt 2326.

RAINS GALLERIES
Auctioneers and Appraisers
SALE TODAY AT 2:15
Also Tomorrow (Sat.), same hour for the account of a Bombay (India) Client of G. W. SHELTON & CO., Importers and Exporters.

Magnificent Textile VIII, Xth, XIII, XIVth Cent. Carved Wood, Temple, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXth Cent. Brass and Bronze, XXth Cent. Silver, Ivory, Carved Wooden Figures, Rare Tibetan Bronzes, Old Toys, Etc. ALSO contributions from various people. KNABE AMPICO BABY GRAND PIANO, Paintings, Etc.
S. J. Reina
Auctioneer

\$600,000 ALLOTTED TO HOSPITALS HERE

United Fund Announces This Year's Distributions to Fifty-six Institutions.

BASED ON AID TO THE POOR

Montefiore Gets \$60,000 and Mt. Sinai \$45,000—Free Service Is Increasing.

Allotting \$100,000 more than last year, the Distributing Committee of the United Fund held a meeting yesterday in the reception room of the Mayor's office in the City Hall to distribute nearly \$600,000 to the fifty-six member hospitals of the fund as this year's contribution toward meeting the cost of caring for the sick poor in these hospitals.

The money, which is raised through the annual appeal of the fund, is distributed to the hospitals in proportion to the amount of free service given to the sick poor regardless of race, creed or color. Last year the member hospitals of the fund provided a total of 1,632,111 hospital days of care, of which 1,632,128, or 47 per cent., were free.

The Distributing Committee consists of Mayor Walker, Frederick H. Ecker, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Lucius R. Eastman, President of the Board of Trustees and Presidents and representatives of the member hospitals at a private dinner at the University Club last night.

The following amounts were distributed to the various hospitals in proportion to their free service:

General Hospitals	Amount
Mount Sinai	\$45,000.00
St. Luke's	\$31,000.00
Presbyterian	\$20,000.00
New York	\$19,000.00
St. Vincent	\$18,000.00
St. John's	\$17,000.00
St. Elizabeth	\$16,000.00
St. Mark's	\$15,000.00
St. Ann's	\$14,000.00
St. Peter's	\$13,000.00
St. Paul's	\$12,000.00
St. James	\$11,000.00
St. George	\$10,000.00
St. Andrew	\$9,000.00
St. Nicholas	\$8,000.00
St. Basil	\$7,000.00
St. Demetrius	\$6,000.00
St. Ignace	\$5,000.00
St. Francis	\$4,000.00
St. Clare	\$3,000.00
St. Agnes	\$2,000.00
St. Ann's	\$1,000.00
St. Elizabeth	\$1,000.00
St. John's	\$1,000.00
St. Luke's	\$1,000.00
St. Mark's	\$1,000.00
St. Matthew	\$1,000.00
St. Michael	\$1,000.00
St. Patrick	\$1,000.00
St. Peter's	\$1,000.00
St. Raphael	\$1,000.00
St. Rose	\$1,000.00
St. Theresa	\$1,000.00
St. Vincent	\$1,000.00
St. Xavier	\$1,000.00
Total	\$338,344.86

Special Hospitals	Amount
Lynde-In	\$20,444.20
Sloane	\$12,963.33
New York	\$11,344.00
Nursery and Child	\$10,704.93
St. Vincent	\$10,166.79
St. John's	\$10,166.79
St. Elizabeth	\$10,166.79
St. Mark's	\$10,166.79
St. Ann's	\$10,166.79
St. Peter's	\$10,166.79
St. Paul's	\$10,166.79
St. James	\$10,166.79
St. George	\$10,166.79
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St. Patrick	\$10,166.79
St. Peter's	\$10,166.79
St. Raphael	\$10,166.79
St. Rose	\$10,166.79
St. Theresa	\$10,166.79
St. Vincent	\$10,166.79
St. Xavier	\$10,166.79
Total	\$93,004.40

Brooklyn Hospitals	Amount
Long Island College Hospital	\$14,284.03
Jewish	\$13,236.77
Brooklyn	\$11,124.43
St. John's	\$10,166.79
St. Elizabeth	\$10,166.79
St. Mark's	\$10,166.79
St. Ann's	\$10,166.79
St. Peter's	\$10,166.79
St. Paul's	\$10,166.79
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St. Patrick	\$10,166.79
St. Peter's	\$10,166.79
St. Raphael	\$10,166.79
St. Rose	\$10,166.79
St. Theresa	\$10,166.79
St. Vincent	\$10,166.79
St. Xavier	\$10,166.79
Total	\$77,808.31

The fund is a working federation of non-municipal hospitals, and exists for the primary purpose of helping to raise funds for the hospital care of needy persons and of promoting efficiency, coordination and high standards in the hospitals. The fund has raised approximately \$8,600,000 for the care of the needy sick, and has accumulated more than \$300,000 in legacies. More than half of the \$8,600,000 has been collected since the war.

PRaises Bellevue Service.
Dr. J. A. Miller Says Hospital Is Popular Despite Deplorable Wards.

In spite of the "deplorable condition" of buildings at Bellevue Hospital, patients receive the best of care and the service the hospital renders is popular, according to Dr. James A. Miller, who spoke at a meeting of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium Conference held yesterday at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street. Dr. Miller is President of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and chief physician at the tuberculosis division at Bellevue.

"In all the agitation now about the condition of the buildings at Bellevue," said Dr. Miller, "the fact must not be lost sight of that patients are contented in the hospital because of the excellent medical and nursing care they receive and the hospital is popular in its own neighborhood. The region which knows it best, Bellevue never refuses a case. That explains why during three or four months in the winter the tuberculosis wards are crowded beyond the capacity of eighty beds."

Dr. Miller said 1,920 tuberculosis cases were admitted to Bellevue last year and that 3,254 visits had been paid by patients to the tuberculosis clinic. The Day Camp Boat cared for 431 cases.

PRINCE LEAVES FOR FRANCE.
After Night in Paris, the British Heir Will Go on to Biarritz.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON, April 15.—The Prince of Wales, traveling incognito as the Earl of Chester, left London today for Biarritz by way of Dover, Calais and Paris. He will spend tonight in Paris.

A large crowd, including many Americans, gathered at the Victoria Station to see him off. The Prince has apparently entirely recovered from his illness.

Sargent Moves Against Packers.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—Restoration of the packers' consent decree, which was suspended in the District Supreme Court a year ago, will be sought by the Department of Justice, Frank K. Nebeker, former Assistant Attorney General, was named today by Attorney General Sargent to take charge of the Government's case. The decree would restrain the meat packers from engaging in unrelated lines of industry.

WHITEMORE CAPTORS SHARE JEWELERS' GIFT

McLaughlin Distributes \$1,300, Approving Such Rewards—Also Favors Bonus Plan.

Seven detectives who participated in the round-up of the Whitmore band of hold-up men shared yesterday in the division of \$1,300 which had been accepted by Commissioner McLaughlin from H. C. Larter as Treasurer of the Jewelers' Association.

Commissioner McLaughlin, in announcing the division of the money, said he felt that not alone should members of the force be permitted to accept such gratuities for unusually efficient work, but that he favored the awarding of bonuses for extraordinary service as an incentive to all the men of the force.

The Police Pension Fund received \$200 from the \$1,300 and Detective Walter Sullivan and John Cronin, who captured Whitmore, received \$333 each. Detectives Joseph Daly, John Cordes, Jeremiah English, Cesar Bonano, Edward Tracey and Thomas Horan received \$100 each.

The Commissioner also announced that he would endeavor to bring about a change in the law of 1907 which limits the number of first-grade detectives with compensation of \$3,200 a year to 150. He said he believed that patrolmen and second and third grade detectives, who receive less pay, should be eligible for a salary of \$3,000 in compensation for work of the kind performed by Sullivan and Cronin.

The Commissioner also expressed the belief that all members of the force should be compensated for services beyond their regular working hours. He said that now only sixty men were entitled to compensation for overtime.

A charge against Joseph Trop, itinerant jeweler, that he had criminally received some of the jewels obtained by the Whitmore hold-up gang was dismissed yesterday by Magistrate Henry M. Goodman in the Essex Market Court. Trop, however, was held in \$10,000 bail for a hearing before the Magistrate in Jefferson Market Court on April 23 on a charge of having six loaded pistols in his home at 156 Second Avenue at the time of his arrest several weeks ago.

Trop, who is 38 years old, when arrested on information supplied by William Unkelbach, one of the Whitmore robbers, had \$10,000 in diamonds in his possession. These were seized by the police, but Detective Joseph Daly and Assistant District Attorney Richard C. Murphy told the Magistrate that, although the gems had been seized by means of the gang's robberies in this city, they had not been identified. The diamonds then were turned back to Trop.

GARVAN LEADS FIGHT ON COMMON COLD
Will Finance a Research to Discover Cause and Cure for Root of Many Ills.

A research to discover the cause and a cure for the common cold, which was pronounced one of the greatest scourges of humanity, was undertaken by the American Drug Manufacturers' Association at its convention at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday, when an offer to finance such a research was made by Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation.

Reporting good progress in the fight to establish the chemical industry in this country in competition with Germany in the fields which German formerly controlled, Mr. Garvan branched into the subject of the common cold, which he said was one of the greatest causes of mortality and economic loss, in spite of the fact that it is usually regarded as of slight importance. He said:

"Sitting at my desk, it seems to me as if a new industry was born in this country every minute, fathered by chemistry and mothered by research. But recently, in my pride and boasting of our achievements, the curtain lifted over something undone, a problem I have brought to you and which has, might almost say, overwhelmed me in its importance and in the little that has been done with it. This is the subject of the common cold."

"When you come to consider that all through our lives we go on suffering from a cold and pneumonia, from mastoiditis and the sinus troubles, and a thousand and one things which develop out of the common cold, to say nothing of the inherent weakening of the physical structure by these repeated assaults upon ourselves, and more particularly upon our children and our women, you realize the gravity of the common cold."

"Do you realize that ten days of every man, woman and child's activity a year, on the average, are lost through the common cold? It amounts to more than a million years of activity annually. The loss to agriculture, industry and all business activities is some 700,000 years of working time through the incapacitation of 15,000,000 workers in this country."

CANADA PROPOSES SWEEPING TAX CUTS
Budget Provides for Lower Duties on Automobiles Imported From Here.

OTTAWA, April 15 (P).—Canada proposes to reduce duties on the imported automobile. The duty on automobiles valued at not more than \$1,200 retail, on motor trucks and on motorcycles is reduced in the budget submitted to the House of Commons by Finance Minister Robt. Borden yesterday afternoon to 20 per cent. in the general tariff. The former rate was 35 per cent. This general tariff applies to imports from the United States. On automobiles worth more than \$1,200 retail, there is a reduction under the general tariff to 27½ per cent.

The budget proposals have still to be approved by Parliament. Probably the most interesting part to Canadians of the Finance Minister's budget speech was his announcement of a reduction in the income tax. This will occur largely through an increase of the exemptions, which are raised \$3,000 from \$2,000 for married persons and from \$1,000 to \$1,500 for single persons. Distinction also will be made between earned and unearned income.

The receipt tax is wiped out. This tax was 2 cents on all written receipts from \$10 up. Dominion Day this year (July 1) is to see the return of 2-cent postage. The rate was raised to 3 cents during the war as a war measure.

Further exemptions and reductions in the sales tax are also proposed. Other changes, mostly by way of reduction in tariff rates, are recommended, and it is provided that the British preferential tariff, after Jan. 1, 1927, is to apply only to goods conveyed direct to a seaport or river port of Canada, without transshipment. The balance of trade in Canada's favor was shown to be \$402,995,000, constituting a record for any year since the war.

SEEK A UNIVERSAL SCIENTIFIC SPEECH

World Engineers in Conference Here Are Asked to Construct a Common Language.

A NUT AND BOLT ENTENTE

American and British Delegates Agree to Make Hardware of Similar Measurements.

The construction of a world technical language for use by scientists and engineers was urged yesterday by Dr. C. O. Madison at the meeting of the International Electrotechnical Commission composed of electrical and engineering experts representing eighteen nations.

"A difficulty of the past has been that nations had no common speech," he said. "Specifications for machinery and measurements were not the same. This was all right so long as nations were trading on their own ground. But internationally the United States, which has always been noted for its wide margins in filling specifications, was at a disadvantage."

"The American manufacturer was apt to make his ten horsepower machine really capable of fifteen horsepower, whereas in some other country horsepower would mean ten horsepower and no more."

"One important agreement that has already practically been made internationally is with regard to the problem attending the resistance of copper wire. Now the same thermometric value in measuring copper wire is used in favor of the standardization of aluminum is another problem practically solved."

An Anglo-Saxon nut and bolt entente was achieved by the delegates yesterday afternoon. A tentative treaty was adopted under which the British will hereafter cut the threads on the inside of the nuts they manufacture, so that American-made bolts will fit them comfortably. Heretofore the American bolt and British nut on the one hand, and the American nut and British bolt on the other, have refused to interact.

Sir Richard Glazebrook of the British delegation made an eloquent speech in favor of any international unity in the field of hardware. By putting up a common front on questions of international nomenclature, the British lion and the American eagle will be able to save millions a year, according to the speaker.

It was learned yesterday that the commission discovered why the Andania docked here on Monday that the customs officials wanted to levy a duty of about \$400 on four huge packing cases full of scientific documents, printed in English and French, and containing the fruits of several years of research work by the scientists who compose the commission. They were finally admitted upon payment of \$4 after the inspectors had spent several hours in searching the contents of the boxes for dutiable material.

Independent Oil Income Grows.
The Independent Oil and Gas Company reports a net income for the quarter of this year of \$421,796, after interest, taxes, depletion and depreciation. This compares with \$362,032 in the corresponding period in 1925.

RARE SPORTING PRINTS BRING \$3,700 AT SALE
Auction of Victor Thorne Collection Ends at American Galleries—Total Proceeds \$71,102.

Twenty sporting prints in color, Orme's collection of "British Field Sports," brought \$3,700 last night in the American Art Galleries at the final session of the sale of books and prints from the libraries of Victor Thorne of Chicago and Book New York collector. The sale brought a grand total of \$71,102.50.

The Orme collection has been called the finest set of sporting books ever issued, and complete copies are rare, since many of the volumes were broken up and the prints sold separately. The book auctioned last, which was issued in London in 1807, contained, in addition to the twenty color plates, a colored title page. The buyer was L. Gormme.

A complete set of the rare Sporting Magazine, from the commencement in 1792 to its termination in 1870, 125 volumes, was bought by Charles Scribner's Sons for \$1,250. J. F. Lewis gave \$1,150 for a portrait in oils of the Marquis de Lafayette. A collection of the published letters written by Lafayette and Fanny Wright to each other, seven of them by Lafayette and eight by Fanny Wright, was bought by E. F. Bonaventure for \$475.

William Herbert's copy of William Marshall's translation of Aristotle's "The Defense of Peace," London, 1535, was bought by Walter M. Hill for \$300.

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A copy of the first English translation of Salustius, London, 1530, was bought by Martin Medoway for \$725.

An uncut copy of the first edition of Oliver Goldsmith's "The Citizen of the World" was bought by L. Isham for \$415. The Brick Row Book Shop gave \$450 for a set of first edition of the works of Henry Fielding, sixteen volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons gave \$400 for a set of the Scribner edition of the works of Eugene Field on Japanese vellum.

GIRLS HELD IN HOLD-UP; FRIENDS OF KOEBER'S
Court Refuses to Fix Bail for Three Linked in Robbery of Restaurant.

Magistrate Edward Well in the Harlem Court yesterday held three girls without bail for examination tomorrow when they pleaded not guilty to participation with members of the Koerber hold-up gang in the robbery of a Chinese restaurant at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street on the night of March 11.

The prisoners were Mrs. Norah Green, 21 years old, wife of James Green, who received a sentence of twenty years last Tuesday for his part in the hold-up and murder of a Jamaica, restaurant owner; Kitty Kraus, 17, who denied that she was the sweetheart of Herbert Koerber, leader of the gang, now awaiting sentence to the death chair for the murder, and her sister, Mary, 19, sweetheart of John Koerber, brother of the murderer, who is awaiting trial.

Wing Bo Sun and Sing Long Lo, Police Captain Stephenson III, 70-year-old commander of the Washington Avenue Station, is in a serious condition in Lutheran Hospital, 144th Street and Convent Avenue, after an operation for intestinal trouble, but is said to have a fair chance of recovering. Captain Stephenson, who was reinstated by former Commissioner Zim after being out of the department for seven years, became ill a week ago. He lives at 601 Cathedral Parkway.

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GIRLS HELD IN HOLD-UP; FRIENDS OF KOEBER'S
Court Refuses to

STATE PENALIZES 502 AUTO DRIVERS

Of This Number 393 Revocations and Suspensions Are in New York District.

52 FAIL TO FILE BONDS

Many Licenses Are Taken Away Because of Accidents Due to Intoxication.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 15.—The names of 502 automobile drivers in the State whose licenses were revoked or suspended during a two weeks' period were made public today by Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Charles A. Harrett. Of this number there were 149 revocations and 244 suspensions in the New York district. Many of the violations were for driving a car while intoxicated, and failure to file bond or insurance certificate brought a revocation for a group of fifty-two. The list for the New York district follows:

REVOCATIONS.

Manhattan District.

MICHAEL A. BELANCOUR, 176 Arthur St., Bronx; leaving scene of accident without making report.
JOHN WINN, 61 Morningside Ave.; seven convictions without making report.
THEODORE CARLSON, 124 Main St., Tuckahoe; driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN A. DICICCO, 233 West 148th St.; driving car while intoxicated.
EUGENE BROCK, 233 West 135th St.; driving car while intoxicated.
VICTOR POINT, 1486 Fifth Ave.; driving car while intoxicated.
WILLIAM J. SMITH, Gardenville; attempted grand larceny, second degree.
EARL E. YOUNG, 434 East 143th St.; violation of Section 209.
WILLIAM MALLIN, 259 East 13th St.; left scene of accident without reporting.
BERNARD MCCABE, Yonkers; driving car while intoxicated.
GEORGE HUBBARD, 248 West 104th St.; speeding, third offense.
WILLIAM SUZUK, 422 East 15th St.; driving car while intoxicated.
JESSE BAUM, 124 West 96th St.; left scene of accident without reporting.
GEORGE H. BEAUMONT, 422 East 134th St.; driving car while intoxicated.
JAMES O'BRIEN, 183 Park Ave.; driving car while intoxicated.
HARRY CARSON, 1100 Fifth Ave.; speeding, third offense.
JACK COHEN, 1486 Fifth Ave.; speeding, third offense.
CECIL CHAMBERS, 107 West 143d St.; driving car while intoxicated.
CARL H. RUBIN, Yonkers; false statement in license application.
THOMAS SCHULZ, 504 East 17th St.; obtaining license fraudulently.
MALCOLM MORRISON, 1211 Woodcrest Ave.; driving car while intoxicated.
NATHAN NEWSON, 40 East 17th St.; obtained license fraudulently.
KENNETH ROBINSON, 140 East 145th St.; driving car while intoxicated.

Licenses revoked for failure to file bond or insurance certificate:

PHILIP COHEN, 201 West 11th St.
PHILIP CLARK, 740 Park Ave.
GEORGE WILKINSON, 132 Avenue C.
WILLIAM DAVIS, 1090 Lexington Ave.
HYMAN GARFUNKEL, 80 Avenue C.
DOMINICK ALFANO, Bronx.
JULIAN H. FORD, 22 West 136th St.
JAMES SMITH, 402 West 34th St.
PHILIP ROSENTHAL, 177 Norfolk St.
JACK BURNLEY, 422 West 42d St.
CHARLES DITTMER, 786 Grote St.
CHARLES BURGER, 24 East 135th St.
MORRIS COHEN, 1003 Teller Ave., Bronx.
TIMOTHY HALPIN, 639 East 22nd St., Bronx.
JOHN LINDEN, 100 West 73d St.
JOSEPH MILLER, 1310 Morris Ave., Bronx.
MAX RABINOWITZ, 222 East 90th St., Bronx.
JEAN ROSENFIELD, 740 East 9th St., Bronx.
SAMUEL ROTHSCHILD, 1081 Sheridan Ave., Bronx.
FRITZ ROEDIGER, 148 East 18th St.
FRANCIS X. CALIRO, 254 East 5th St.
LEON NICKOLS, 901 Grant Ave., Bronx.
STEPHEN FITZGERALD, 204 West 14th St.
HARRY C. RILEY, 214 West 64th St.
ROBERT BROWN, 700 West 14th St.
HARRIE CAVALLAZZ, 222 East 134th St.
PALACE TOURIST CO., 406 East 149th St., Bronx.
HARRY RUBINSTEIN, 182 St. Nicholas Ave.
WILLIAM TETRAULE, 184 Wallace Ave., Bronx.
THOMAS F. WALLEN, 472 West 129th St.
ALFRED T. VALEY JR., 305 West 140th St.
EUGENE REICHHOLT, 611 Madison St., Bronx.
MILDA HANDELSON, 378 West 127th St.
CHARLES ASCIONI, 299 Broome St.
JACOB BISHOP, 150 East 113th St.
DAVID BLATMAN, 30 Jackson St.
ANNA BARSKY, 912 Kelly St., Bronx.
IRVING FAUSTINE, 1633 Washington Ave., Bronx.
FAIRFIELD SERVICE CO. INC., 18 East 37th St.
ANTHONY DI PIATTO, 908 Brady Ave., Bronx.
JOHN A. DAWSON, 132 Post St.
WALTER VRELAND, 438 West 20th St.
PETER CROCCITO, 207 West 133d St.
JOEL COHEN, 184 West 14th St.
E. EPSTEIN, 1018 East 156th St., Bronx.
FREDERICK T. ENGELSBERG, West New Brighton, L. I.
ABRAHAM BRODSKY, 57 East 100th St.
ALBERT NEWHAUSE, 62 Hudson St.
JOSEPH SCHAFFMAN, 1372 Grant Ave., Bronx.
LOUIS L. FORTE, 1387 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

Brooklyn District.

AGUSTO ORABO, Stop 17, Hempstead Turnpike, driving car while intoxicated.
HARRY LEWIS, 331 Pacific St.; driving car while intoxicated.
ANTHONY COCCO, 354 Flushing Ave.; speeding, third offense.
VINCENT CIRILLI, 110 74th St.; speeding, third offense.
NICHOLAS BENENATI, 483 Central Ave.; speeding, fourth offense.
WILLIAM J. CLARKE, 1581 East 14th St.; speeding, third offense.
JOSEPH MCANULTY, 209 50th St.; driving car while intoxicated.
EDMUNDO CASTAGNA, 210 Kingsland Ave.; reckless driving.
PAUL MOSWICK, 1067 Manhattan Ave.; reckless driving.
LEON LACHS, 854 Myrtle Ave.; speeding, third offense.
ELICE COPPOLA, 191 16th St.; speeding.
WILLIAM F. MOLENAAR, 1804 Church Ave.; assault.
PHILIP LEVINE, 231 East 86th St.; filed application for license when other applications were denied.
ALBERT J. MARY, 1000 Rockville Centre, L. I.; speeding, third offense.
PETER UZVY, 1005 Union St.; reckless driving.
PETER LARSEN, Elmont; driving car while intoxicated.
JAMES CARLEY, 8216 Fifth Ave.; driving car while intoxicated.
ABE OLICKSTEIN, 288 East Third St.; driving car while license was suspended.
JOSEPH P. TITLBAULT, 62 Elmwood St.; driving car while intoxicated.

Licenses revoked in Brooklyn for failure to file bond or insurance certificate:

CHARLES SAVARESE, 72 Day 38th St.

ROSE SCADUTO, 333A Vernon Ave.
HEPZIAN NISBAUM, 50 Grand St.
JOHN COLEY, 27 Vardys Ave.
CONRAD WOLFE, Long Island City.
ROBERT WATKINS, 541 41st St.
MARTIN M. COHEN, 72 Gerry St.
DAVID GOLDIS, Jamaica.
JULIUS HOPKINS, 183 Waverly Ave.
ISIDORE LA ROSE, 233 96th St.
SAMUEL APPELBAUM, 67 43d St.
ABRAHAM KATZMAN, 133 84th St., St. John Place.
THOMAS BERGER, 1421 East 10th St.
JOSEPH J. PLANNERY, 348 50th St.
DAVID HAYMAN, 1109 Broadway St.
JOHN J. DRISCOLL, 336 Atlantic Ave.
LEON WITTE, Jackson Heights.
JOHN W. WATSON, 107 17th St.
J. WALTER WITTEL, Hempstead.
PHILIP WADLER, 201 Avenue East.
HUGO COSTELLO, 410 Clinton St.
JOHN WATSON, 400 57th St.
JOHN W. THOMPSON, 202 Island City.
MYER SINGER, 1034 Bedford St.
WILLIAM J. PRICE, 875 St. St.
ROBERT C. FUCHS, Richmond Hill.
FRANK KILGUS, 4108 7th St.
HARRY ALBERT, 2111 Dean St.
SOL GINSBERG, 375 Bushwick Ave.
DAVID HYMAN, 34 Havermest St.
MILFORD HANNOVITZ, 84 Hopkinson Ave.
SAMUEL HOLZER, 200 Vernon Ave.
IRVING SCHADOFF, 2003 West St.
MAURICE LOREN, 1438 Bergen St.
DAVID LEVY, 234 Bedford St.
LEO P. MILLER, 133 Lawton St.
FRANK KATZMAN, 229 94th St.
JAMES P. MURRAY, 1021 Pacific St.
JOHN W. WATSON, 107 17th St.
FANNIE ROSENFIELD, 27 East 65th St.
FRANK LESSE, 364 Gates Ave.
ISAAC NUSSENFIELD, 441 Powell St.
WILLIAM KATZMAN, 229 94th St.
FRANK PERAINO, Main St., Farmingdale.
THEODORE C. LADY, 32 Monmouth St.
ARCHIE KATZMAN, 229 94th St.
HENRY SHERMAN, 306 Warren St.
SIDNEY SCHNEIDER, 110 Attorney St.
LOUIS SALABERG, 87 Hooper St.
JOHN SCHWARTZ, 331 Riverside Ave.
CHARLES LAMPERT, 227 Morris Ave.
PHILIP ROCHFESKY, 545 Powell St.

In Other Districts.

FRED STAFFORD, Buffalo; driving car while intoxicated.
JOSEPH GRABOSKEY, Buffalo; driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN MAN, Buffalo; driving car while intoxicated.
FRANK STERN, Gardenville, Erie Co.; grand larceny.
ANGELLO, Buffalo; manslaughter.
HENRY WOZNIAK, Buffalo; receiving stolen goods.
LEWIS T. BAKER, Perry, Wyoming Co.; driving car while intoxicated.
SASH MARMONSTEIN, Buffalo; making false statement in application.

SUSPENSIONS.

Manhattan District.

GEORGE BLONCHUT, Port Richmond; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
MANUEL DEALMEIDA, 513 Canal St.; assault.
EDWARD MANNER, 145 West 61st St.; failure to answer department report.
WILLIAM SUZUK, 422 East 15th St.; persistent violation of Motor Vehicle Law.
SALVATORE PROFZANO, Bronx; pending investigation of accident.
MERWIN B. OREY, East 70th St.; charged with homicide.
EDWARD LYNCH, 216 East 59th St.; pending investigation of fatal accident.
RALPH HARMEL, 2022 Bailey Ave.; pending investigation of fatal accident.
JERRY ROBERTS, Larchmont; pending investigation of accident.
JOHN ARGIPOPOULOS, 41 Madison St.; pending investigation of accident.
JOSEPH CATTALIA, 2133 Broadway; pending investigation of accident.
WILLIAM HENRY BORMAN, Stapleton, L. I.; charged with homicide.
WILLIAM H. WORTHMAN, 130 West 142d St.; charged with assault.
JOHN DUFFY, 222 East 37th St.; violation of Motor Vehicle Law.
ERNEST ECKHARDT, 939 1st Ave.; charged with homicide.
ZACHARY K. COLLAP, 204 West 141st St.; charged with assault.
ARTHUR COHEN, 1000 Lexington Ave.; charged with homicide.
PAUL MILLER, 532 West 164th St.; reckless driving.
SAMUEL ISRAEL, 701 West 175th St.; pending investigation of fatal accident.
WILLIAM SCHULZ, 138 West 108th St.; charged with assault.
SAMUEL WASSERZUG, Mount Vernon; passed street car on left side, causing accident.
JAMES V. COSTA, White Plains; pending investigation of accident.
JERRY HENAU, 1233 Lurie Ave., Bronx.
ARTHUR SILKOS, 600 West 188th St.; pending investigation of accident.
HERMAN GORDON, 214 West 90th St.; pending investigation of accident.
DAVID GOLDIS, 183 Waverly Ave.; pending investigation of accident.
OSCAR COHEN, 7th Ave.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
DAVID WASSERSTROM, 738 Prospect Ave.; charged with homicide.
RICHARD V. THORPE, 2231 7th Ave.; charged with homicide.
WILLIAM J. SCHAFER, 2310 Throop Ave.; pending investigation of accident.
DOMINICK YACAVONE, Yonkers; charged with leaving scene of accident without reporting.

Brooklyn District.

FRANK J. MURPHY, 2500 Briggs Ave.; pending investigation of accident.
ALEXANDER BERNABEI, 305 East 116th St.; charged with assault.
MILTON GORDON, 214 West 90th St.; pending investigation of fatal accident.
THOMAS A. VOLMAR, 100 Clay St., Bronx; charged with evading prosecution.
HEITMAN FRANK, 1430 Amsterdam Ave.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
FRANK JUCKA, 418 East 73d St.; assault.
BENJAMIN ZACKERMAN, 244 East 136th St.; assault.
MARTIN RECK, Yonkers; charged with leaving scene of accident without making report.
RAYMOND CLIFFORD, 80 West 53d St.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
ALBERT I. MITCHELL, 715 West 172d St.; charged with felony.
ABRAHAM REISS, 314 Delancey St.; involved in an accident.
WILLIAM H. DUNKER, 233 East 138th St.; pending investigation of fatal accident.
RENEWICK DIMOND, 145 West 98th St.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
PATRICK MORAN, 119 West 51st St.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN MANSELL, West New Brighton, L. I.; permitted unlicensed person to drive car.
FELIX RACH, 1129 Flinday Ave.; charged with homicide.
LEO CHEFAR, 311 West 42d St.; pending investigation of accident.
PERCY HARRIS, 301 West 150th St.; failure to report accident.
HARRY WASLOWSKY, 483 Hoe Ave., Bronx; irregular issuance of registration certificate.
FRANK W. MCARDLE, 205 East 33d St.; charged with homicide.
AARON NOVICH, Yonkers; charged with reckless driving.
JOHN W. HOPKINS, 1120 Jackson Ave.; charged with speeding, third offense.
JOSEPH MONTEIRO, Millwood, Westchester County; pending investigation of fatal accident.
ROBERT A. MARSHALL, 311 West 121st St.; pending investigation of accident.
THOMAS MARINO, 454 9th St.; pending investigation of accident.
RUDOLPH KREJCI, 1383 Ave. A.; pending investigation of accident.
CHARLES WINANT, Huguenot, L. I.; operated a car while unlicensed.
ARTHUR SCHENK, 70 East Houston St.; pending investigation of accident.
JAMES P. WYNNE, 35 West 5th St.; charged with leaving scene of accident without reporting.
RICHARD J. HOPKINS, 32 East 126th St.; violation of eight-foot law.
GEORGE D. PAVAN, Westfield; pending investigation of fatal accident.
HUGO SPINNETTI, New Rochelle; pending investigation of fatal accident.
EDWARD BRIGER, 631 East 27th St., Bronx; pending investigation of accident.
HUGO MINERVINI, 1022 Hoe Ave.; passed car on left side.

ABE KALMAN, 1147 Tiffany St.; involved in an accident.
JOHN O'NEILL, 288 Bonnet Place; violation of Sec. 250A, Subdiv. 1; Motor Vehicle Law.
FRANK MOROSCO, 608 East 5th St.; charged with homicide.
HARRY H. WHITE, 12 Arden St.; charged with grand larceny.
J. WEINER, Yonkers; permitted unlicensed person to drive car.
HARRY KROMBERG, 540 West 53th St.; insufficient funds.
WALTER LINTOTT, 1037 Grand Concourse; pending investigation of accident.
GEORGE GERSHWIN, 233 East Kingsbridge Road; pending investigation of fatal accident.
JOHN HERMANMAN, Yonkers; pending investigation of accident.
JOHN J. CARBOY, 438 East 149th St.; pending investigation of fatal accident.
MICHAEL O'BRIEN, 406 East 100th St.; pending investigation of accident.

Licenses suspended for evading prosecution were:

SALVATORE FURMELLO, 5292 Elizabeth St.
EDGAR S. FRYOR, 633 East 53d St.
EUGENE JOHN HILTON, 448 40th St.
ALEXANDER B. EINHINGER, 315 West 27th St.
FRANK GUSTIANO, 23 Rivington St.
NEDDY P. O'DAY, 351 West 150th St.
JOHN MORINO, 333 West 59th St.
HARRY MARZANGELI, 224 Avenue C.
THOMAS F. MCCARTHY, 404 10th St.
JACOB MESSINGER, 230 Madison St.
PAUL MUKESKY, 142 Brook St.
FRANK MANING, 415 East 64th St.
NICOLO MUSCO, 350 Ave. C.
MAX MAYERBORN, 1741 Weeks Ave.
GIUSEPPE PEDIARO, 338 Broome St.
JOSEPH TOWNELL, 654 West 161st St.
JACOB SCHWARTZ, 215 West 61st St.
HARRY KASPER, 1480 Eastern Parkway.
REUBEN ORNSTEIN, 835 East 163d St.
CARMELO VALERINO, Yonkers.
BENJAMIN BEILBERN, 227 Morris Ave., Bronx.
RUDOLPH, 568 West 148th St.
LEWIS OLIVER, 309 West 48th St.
GEORGE A. PISCANO, Yonkers.
ROBERT FERRY, 48 Central Park West.
SAM MALLOCK, 316 West 56th St.
PAUL MUKESKY, 142 Brook St.
WILLIAM TABOR, 2100 82d St.
CARMIN COLLIER, 2304 Lefferts St.

Licenses suspended on charges of driving while intoxicated were:

WILLIAM MULSTAY, 131 Nagle St.
FRANK APPENZELER, 300 West 69th St.
GEORGE BLANCHARD, Port Richmond.
LOUIS C. WELLS, 233 Clinton Ave., Bronx.
CLARENCE BARNETT, Mount Kisco.
JOHN J. THOMPSON, 202 Island City.
RICHARD F. THIRPT, Lincolntonville, L. I.
MICHAEL O'BRIEN, 406 East 100th St.
JAMES KENNEDY, 40 Washington St., Brooklyn District.
VINCENT J. COSTELLO, Brooklyn; charged with assault.
CHARLES STURROCK, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN W. GARDNER, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
FRANCIS RUGGS, Maspeth, L. I.; charged with homicide.
JOE LUCIA, Brooklyn; violation of Motor Vehicle Law.
JOSEPH J. HUTTER, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN W. GARDNER, Brooklyn; charged with homicide.
GEORGE KICK, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
DIEDRICH JOCHENS, Astoria, L. I.; charged with grand larceny.
FRANK VILLOD, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
MAX POLINSKY, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
GUY MORAN, Jamaica, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
RICHARD A. MCKEE, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
THORWALD HANSEN, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
HARRY MARKER, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
HARRY OKRENT, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
ABRAHAM COHEN, Brooklyn; reckless driving.
ELIAN A. LESSEM, M. D., Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
MIKE MURRAY, Brooklyn; charged with homicide.
ADOLPH O. SCHAEFER, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
HERBERT VAN UROFF, Brooklyn; failure to answer summons.
FRED KOEHLER, Brooklyn; failure to answer summons.
ISRAEL FELDMAN, Bellerose, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
MRS. ELIZABETH BARRES, Flushing, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
NICHOLAS MAYO, Brooklyn; pending investigation of fatal accident.
JACOB WELLMER, Brooklyn; permitting unlicensed person to drive car.
GUNNAR ANDERSON, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.

CHARLES V. SCHROED, Astoria, L. I.; involved in an accident.
PETER MULVILL, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
MIRVIN LAGUER, Flushing, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
COURT A. HYLANDER, Flushing, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
JOHN J. CAKENDENALLO, Brooklyn; involved in an accident.
ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
MORRIS WEINER, Brooklyn; permitting unlicensed person to drive car.
HAROLD BORMAN, Brooklyn; reckless driving.
JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
IRVING KROMBERG, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
LOUIS MONTALBANO, Long Island City; reckless driving.
ANTHONY CLEMENTE, Brooklyn; reckless driving.
CHARLES TINTLE, Westbury, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
WILLIAM BRANSTON, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
ALFRED MORGAN, Brooklyn; charged with assault.
SAVATORE MISTRETTA, Brooklyn; charged with evading prosecution.
WILLIAM WRIGHT, Lynbrook, N. Y.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
FRANK BAGAGLI, Brooklyn; speeding.
HARRY GOLDBEIN, Brooklyn; permitting unlicensed person to drive car.
NATHAN JARPER, Brooklyn; assault.
JOHN J. CATTENSON, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN EGAN, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
DOMINICK TODISCO, Brooklyn; involved in an accident.
VIRGIL SCHWARTZ, Brooklyn; violation of eight-foot law, second offense.
JACOB SCHWARTZ, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
ALBERT PEPTONE, Brooklyn; charged with leaving scene of accident without reporting.
HARRY CARD, Long Island City; pending investigation of fatal accident.
SYLVESTER PAPACIANO, Brooklyn; pending investigation of fatal accident.
ISIDORE SCHOLIMOWITZ, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
IRVING SEAVEY, Brooklyn; charged with homicide.
DAVID DICKERT, Brooklyn; pending investigation of fatal accident.
BENJAMIN LEVIN, Jamaica, L. I.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
HARRY HUBNER, Freeport, L. I.; permitting unlicensed person to drive car.
HARRY F. PLATT, Brooklyn; charged with speeding, third offense.
NATHAN JARPER, Brooklyn; assault, third degree.
CHARLES E. CLARK, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
BENNY KATZ, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
ROYAL P. KETCHEM, Brooklyn; pending investigation of fatal accident.
NATHAN COHEN, Brooklyn; reckless driving.
EDWARD O'SHAUGHNESSY, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
FARREN VODILLORIE, Brooklyn; charged with leaving scene of accident without reporting.
ACHILLE PARENTI, Oyster Bay, L. I.; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
WALTER COVEN, Brooklyn; possessing car improperly.
THOMAS KOONEY, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JOHN SHAKRADIA, Bohemia, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.
CHARLES MILLER, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
STANLEY WOZNICKI, Brooklyn; charged with assault.
ROBERT HALLENBECK, Lynbrook, L. I.; driving car while unlicensed.
ISIDORE SCHOLIMOWITZ, Brooklyn; pending investigation of fatal accident.
ROCCO ASSETTA, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JACOB HALLER, Maspeth, L. I.; charged with homicide.
FRANK CANARY, Patchogue, L. I.; charged with leaving scene of accident without making report.
KOOPER BROTHERS, Brooklyn; violation of Motor Vehicle Law.
ANTONIO DELIBERO, Brooklyn; pending investigation of accident.
THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Brooklyn; charged with driving car while intoxicated.
JACOB HALLER, Maspeth, L. I.; pending investigation of accident.

Licenses suspended in Brooklyn for evading prosecution were:

AL YARNICE, 1805 42nd St.
ARCHIE SILVERSTEIN, 488 Saratoga Ave.
SAMUEL PARKER, 431 Decatur St.
LUIGI PALUMBA, 6 101 19d Av.

WILLIAM MANKO, 305 Freeman St.
THEODORE C. THOMAS, 4111 34th St.
EDWARD TUCKMAN, 1745 Prospect Place.
JOSEPH HARK, 717 Kosterhooker Ave.
JOSEPH CALIGNANO, 119 North Portland St.
HARRY M. BURKE, Middle Village.
ROBERT C. NATHAN, 142 East 69th St.
JOHN MORLEY, 182 13th St.
ERNEST DESPERINO, 14 Sullivan Ave.
LEO M. HENNINGSEN, 2401 Av. S.
ANTHONY PALMA, 318 North 5th St.
JOHN MORLEY, 182 13th St.
ABE PACKER, 1516 East 8th St.
JOHN MARMORE, 416 Henry St.
JOHN MORLEY, 182 13th St.
RICHARD C. MILLER, 212 Park Place.
LEWIS P. NICHOLAS, 100 Franklin St.
MAX NOBLE, 1363 Dean St.
RAPHAEL MALONE, 140 Beach, 189th St.
SAM WEISS, 2117 68th St.
FRANK SOLLITTO, 273 St. Marks Ave.

TALKS TO 14 CITIES

BY PHONE AND RADIO

General Carty 'Hooked' Up From

Boston to San Francisco in

Telephone Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—As the feature of exercises at the Boston City Club tonight commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the invention of the telephone, a demonstration of unusual significance, exhibiting the combined powers of wire and radio telephony, was successfully carried out.

While an unseen audience of thousands listened to radio from Station WEEI, General John J. Carty, Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, carried on a conversation by long-distance telephone with fourteen cities between Boston and San Francisco.

The voices of fourteen telephone officials talking from their offices stretching across the continent, as in turn they came on the line and chatted with General Carty, were heard clearly by the 1,200 men who packed the City Club auditorium and the thousands listening in by radio.

A loud speaker, standing on the platform near General Carty, who spoke into two microphones, amplified the

answering voices of the fourteen telephone men, and thus made it possible for the radio audience to hear the conversation.

Another feature was the projection of special "talking motion pictures," Thomas A. Watson, who assisted Professor Alexander Graham Bell in his experiments leading to the invention of the telephone, was shown discoursing on the telephone's development.

This part of the program also was broadcast, and according to General Carty it was the first time that "talking motion pictures" were successfully transmitted over the radio. Mr. Watson, who is in Florida, listened in by radio and heard himself "talking" in Boston.

General Carty carried on a light repartee, replete with wit, which evoked frequent outbursts of laughter and applause.

CONSECRATE CHAPMAN PLOT

Priest in Charge of Cemetery Reveals Truth About Burial.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 15 (AP).—Gerald Chapman, executed at the State prison at Waterford on April 6, was buried in consecrated ground in Mount St. Benedict Cemetery here, the Rev. Francis P. Nolan, pastor of St. Justin's Church and superintendent of the cemetery, said tonight.

The Catholic Transcript in its issue today printed a letter to the editor asking that paper to explain how it was possible for Chapman to have been buried in consecrated ground as had been reported in Hartford newspapers. The Transcript editor took his correspondent to task for his apparent ignorance of Roman Catholic theology.

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Uprights (electric) from \$995

APRIL is Special Exchange month at Aeolian Hall. During this month, we offer a large bonus on old instruments, to encourage the exchanges that would ordinarily be made later.

We do this because we ourselves save money on exchanges made in April. The great majority of instruments taken back are always disposed of in our Great Annual Sales of Exchanged Instruments, held each May. And the storage charges thus saved are represented in the extra April allowance.

This is the Special Exchange Offer

WE WILL ALLOW YOU 20% MORE in April on your present instrument in exchange for a new Grand or Upright Piano or Duo-Art Reproducing Piano than our regular scale. This means that if your old instrument is ordinarily worth \$300 in exchange, you can get \$360 now—if worth \$150 you get \$180 now—if worth \$500 you get \$600 now.

Moreover, you need not take delivery of the new instrument at this time, nor make any payment. We take your old instrument giving you a due-bill for the specially large allowance. Later, you may have the new instrument delivered—in the fall, if you wish. If planning to move, you can save cartage on your present piano also, by letting us call for it before you move and deliver the new one after. We make no charge for this service.

Remember—your old instrument is worth more today than it ever will be again. It is worth more this month than it will be next. It is worth more this year than next year. Its value automatically lowers each year you have it.

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UDALL & BAILLOU

A few words in behalf of The New Yorker's advertisers

MORE than fifty distinctive retail establishments on Our Island have turned The New Yorker into a bazaar. In it they display for your approval new and smart merchandise of every kind gathered from every part of the world.

Pictured on this page are the exteriors of fifty of New York's finest retail stores—the first fifty to discover bright New York's discovery, The New Yorker.

In the pages of The New Yorker itself are depicted their lavish counters rich with quality goods.

So that the The New Yorker brings you, almost with the promptness of the daily newspaper, the first news of merchandise shown in New York's leading stores—and with a quality of illustration individual to The New Yorker.

It constitutes a great reader guide as infallibly informative as The New Yorker's other guides to what is best in the theatre, music, art, books, moving pictures, where most enjoyably to dine and dance.

Of Interest to Advertisers

This advertising standing with New York's most select retail establishments is of decided importance to national advertisers in the metropolitan field. It is, of course, evident that store executives, merchandising men and buyers in New York's great stores are watching The New Yorker with the keenest of interest.

The national advertiser can in The New Yorker focus on his advertising message the concentrated attention of those people who in New York have the most to do with the stocking and pushing of his merchandise.

Until May 1, space in The New Yorker may be ordered for a year in advance at the present low rate of \$250 a page.

A shopping trip through the pages of this week's New Yorker, moreover, covers more than the Avenue. It will take you into the smart restaurants, hotels and supper clubs, book shops catering to active minds, the salons of such high class automobile manufacturers as Rolls Royce, Packard, Pierce Arrow, Lincoln and others. It tells you, in a word, of the attractive things of every kind that help to make life on Our Island a little easier in the living.

Advertising, the text books say, is news—and advertisers in The New Yorker have embellished this axiom by creating their messages in the very spirit of The New Yorker itself.

They have caught the mood of The New Yorker; injected into their copy and illustrations a spirit of brightness, a verve that carries their readers into the realms of The New Yorker's own editorial brilliance.

We take this opportunity to acknowledge to them their part in the origination of a new advertising personality, in the development of a new type of advertising interest.

THE NEW YORKER

Twenty-Five West Forty-Fifth Street
By Subscription \$3 a year

Get Your Copy
Out today
Every Friday
At all newsstands
15c

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

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Members of the House Advocate Beer and Wine as a Temperance Measure

Continued from Page 1.

Association at a luncheon on March 25 last, that everybody has all the liquor they want if they have the money to pay for it, that there are at least 10,000 stills operating in Allegheny County, which means a great Pittsburgh, that there are on one street in the residential district of Pittsburgh seventeen houses where bootleggers of from 14 to 18 years of age buy small supplies of liquor to take with them on their skating and automobile parties, and that in spite of Mr. Baird's efforts to employ men of good character to do this work he has been driven ten men every day because they succumb to the temptations of bribery and grafting or for other causes.

Denounces Raid on Restaurant.

"The Pittsburgh prohibition officers recently, at the dinner hour, invaded the Nixon Restaurant, a very decent place, and compelled all of the guests, a company of about 300, who in the called ladies and gentlemen, to stand up, while, with the manners of a military band, they proceeded to search the pockets of the men, and when some of the women protested, rudely pushed them back into their chairs. One man who protested, 'By what law?' was struck to the floor. Some six or seven hip flasks were found among that large company, but no liquor was found in the restaurant itself. 'Two days later the insatiable agents returned and repeated the raid, finding nothing this time but a bottle partly filled with gin and tonic. The net result was nothing but the fright and sense of outrage on the part of the patrons and a distinct injury to the business of the proprietor. This incident is typical of the things that happen every day.

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JERSEY MINISTERS AGAINST MODIFICATION

Thirty-six Episcopalians Tell of Disagreement With the Empringham Statement.

Thirty-six Episcopal ministers of New Jersey signed a statement yesterday that they desired "to dissociate ourselves absolutely from the pronouncement put forth by the Secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Church Temperance Society (the Rev. Dr. James Empringham) on the subject of the modification of the Volstead act."

The statement also expressed the conviction of the signers that the Volstead act "should have a fairer and longer trial than it has yet had to prove its effectiveness."

Dr. Empringham, who was formerly New York State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, said on Feb. 3 that a questionnaire distributed among 20,000 members of the Church Temperance Society had disclosed that most of them believed prohibition had undone the work of fifty years of the temperance movement, and that many of its officers and directors, including Bishops, believed the Eighteenth Amendment had "sounded the death knell of temperance."

The statement caused a sensation among Episcopalians. Bishop Manning of this diocese took direct issue with Dr. Empringham and the announced results of the questionnaire. Others have since declared that the Church Temperance Society neither sought nor received sanction of its views by any official body of the church.

The signers of the New Jersey statement made public yesterday, the Rev. Samuel G. Welles of 104 Woodside Avenue, Trenton, were:

Paul Matthews, W. H. Moor, Ellington J. Perot, J. Mervin Pettit, W. H. Crook, Arthur S. Phelps, W. Dutton Davis, T. B. Beunell, W. B. Rogers, H. A. L. Frazier, Norman Stockert, W. E. Grinnaw, P. P. Sweeney, C. W. Twining, W. R. Wadsworth, John Talbot Ward, Samuel G. Welles, Robert G. Williams, J. H. Lighthouse, C. S. Wood, S. G. M. Montgomery, A. B. Baker.

BUCKNER'S FATHER DISAGREES ON BEER

Nebraska Minister Insists Only Complete Prohibition Will Remedy the Situation.

Special to The New York Times. OMAHA, Neb., April 15.—Emory Buckner, United States Attorney in New York, is being criticized by his father, the Rev. J. D. N. Buckner, for his stand on light wines and beer. The father takes direct issue with the son and is not backward in saying so.

"When Emory was in Nebraska a couple of months ago and told me he thought light wines and beer would alleviate the situation in New York, I told him he was wrong," said the elder Buckner today. "I don't live in New York, but I feel Emory is mistaken, and I told him so. I told him the way to have prohibition was to have complete prohibition and prohibit the sale of liquors altogether. Emory is wrong."

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that the drug stores dilute it and poison it so that it would kill a horse. I said that I had some whiskey at home that would not kill a horse and hurried home and got it, saying my sister's life, but making myself liable for arrest and the confiscation of my car.

"My eldest daughter has long been an invalid and she used to take a stimulant of French medicinal wine known as Dubonnet, a combination of port and quinine or something of that sort. She said to me: 'Father, if I could have a glass of Dubonnet wine I would get well, but no Dubonnet wine can be bought in all this wide world for use in America.'

"A gentleman from France came with his wife across the ocean to visit the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. Arriving at New York, his wife was seriously ill with influenza. The doctor ordered port wine to keep up her strength, but finding it impossible to obtain any port wine in New York, my friend called on me and after going to Bermuda solely to give her this stimulant, and they finally arrived at Pittsburgh a month later.

"The United States Attorney, John D. Meyer, is following in the footsteps of Mr. Baird in advocating the spy system which has become such a detestable feature in our social life. 'He has asked the students of the University of Pittsburgh and of the Carnegie Institute of Technology to act as spies upon their associates, and tempt them to undermine the honor and decency of these young people he responded, as reported in the newspaper, 'I have later the insatiable agents returned and repeated the raid, finding nothing this time but a bottle partly filled with gin and tonic. The net result was nothing but the fright and sense of outrage on the part of the patrons and a distinct injury to the business of the proprietor. This incident is typical of the things that happen every day.

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The Speaker, however, admitted that the referendum might serve some purpose in that it would give to both wet and dry in the party the opportunity of expressing themselves on the prohibition question. But the effect of this, as he saw it, would be largely psychological. On voting machines questions submitted on a referendum are placed at the top and would be the first to engage the attention of the voter. Perhaps, McGinnies said, with their vote cast on the prohibition question, they might feel less keenly about the referendum and not allow the issue to sway them in voting on candidates.

It was learned tonight that the supporters of the Karle-Phelps proposal have made considerable headway in winning converts to their cause. Persons close to Speaker McGinnies admitted today that they did not feel at all certain that powerful as he is, he would be in a position to control the situation. They thought there might be strategic reasons why the speaker would hesitate to have the Rules Committee report the bill and would favor a motion put from the floor with a view to taking it away from the committee.

The Speaker himself lives in a district which is bone dry and nearly all the Republican members of the Rules Committee represent dry constituencies. In view of the sentiments of the delegation that visited the Speaker, it is pointed out that should the Rules Committee be discharged from consideration of the bill after their refusal to report it they would be protected from criticism by their constituents. Local dry supporters of the measure that is most and it probably will be necessary to pass the bill to placate wet Republican voters in the large cities on the eve of a State election, and help out the candidacy of Senator Wadsworth.

Wish to Avoid Party Sanctions.

Another reason why the committee might decide against reporting the bill was advanced by a prominent Republican leader. A favorable report from the Rules Committee, he maintained, would surround the measure with a strong semblance of party sanction with which legislative leaders who are of the Speaker's opinion are unwilling that it should be vetoed. They contend that the Republican Party in the State is still dry.

whole tree and brought confusion upon us all. The mercenary agitation of this grave question by Mr. Wheeler—mercenaries because he gets a rich, and I am told an unassisted, living out of it—and the immense rage of his crusading following, is setting up in this country a tyrant of law which from day to day is becoming more odious than those pitiless ogres who are real tyrants of history.

"They are making a kindergarten nation out of a people who want to be men and women, with a 'the liveries and responsibilities that go with the maturity of life. While the legislation now under consideration is inadequate to correct the great evils of prohibition, it marks the beginning of a movement back to national sanity, national decorum and national liberty."

"We have all more or less succumbed to the false doctrine that liquor is an unmitigated evil. Why not throw away timidity and hypocrisy and acknowledge that liquor is one of the greatest blessings that God has given to men out of the teeming bosom of our earth? The temperate use of liquors and the habit of drunkenness are terms that have no logical relation to each other. Relatively, only a few men who drink liquor have ever been intoxicated."

Favors Strict Control System.

"Liquor used temperately, as most men use it, is not intoxicating. We have all attended at dinners when wines all the way from claret to champagne have been generously served, and no man of decent manners has ever shown the slightest trace of intoxication."

"Millions of persons use liquors every day and never at any time in their lives become intoxicated. Hence it is true that no liquor is intoxicating unless it is misused. Upon this basis could not the Volstead act be repealed?"

"What is wanted by liberal men and women with whose minds I have come in contact is a return to the old system without the saloon and with regulation left to the States, where high license, local option and other practical means of control will restore the nation to the very real habit of temperance which existed before this tragic blunder occurred."

Judge Gray was right, and the Eighteenth Amendment ought to be taken out of the Constitution, leaving to Congress the power it already has to regulate interstate commerce, while restoring control of the subject to the States.

"I take my stand with the Founder of Christianity who drank habitually of those fine wines of Palestine, believing that they were an aid to health, and that, as at the marriage at Cana, they gave joy to life, until He says Himself that the Wines of Wheelers and the bigoted religionists of that day called him a winebibber."

Mechanic Tells of Still.

Colonel Codman called as next witness John T. Callan of Baltimore, President of the Liberty Defense League and a member of the Maryland Legislature.

"As a house mechanic," said Mr. Callan, "for a man who supervises houses for real estate men, I am taking in on the average 250 houses a day. As a result of the temperance law, I want to say that the real estate man of Baltimore today, the very first thing, asks a tenant, 'Are you a bootlegger?'"

"That is because of the fact that we have had thirty-five or forty houses in our particular office practically ruined by stills exploding."

"It is a common occurrence that we will go to a house and find it completely wrecked where we thought would be a quiet home; or we will find pipes or hose run through holes in the walls and the side walls wrecked and the cellars filled with water. That is a condition we find quite frequently."

Senator Reed—What do you know about the habit of carrying hip flasks among the young people? A—Well, in my villa in the social and dance halls, and I am a member of such organizations, that habit is looked upon with pride. We have to apologize nowadays for not drinking, due to the fact that it is made by a host who may be given a special party and he wants you to test his ability to manufacture the stuff.

Q—When you speak of that situation do you refer to hard liquors or to wines or to beer or to all of them? A—I would say as to all of them.

Q—All three of them? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Do you mean to say that now it has become quite a common custom for people to make their own liquors in their own homes in the City of Baltimore? A—Undoubtedly.

Q—Is the bootlegger there reasonably prosperous? A—I would say very prosperous. They have their stills and their machinery.

Q—What is your judgment, from your observation, as to the effect upon the morals of the young people by prohibition? A—Well, formerly, before prohibition, there was any drinking in the family was done by the male head. Now we find it in at least 90 per cent. of every family, or 80 per cent. That is, of families that lean toward drinking. I would illustrate that in this way: My boy who is about 8 years of age, came in recently and said he would not play with a little boy who lived up the street because that little boy wanted him to drink whiskey he had purchased at a candy store.

Still in Nearly All Homes.

"Is that sort of condition common?" Senator Reed continued.

"It is," replied Mr. Callan, "if you will pardon me, in Baltimore City, where I am employed. In the tenement districts, where the houses are mostly rented, it is the exception when you do not find home brew apparatus and bottles—yes, bottles filled and ready for the next affair."

"What are those home brew apparatuses? Are they big or little moonshiners' cooking utensils, apparatuses, or what are they?" asked Mr. Reed.

"They are just the ordinary wash-boiler," said the witness. "Some of them have a cooking pot with a top soldered on, and a little hole here and a little copper coil running through it."

Q—And with that apparatus the housewife makes liquor in many instances? A—Yes, sir, absolutely she does.

Q—And the children are around there when she makes it? A—Yes, in fact before prohibition the children would go out and play after school. They would run in and leave their books and go out to play. But now it seems they have to stay in and the home brew bottles. That may seem strange, but nevertheless it is a fact.

Died.
SCULLY—On April 14, at New Rochelle, N. Y. John Jerome Scully husband of Mary

STONER—Edward M., April 14, Manhattan Square Hospital, New York City. Services to be held Thursday at 8 P. M. at Locking's Chapel, 931 Amsterdam Av. South Carolina, Georgia and Florida papers copy.

TRAVIS—Mrs. Eliza C. 22, widow of Robert B. April 15, in New Britain, Conn. Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill, N. Y., April 17, at 1:30 P. M.

TRIMMEN—Frederica, at her late residence, 41 Homestead Ave., Fort Richmond, N. Y. April 18, in her eightieth year. Funeral services private, Sunday, April 18, Interment Moravian Cemetery.

TURNER—Suddenly, on April 15, 1926, at the residence of her son, Frederick H. Turner, Searson, N. J., Martha, widow

neral services will be held at the
 afternoon, April 17, at 3:30 o'clock. Burial
 place, N. E. of M. J. (Liberty St.)
 at 1:30 P. M.
VICKERS—Henry Montague, suddenly at his
 residence, 121 West 54th St., beloved hus-
 band of Isabelle, died March 28, 1928.
 of funeral later.
WAHDE—Louise Myerist, beloved wife of
 John, of West 84th St., died March 28,
 Avenue, West New Brighton, April 15,
 1928, at 10:30 o'clock. Burial place,
 Friday, 8 P. M. Interment private.
WILSON—A. M. Bernard Wilson, Sec-
 retary Empire State Building, died at
 Ave. near 21st, Friday, at 1:30.
YOUNG—Suddenly, April 14, at her late
 residence, 100 West 10th St., died Clara
 N. J. Clarice Runyan, widow of James
 M. Runyan, died at her late residence,
 and Clarice Runyan Young, Services on
 Friday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock.
 at 8 o'clock on Saturday at Princeton.
 N. J.

In Memoriam.

ARKLES—Emma, in loving tribute to the
 cherished mother of our loved memory
 who died April 10, 1923.
COHN—Minnie M. In sad and loving mem-
 ory of our dear mother who died April
 10, 1923. Eternal light shine upon you.
 SUNNY.
SCHMIDT—In loving memory of our son,
 Fred, brother of George, who died April
 10, 1923.
ZITTEL—Carl Florian Jr. In everlasting
 loving memory of our beloved nephew and
 cousin.
 BERT, LIL JONAS, CHILDREN.

Annexing.

FEINLAND—Mausoleum dedicated to memory

of David P. Phillips will be unveiled Sunday morning, April 12, at 12 o'clock, Beth-Elm, 10th Avenue, Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

SIEGEL—Unveiling monument in beloved memory of David Siegel, Sunday, April 12, 2 P. M., at 12 o'clock, at the same place otherwise following Sunday.

Mount Carmel Cemetery, Cypress Hills, Brooklyn.

TISHMAN—The monument dedicated to the memory of my beloved husband and father, Samuel Tishman, will be unveiled Sunday, April 18, at 11 A. M., in Washington Cemetery, Section 11 in case of rain, postponed to following Sunday.

EVA AND DAVID TISHMAN.

Advertisements of Births and Deaths for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned until midnight. L.C. 2400000 1000.

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THE HOME FUNERAL
Conducted inexpensively
Where Death Occurs
Call Trinitar 8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL
The Funeral Church
100 Broadway at 60th St.

Charles CHAS A. BENEDICT, 150 IV.
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With light and heat and constant attendance. Beautiful chapel. May be seen every day on calling.

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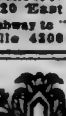
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In the hills of Westchester. Convenient get far enough from city for permanence. Lots \$1500 and up.

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Jewels
Diamonds, Emeralds
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*set in necklaces
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ERTZ'S

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ing even than
great success
e Claire"

At All Booksellers

AND COMPANY
et New York

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements received until midnight. Telephone LACKAWANNA 1000. Rate 50 cents on space line. Special attention given to Lost and Found advertisements. Times Building, Level Office, Times Building.

LOST.

BAG, small, containing clothing. Wednesday night, downtown. Found by local arriving from Point 6-45. Property of Mrs. C. M. Russell, 44 Ave., Palham Manor.

BUSINESS papers of value to owner only in manila envelope on Tuesday, April 13, on B. M. T. subway train that arrived at the Queensboro Plaza at about 12:30 P. M. Reward of \$10 for their return; no questions asked. Phone Triangle 8700.

HAND BAG, brown leather, lady's, with contents, left in taxi, Pennsylvania Station, April 14; reward. Telephone Academy 2775.

HAT, black, marked "J. de R." containing silver fittings and ladies' clothing. Reward if returned to Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., 388 Park Ave.

KEYS in leather container; \$5 paid on return. Kahn, 34 Fulton St.

MATCH CASE, gold, A. S. in taxi, 137th to West End and 71st; reward. Shuman, Wisconsin 5250.

MEMORANDUM BOOK, small, brown paper (notes), lost Wednesday afternoon, East 42d-63d; liberal reward; personal value. Whitehall 2365.

POCKETBOOK lost April 13 in taxi between 112th and 42d Sts.; contents about \$15. Keys and papers; reward. Mendel, 533 West 42d.

PURSE, gray kid, money and bracelet, in taxi, Thursday; reward. Kellogg 8500.

SUITCASE, Initialed A. B., bus 4, Sunday; reward. Brown, 532 West 111th.

TIRE—Near Englewood, new 13 1/2 tire in case, bearing Cadillac emblem. Finder please notify W. D. Ferris, Ridgewood, N. Y. Reward.

VALISE, containing taxicab card, probably Jamaica "L", April 8; reward. Hollis 1853.

FOUND.

CIGARETTE CASE between 42 Broadway and 7th Park Ave. between East 42d and 49th Sts. and 5th Ave.; liberal reward for return to J. S. Sachs & Co., 42 Broadway. Reward.

BAR PIN, diamond and platinum, in grill room of Hotel Pennsylvania; liberal reward. Phone Buckminster 5253.

BRACELET, diamond and sapphire flower leaf design, sapphire in center and diamond in petals; between East 42d and 49th Sts. and 5th Ave.; liberal reward for return to J. S. Sachs & Co., 42 Broadway. Reward.

BRACELET, white gold and platinum, first-class, April 9; reward. Circle 0400.

BRACELET, flexible sapphire between 81st and 82nd Sts. and 5th Ave.; reward. Endicott 3014.

BROOCH, gold, cluster of three daisies set with diamonds; lost Wednesday; reward. Phone Schuyler 6153.

BROOCH, diamond and platinum, 4 sapphire corners; Saturday; reward. Prospect 1425.

FIN, diamond and pearl watch; Monday evening, Hotel Astor, or taxi from Park Ave. and 71st St.; reward. Telephone John 5036.

FIN, diamond and ruby goat; lost Wednesday; liberal reward. Phone Schuyler 4459.

WEDDING RING—Platinum and diamond ring, Monday or Tuesday, between Jackson Heights and New York; reward. Newtown 57.

WRIST WATCH, engraved "Thomas H. Davies, Lieut. Tank Corp., U. S. A.; reward. Lieut. Davis, Dongan Hills 1800.

WRIST WATCH, lost April 7, inscribed to B. J. Dec. 20, 1917; reward. Beckin 4705.

WRIST WATCH, gold; Wednesday, Worth St., between Broadway and Lafayette; reward. Franklin 1388.

\$200 REWARD for return of platinum bracelet containing 20 diamonds and 20 sapphires; lost April 13 on Broadway between 42d and 70th Sts. Block, Starr & Frost, 5th Ave. and 48th St.

\$100 REWARD for return of diamond bracelet containing 20 diamonds and 20 sapphires; lost April 13 on Broadway between 42d and 70th Sts. Block, Starr & Frost, 5th Ave. and 48th St.

\$50 REWARD for diamond and black opal bar pin, lost April 12 probably vicinity 5th Ave. and 48th St. Tiffany & Co., 5th Ave. and 48th St.

A GOLD coin swinging scarf pin; \$25 reward. Return to Room 701, 14 Wall St.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

AIRDALE, brown and tan; collar marked "Jim"; 142 West 180th St. Raymond 4358.

BOSTON BULL, dark brown, with white markings, screw tail; reward. Call Washington Heights 8350, O'Neill.

DACHSHUND, German, 8 years old, black, tan; reward. Call 12th and 70th Sts. W. Chester County, Tel. Pleasantville 225 P-23.

FOX TERRIER, wire-haired, male, white, black, brown head; reward. Main 1273.

FRENCH POODLE, male, Monday morning. Owner, regular, 20 West 120th St.

GERMAN police dog, male, "Zep"; Sunday. Nonpet, L. L.; reward. Plaza 2445.

RUSSIAN WOLFPUP, white, female, vitality Englewood, Tuesday; reward. Telephone Englewood 1104.

SWEATER, coat, L. F. B. mill tag. Write F 664 Times Downtown.

100 URGENT PASSAGE OF COPYRIGHT BILL

Publishers, Authors and Artists Ask House Committee to Adopt Vestal Measure.

SAY PROTECTION IS NEEDED

Membership in International Union Advocated to Aid Circulation of Our Literature Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Publishers, authors, screen writers, dramatists, artists and others of creative genius today asked Congress to protect their property rights in their creations by enacting an iron-clad copyright law providing that the United States become a member of the International Copyright Union.

More than one hundred appeared before the House Patents Committee to urge favorable consideration of the Vestal bill, drawn by representatives of the creative arts themselves. Will Irwin, writer and publicist; Major George Haven Putnam, American authority on literature from the publishers' standpoint; Gene Buck, lyric writer and playwright; Esther Hunt, New York City artist and sculptor; representatives of the National Association of Book Publishers, the Authors' League of America and others appeared to support the bill.

Mr. Irwin said there was grave danger of this country's foreign relations becoming more and more involved through mismanagement of our people. It had been the experience of the allied nations' propagandists that a right understanding had been best produced by literature which gave a true picture of a nation, he said.

America's circulation of its literature abroad had been hampered because United States copy rights were given little or no recognition. Membership in the International Copyright Union was essential to remedy this, he declared.

Mr. Irwin urged upon the committee that the very heart of the Vestal bill was the automatic copyright provisions which section 7 of the bill declares an artist's right in his creation the minute it is completed.

A writer now might send a manuscript to twenty or thirty different publishers before it was accepted, and during that time he had no protection, said Mr. Irwin.

Putnam speaks for Publishers. "The principle we advocate," Mr. Irwin declared, "is that a work of art is the property of the creator from the start. Under this bill any person who completes a piece of work has it copyrighted automatically, and it is protected and transferable anywhere within the borders of the copyright union."

Protection for American publishers against foreign competition on editions on which they own the American rights, as provided under Section 30 of the bill, was asked by Major Putnam, who appeared as Chairman of the Bureau of Copyright of the National Association of Book Publishers.

The section he particularly favored he said, was opposed by librarians who argued that it would interfere with their purchases of foreign-bound books. The section prohibits importation of editions which would be sold in the United States in competition with American editions published by those holding American rights. The bill would permit sales to libraries and collectors, but would insist that they be made through American publishers.

"The law has been an injustice since 1891," Major Putnam continued. "It has been a serious detriment to the publisher and injurious to the author. The law has been an injustice to those who are interested in the encouragement of the book publishing business."

Esther Hunt Charges Income Loss. The feeble way in which, it was said, the present copyright law was protecting painters and sculptors was portrayed by Esther Hunt of New York City, formerly of San Francisco, St. represented the American Federation of Arts, the American Art Bureau and art dealers and publishers.

Charles D. Gibson, who has worked on art had been plagiarized off the market, and Maxfield Parrish's creations of genius were being imitated into oblivion, she said. This was due, she asserted, to the lax laws and the impossibility of enforcing them so as to prohibit imitations and infringements.

She reduced original and imitations and said they showed how Parrish's work was being discredited through the sale at low prices of cheap and poorly done imitations. She herself had suffered a reduction in income from \$10,000 a year to \$2,000 as a result of the placing on the market of cheap imitations of her work, she said.

She proposed an amendment to make dealers, wholesale and retail, responsible for handling these imitations and providing a penalty for each plagiarized copy found in their possession.

Publishers File Statement. In connection with the hearing the book publishers filed a statement which read, in part: "A law passed in 1891 gave a measure of protection to foreign writers, but was so restricted in scope that American authors did not receive any protection for their works in other countries unless they published simultaneously abroad. This situation was not remedied in the revision of 1909."

"American authors have greater importance in the eyes of the world today and are in greater need of foreign protection for their rights. American publishing, too, has been strengthened by time and experience and has no fears as to competition."

"The publishers are in complete accord with the wishes of the authors in this revision, and have to be considered as authors themselves in connection with encyclopedias, atlases and material of all kinds prepared by employees and assistants."

Those Present or Represented. Among those present or represented were: Sylvio Hein, song writer; William Hamilton Osborne, representing the Authors' League of America; F. L. Silcox, Chairman of the Conference on Copyright; J. H. Phillips, representing leading textbook publishers; Matthew Wolf, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor; Lella Macmillan, Secretary of the American Art Federation; Leroy Scott, another member of the Bill Drafting Committee; John Macrae, President, and Frederick G. Melcher, Secretary, of the National Association of Book Publishers, both of New York; J. W. Hillman, Frederick A. Stokes, Arthur H. Scribner, Alexander Grosset, Harry L. Burt,

George H. Doran, J. W. Lippincott and Alfred A. Knopf, all of New York; the American News Company, Inc.; D. Appleton & Co., Bond & Liveright; R. B. Bowker Company, Brantano's, A. L. Burt Company, the Century Company, Dodd, Mead & Co., Inc.; George H. Doran Company, Dorraunce & Co., Inc.; E. P. Dutton & Co., Harcourt, Brace & Co., Inc.; Harper & Brothers, Henry Holt & Co., Duffield & Co., Houghton, Mifflin Company, J. B. Lippincott & Co., Robert M. McBride & Co., the Macmillan Company, Oxford University Press, Prentice Hall, Inc.; G. P. Putnam's Sons, Rand, McNally & Co., Charles Scribner's Sons, Frederick A. Stokes Company, the University Society, Inc., the John C. Winston Company and the World Book Company.

CLEVELAND ASSAILS GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

President's Son Says the Most Inefficient Form Was Chosen by Our Forefathers.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—"Fear of government by collusion led our forefathers to accept a government by confusion," said Richard F. Cleveland, lawyer and son of President Cleveland, before the Women's Civic League here yesterday.

"The American forefathers deliberately chose a form of government which has resulted in the most inefficient government in the entire world," he continued. "The greatest weakness in the American system of government lies in the lack of connection between the legislative body and the executive of the country and the curtailment of power of the latter branch."

He traced the formation of the American Republic and pointed to the factors which he declared prompted the founders of the country to adopt such a system of government.

"Our forefathers," he said, "were endeavoring to get away from the powerful executive authority which executives in England, France and Germany exercised at that time and which caused many to come to America in search of political freedom. The pioneers wanted to get away from that sort of thing. They did not believe in the individual being kicked around at the will of an executive. The less government the better off the people would be, was their principle."

"And so they deviated from the European form of government and created an executive with too little authority and too short a term of office and with no connection with the legislative body."

"This system of government is based upon one important and indispensable thing—a tremendous interest of the people in the vote and Government. But the people have not supplied this, which is the principal ingredient. This often has resulted in crooked and thug being elected to executive offices."

ROTARIANS PRESENT FLAGS.

Club Here Gets Belgian Ensign—British Club Gets Stars and Stripes.

The international aspect of the Rotary movement was emphasized at the weekly luncheon of the New York Rotary Club yesterday noon at the Hotel McAlpin when Victor Bogart, acting for the club in Brussels, presented a large Belgian flag to his American confreres and Owen Coogan of the New York club presented an American flag to Charles Hayward of the Wolverhampton (England) Rotary Club.

Mr. Coogan said that the American colors were on display at the meeting of more than 120 Rotary clubs in foreign countries. James A. Hamilton, State Industrial Commissioner, speaking on "Labor and Industry," praised the Workmen's Compensation act as a stabilizer of industry. In the year ending June 30, 1925, he said, \$25,628,000 was paid to injured workmen in more than 63,000 factories and 100,000 mercantile establishments. More than 2,700,000 persons in the employ of 200,000 others are subject to the benefits of compensation, he said.

Raymond E. Knoepfel, President of the New York State Association for Crippled Children, an organization of 7,000 Rotarians, told of plans for the opening of a new camp at Fire Island this summer. He announced a benefit vaudeville performance tomorrow evening at the Manhattan Opera House and when Thomas Walker, Chairman of the benefit, suggested that the gallery seats be bought by club members and distributed among members of boys' clubs in the city the Rotarians raised \$1,000 in ten minutes to buy out not only the gallery but a part of the balcony.

PERLMAN ELECTION STANDS.

House Confirms New York Representative's Right to Seat.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Without the formality of a rollcall and without the discussion the House adopted a resolution today declaring that Representative Nathan D. Perlman of the Fourteenth New York District, and not William I. Zirovich, was elected to the House in the election of 1924.

Mr. Zirovich, who was the Democratic candidate against Mr. Perlman, contested the latter's right to a seat in Congress on the ground of alleged irregularities.

An examination of the ballots in dispute was made by Elections Committee No. 1, which held that Mr. Perlman was entitled to the certificate of election issued to him by the Secretary of State of New York. It so reported to the House.

While the Democratic members refrained from voting on the case, committee, Representative Rudolph of Texas, a minority member, made the statement today that the report should be accepted as the unanimous conclusion of all the committee members.

On motion of Representative Colton of Utah, Chairman of the committee, Mr. Perlman was continued in his seat by a viva voce vote.

PRINCE TO SEE WORCESTER.

Gustaf and Louise of Sweden to Attend June Festival There.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15 (AP).—Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf and Crown Princess Louise of Sweden are to be guests of the Swedish National Federation at its annual mid-summer festival here in June.

Official acceptance of the federation's formal invitation was received today by Karl G. Fredin, Chairman of the Activities Committee, from the Prince's private secretary.

The royal visitors will come to Worcester following their attendance at the Ericsson Memorial exercises in Washington on May 29. Elaborate preparations are to be made for their reception at Worcester, and for their entertainment during their stay.

From the Founder's Writings
A Little Foot-and-a-Half Long and Five Inches Wide Red Sign

at the crossroads of the country road, with its white letters like human eyes stares at me ten times a day, saying again and again:

Keep to the Right

Each day, with its many questions, brings its puzzles as to which way to take. The least divergence from the main road leads into uncertainty and waste of time, especially if you are compelled to turn square around and retrace your steps. Keeping to the right, and taking no risk, is the only safe course to pursue.

An old Arab proverb is good to print and post up where we may often see it: "No man is ever lost on a straight road."

This Sign is on a straight road from every part of the city.

(Signed)
John Wanamaker
Nov. 27, 1919.



GOLDEN SPECIALS

A Fashion Event Is Created by These

French Sports Frocks

\$29.50

The French flair for line... the French pride of workmanship... the French materials that carry heavy odds in their favor! They will be admired wherever smart people meet, here and abroad, for these one and two piece frocks are

The velvet nap rayon... resembling frisco
The lace patterns... of rayon and wool
The drop stitch weaves... of wool
The Kashmir wools... of soft texture.

Bois de Rose, Coral, Wine, Lacquer Red, Turquoise, Sailor Blue, Navy Blue, Beige, Green, Jade, Orchid, Yellow, Brown, White, and Black.

French Sports Coats, \$29.50

The majority are reversible—what a doubly intriguing word in its promise of double usefulness! These two color effects are achieved by lace wool or Kashmir cloth.

Plain knitted coats with clipped wool collars.

First Floor, Old Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

\$12 Bridge and Junior Lamps

ALL AT THE ONE PRICE

\$7.50

A large order was placed with one of our good makers and the price brought down to the lowest level we have seen in many a month for such decorative lamps. All metal, in a mottled finish that resembles old brass... at the top, the metal profile of an old galleon that might have sailed the Spanish Main. Each lamp complete with silk cord. The bridge lamp with one bulb, the floor lamp with two.

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Gossard One-Piece Models

in an Unusual Range of Sizes

\$9.75

THE \$15 AND \$18 GRADES
Each of the two models includes 29 to 40 inch waist measure... taking two persuasive ways with rayon tricolette or brocade to mould the figure into lovely unbroken lines from shoulder to knee.

Gossard Girdles, \$7.75
THE \$12.50 AND \$15 GRADES
Five wrap-around ways to achieve figurative smartness by the combination of brocade with surgical or English elastic. They are medium or heavier boned for 28 to 40 inch sizes.

Corset Salon, Third Floor, Old Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Sale of 12,000 Pieces of

\$1 Encrusted Gold Amber Color

Stemware at 60c each.

Goblets, tall and low fruit cocktails, herbets, cordials, footed tumblers in many sizes... in fact, all the wanted sizes and shapes of stemware. All pieces in the artistic optic effect, in a clear amber coloring, with gold lines and wide gold encrustations.

Second Gallery, New Building

Wanamaker Week

Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts.

JUST FROM PARIS

Normandy Lace

Bedspreads \$40 and \$78

FOR THE \$60 AND \$95 GRADES

A once-in-a-blue-moon opportunity—for these prices are about what one has to pay for domestic lace spreads that are machine-sewn.

Each of these new bedspreads is an exquisite example of the inimitable artistry of the French needlewoman. Beautiful hand-embroidered motifs combined with fine laces, and every stitch hand-sewn.

For single beds, \$40 for the \$60 grade. For double beds, \$78 for the \$90 grade.

NOTE—The quantities are limited, and as it is likely many people will want these bedspreads it will be of decided advantage to come early.

First Floor, Old Building

Slipper Buckles
95c
THE \$1.75 TO \$1.95 GRADES
From Paris. Riveted steel in nine attractive patterns—oval or square—simple or ornate, simple types that are always correct.
The Trimmer Store, Street Floor, Old Bldg.

GOLDEN SPECIALS

THERE ARE THIRTY-FOUR STYLES TO CHOOSE FROM IN THESE

Open Stock Bedroom Suites

NOW FIFTH TO THIRD LESS

They are open stock, which means that you buy as many pieces as you need now, and add to your suite as you wish. (The lower prices are in force during Wanamaker Week.)

There are thirty-four styles, which means that you have a very wide range of choice in models, goods and prices.

They are all Wanamaker quality pieces, which means that this furniture is justly made, fairly priced, and guaranteed to give long service!

You may buy on the Budget Plan, which means that you may take advantage now of the savings, and yet pay out of income as you enjoy your furniture.

Walnut veneer and gumwood. Mahogany veneer and gumwood. Suites of gray, putty color, or green enamel.

Suites noted below include these pieces: Bedstead, 3.3 ft. or 4.6 ft. sizes. Dresser Chest or chiffonier. Toilet table or vanity. Night table. Chair. Bench.

\$321.50 for \$428 Suite

WALNUT VENEER AND GUMWOOD

\$385.50 for \$514 Suite

WALNUT VENEER AND GUMWOOD

DECORATED

\$492 for \$656 Suite

WALNUT VENEER AND GUMWOOD

\$308 for \$336 Suite

WALNUT VENEER AND GUMWOOD

\$170.25 for \$219 Suite

WALNUT VENEER AND GUMWOOD

\$288 for \$432 Suite

MAPLE VENEER, DECORATED

\$378.50 for \$474 Suite

DAWN GRAY AND BLUE ENAMEL

\$314 for \$419 Suite

MAHOGANY VENEER AND GUMWOOD

Sixth Gallery, New Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Anatolian Mats, \$5.50

\$9.50 GRADE. AVERAGE SIZE 1.10 x 3 FT.

Beloochistan Rugs, \$18

\$25 AND \$29 GRADES. AVERAGE SIZE 2.9 x 4.8 FT.

Persian Mosul and Beloochistan Rugs, \$29

\$38 TO \$48 GRADES. 3 x 5 FT. TO 3.6 x 6.6 FT.

Persian and Caucasian Hall Strips, \$46

\$75 TO \$95 GRADES. AVERAGE SIZE 3 x 12 FT.

Room Size Chinese Rugs at \$179

\$275 AND \$325 GRADES. AVERAGE SIZE 9 x 12 FT.

Third Gallery, New Building

GOLDEN SPECIALS

Damask Table Linens

**APPROVES WIDENING
OF UPPER FIFTH AV.**

Estimate Board Votes to Make
Driveway 45 Feet From
60th to 96th Street.

BUT DEFERS PARK PROJECT

Proposal to Slice Central Park
West Sidewalk Brings
More Protests.

TILTS ENLIVEN SESSION

Speakers for Opponents and the
Proponents Continue Arguments
Outside Board Chamber.

Confronted again by strong opposition on the part of organizations and individuals to the proposed widening of Central Park, the Board of Estimate yesterday for one week deferred action on the project to slice seven feet from the easterly sidewalk of Central Park West to widen the driveway.

The board, however, approved the plan of widening Fifth Avenue between Sixtieth and Ninety-sixth Streets by taking five feet from the easterly sidewalk, thus making the driveway forty-five feet wide from curb to curb. Both projects are parts of the general plan formulated by Julius Miller, Borough President of Manhattan, to relieve traffic congestion on the Fifth Avenue and to the enterprise involved no change of the westerly, or park, side of the avenue, it had encountered no serious opposition.

Postponement of action on the Central Park West proposal followed another spirited public hearing. One group charged that the project threatened serious park encroachment, while the other maintained just as vehemently that no encroachment upon park preserved was intended. This divergence of view resulted in several heated arguments which, in some instances, were carried into the corridor outside the Board of Estimate chamber.

Two of the principals in one such altercation were the two men Mayor William B. Stewart, a member of the New York Athletic Club, and Jasper Adams Campbell, President of the Central Park West Association.

Disputes Stewart on Floor.

Mr. Stewart, in the public hearing, had contended that the slicing of the Fifty-ninth Street sidewalk alongside the southern end of Central Park had done great harm there. He added that he had been authorized in writing by the Board of Governors of the New York Athletic Club to protest against the narrowing of the Central Park West sidewalk along the park side. Mr. Campbell denied that Mr. Stewart represented the views of the Board of Governors of the Athletic Club. He said he himself was a governor of the club and that the matter had been formally brought to the board's attention.

During the heated dispute that ensued between the two men Mayor Walker rapped his gavel and good-naturedly remarked that the gymnasium on the fourth floor of the New York Athletic Club was the proper place to settle such differences.

William B. Roulstone, speaking for the Parks and Playgrounds Association, opposed the widening of Central Park West sidewalk along the park side on the ground that the widening of the thoroughfare would make it a thoroughfare for automobiles and other vehicles to the park. "Why is there a wall about Central Park?" Mayor Walker asked. "It is a matter of safety because of the number of gulleys and ravines immediately inside the wall," replied Mr. Roulstone.

"You don't see walls around European parks," observed the Mayor. "We don't want European parks here," replied Mr. Roulstone.

"I'm not one who believes we can't learn anything from the other side of the Atlantic," said the Mayor. "Is there any reason why city property, which belongs to the people, should be walled in?"

Mrs. Frederick L. Wakeham, Chairman of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs, and representing 200-odd women, spoke against any step which could be interpreted as an invasion of the park.

Mayor Walker wanted to know why people did not use the parks more at night. Mrs. Wakeham said they were afraid to. The Mayor said all police protection desired would be accorded Central Park. Mrs. Wakeham declared that conditions there were "deplorable."

Speaking of the plan to take seven feet from the easterly side of Central Park West, Mr. Roulstone said it meant depriving the public of three and a half acres of parkland. Mrs. Sally Peters, speaking for the Save the Parks Committee, said she would walk around the park served to keep out night marauders.

ADJUSTS PARK AV. DISPUTE.

Board of Estimate Slices 20 Feet
From Lower Easterly Side.

The Board of Estimate yesterday made an adjustment of the dispute as to an apportionment of the assessment for a twenty-foot widening of Park Avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets by the slicing of twenty feet from the easterly side.

It was a question whether the property owners between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets should be assessed 90 per cent. of the entire cost of widening, or 75 per cent. of the cost should be levied against the Borough of Manhattan and 25 per cent. on the city. The latter proposition was accepted by all the members of the board except Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee, who opposed the proposition on the ground that the property owners must vitally affect the city in the matter of damages for the improvement.

Martin Gansky appeared for the No. 1 Park Avenue Corporation and Alfred J. Talley as attorney for forty-four other property owners, who praised Borough President Julius Miller for the equitable settlement suggested and adopted by the board.

**Fire Chief Is Fined \$250
For Operating Two Sills**

Special to The New York Times.
PATRICK, N. J., April 15.—Charles Scherer, a member of the Borough Council of North Haledon and Chief of that borough's fire department, pleaded non vult contemners in Special Sessions here today to a charge of violation of the Hobart State Prohibition Enforcement act and was fined \$250.

Mr. Scherer was arrested on Tuesday by county detectives, who found in a barn owned by him on Peter's Lane two stills with a combined capacity of 80 gallons; 2,000 gallons of elder and 50 gallons of applejack. He was not at the barn, but the detectives saw a man wearing a blue shirt run at their approach and a half hour later in the village they arrested Mr. Scherer, who was wearing a blue shirt.

The plea of non vult contemners, which means that the defendant did not wish to contend the State's charge, was, in effect, a plea of guilty. The fine, which was paid, was imposed by Judge Joseph A. Delaney.

**ROCKAWAY BEACH
PROJECT IS SHELVED**

Board of Estimate Refuses to
Vote \$10,000,000 to Build
Boardwalk as Planned.

NO MONEY SAYS WALKER

Declines to Heed the Pleas of Merchants — Calls Hospitals and Subways More Vital.

To the bitter disappointment of a large delegation of property owners from the Rockaways, the Board of Estimate yesterday refused to shelve the extensive beach and boardwalk improvement plan which ultimately, it has been estimated, would cost \$10,000,000.

This decision was reached on the ground that the city and Queens Borough need the money at present for far more urgent necessities. Maurice E. Connolly, though with evident regret, acquiesced in this conclusion. The decision was precipitated when an item on the calendar came before the board calling for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the construction of groins, jetties and bulkheads for the protection of the public beach and as work necessary to the actual building of the projected boardwalk.

"We have not the money for this now," Mayor Walker told the group of business men from the Rockaways who had argued that unless the city went ahead with the Edgemere Beach improvement the beach would be destroyed by the sea. "We have had conditions at the same time real estate values in that vicinity would suffer greatly."

"We need hospitals," the Mayor continued, "and there is also that little matter of new subways."

And then the Rockaway petitioners received another shock. They had expected Mayor Connolly to champion their cause with the Board of Estimate. But, much to their amazement, Mr. Connolly pronounced the project a non-essential at present and added that there were scores of more vital needs in the borough, upon which the city's funds might be more wisely expended.

"This is not on our list for urgent improvements in Queens," declared Mr. Connolly. "We have had conditions in the Hollis and Jamaica regions, in an area larger than that of Manhattan Island, where sewers are needed and where the city's funds are being drained. We also have a condition where a cesspool is being used as a public school and has become so overgrown with weeds that it is necessary to send the children home."

Mr. Connolly, in answer to the statement of members of the delegation that the lack of the construction of jetties and bulkheads at Edgemere might result in destruction of land and property, said: "I make the distinction between the Queens Boardwalk, which is a matter of life and death to property, and the Rockaway Boardwalk, which is a matter of life and death to property."

The item finally was allowed to go over for one month upon the plea of some of the representatives of Rockaway business associations. It will again come before the Board of Estimate, but its ultimate fate probably will be the same, the petitioners were told.

The Board of Estimate also adopted a resolution submitted by Controller Berry, calling an executive session of the board for next Monday afternoon to consider various phases of the administration's financial policy on the following fourteen subjects, under which the city's available funds will be grouped:

Additional supply of drinking water. Question of amount to be expended in education. Prevailing wage and salary adjustments. Improvements and additions to old schools. New libraries and additions to old ones. Parks and playgrounds. What new court houses can be provided this year. Adequate surface transportation. City installation of repairs and betterments. Problem of garbage and refuse disposal. Jamaica Bay improvement. Local improvement charges in Queens Borough. City-wide congested traffic problem.

NEW BOULEVARD APPROVED.

Estimate Board Adopts Guiding Plan
for Road to Convent Island.

The construction of a new boulevard 120 feet wide, running parallel with Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, and to be known as Shell Road, was approved yesterday by the Board of Estimate, which adopted the plan for the improvement submitted by Borough President Joseph A. Guider of Brooklyn.

The new Shell Road will be three-quarters of a mile long and will cost more than \$1,000,000. It will begin at Avenue X and Gravesend Avenue, and will be located five miles west of Ocean Parkway. This new thoroughfare will run into the heart of Coney Island, between the Neptune Avenue, and will help materially to relieve automobile traffic congestion.

**RUSSIA STARTS TRIAL
OF AGED WOMAN SPY**

Bolshevik Charge That She
Sent Many of Revolutionists
to Death or Exile.

PICTURESQUE COURT SCENE

Judge, Prosecutor, Crowd and
Prisoner All Huddled Together
and She Dominates All.

By WALTER DURANT.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.
MOSCOW, April 15.—Since Mme. Caillaux was acquitted on the eve of the great war for the slaying of Joseph Caillaux, whom she shot to death in his own office, there has been no public trial of a woman in Europe to compare with the now being held here to judge Anna Egorovna Serberakova, whom the Russians call "the grand-mother of the Czar's secret police." The old woman, generally called "grand-mother" because of the same sort of place in Russian popular fiction as the step-mother in Western Europe and the "devil's grandmother" in the peculiar and malefic invention of Russian folklore, meaning more subtle and more dangerous than Satan himself.

Upward of thirty years this woman, Serberakova, occupied the extraordinary position of being at once an advanced revolutionary with the nihilist's belief in the absolute right of the revolutionary elements, and a spy of the Czar's political police. Until a year ago no one ever suspected that she was anything but a rather scatter-brained, though ardent, worker for the revolution.

Was Trusted by Red Leaders.

Some of the leading Bolsheviks—Lunar Charski, now Minister of Education and Fine Arts; M. Smidovich, one of the oldest members of the Central Executive Committee, and the late Lenin; M. Muraviev, now Secretary of the Moscow section of the Communist Party, and the late Vladimir I. Lenin, who was also now Commissioner of the Interior, were among those who trusted her. She was trusted by Red Leaders.

So now this woman of 72 years is being tried for her life. Her own sons are in prison, and she is in prison. Her connection with the revolutionary movement was her chief anxiety during the years when she was selling revolutionary literature and she was in prison. She was not in her treachery. She lived comfortably and well by the betrayal of her friends, this frequent traitor, who was the late Vladimir I. Lenin, who was also now Commissioner of the Interior, were among those who trusted her. She was trusted by Red Leaders.

Dancing on Death's Tight-Rope.

Yet there must be some strange satisfaction for the Russian soul in this dancing on death's tight-rope, where a hairbreadth slip means instant destruction. For she is still undefeated, this old woman, though half blind, trembling and deserted by her children, and she is still in prison, and so utterly alone to face the least pitiful of Russian Judges.

She is still fighting for her life like Mme. Caillaux, but unlike Mme. Caillaux, with no picked, triendly jury, no powerful influence, no high-priced lawyer, she is going to be a perpetual reminder that there is another and higher world to which we stand related.

Prisoner Dominates the Proceedings.

Never did I see anything less like a trial for a human life than this packed, intimate group of human beings—the accused, the Judges, the prosecutor, the public all sitting so closely together.

Serberakova easily dominates the proceedings, the gray-haired, toothless old woman, with her ugly black cloak but garrulous as ever, never failing in reply to the prosecutor's questions. Her face is a yellowish gray, but her features are so strong and so masculine that one begins to understand how she gambled thus long and thus dauntlessly.

The judge, sitting forward to listen and the crowd behind her listens no less attentively. There were not many, but the few who had gathered together, though tonight there will be a thousand or more.

Serberakova knows they are all watching her. Her eyes are fixed on the judge, and she never falters, her thin lips never quiver, her face of faded bronze never changes.

It is a triumph of human courage in the face of absolute disaster.

**SHARKEY BRVES FIRE
AND WARNS SLEEPERS**

Boxer Gets Everybody Out in
Boston Blaze and Then
Saves His Dog.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—Jack Sharkey, New England heavyweight boxing champion, today discovered a fire in the six-family apartment house where he lives at 100 West Broadway, and probably saved the lives of several persons by his timely warning.

Hero of many a ring victory, Sharkey was sleeping in his room when he saw flames springing twenty feet from a basement window.

The trouble followed a ball game, which broke up in a fight among several of the boys. It was reported to him by a neighbor, and he hurried to the scene, where he saw a fire in the basement.

Sharkey returned and roused his wife and children. He told her to dress quickly and take the baby, but did not say how serious the fire was. Then he went through the building, shouting and ringing bells, arousing the fifteen occupants of the six suites. As they fled to the street with whatever clothes they could grab, Sharkey returned and assisted his wife and daughter, Dorothy, to safety.

Every one was out of the building when firemen arrived, and they concentrated all their energy on the flames.

**Thermometer Down to 30 on Coldest April 15;
Snow Falls on Long Island and Up-State**

When the thermometer dropped to 30 at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning it established a new record for cold on April 15. It clipped two degrees from the former record of 32, which was held by the April 15 of 1885.

April 15, 1875, holds the record, however, for cold at this season. On that date the mercury fell to 21.

The temperature remained low all day yesterday, with a bright sun and a northwest wind which reached a maximum of forty-eight miles an hour. Local baseball games were called off on account of the cold. In some sections of Eastern Long Island there were snow flurries. Warmer weather was predicted for today.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., April 15 (AP).—The forests in the vicinity of Canadagua Lake and in the Adirondack hills were covered with a five-inch blanket of snow this morning. This is the heaviest snowfall that has been recorded in Northern Adirondack County in the middle of April in a decade.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 15 (AP).—The coldest day of the season was on record when the official minimum temperature touched 13 degrees above zero early today. A drop of forty-nine degrees occurred in fifteen hours. An inch of snow fell last evening.

**\$31,268 MORE ADDED
TO CATHEDRAL FUND**

Bishop Manning Reports an
Anonymous Gift of \$25,000
to the Cause.

WOMEN'S DIVISION ACTIVE

Each Member is Urged to Raise
\$1,000 Additional Toward \$1,000,000 Quota This Spring.

New contributions aggregating \$31,268 were announced yesterday at the first report luncheon of the community divisions of the Committee for Completing the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, held at the Hotel Astor. These gifts and pledges were obtained since the dinner last Monday night, which inaugurated the present campaign.

Included in yesterday's report was an anonymous gift of \$25,000 obtained by Bishop Manning, which is to be paid when funds designated for the west front of the cathedral are sufficient to carry this part of the cathedral up to the level of 118 feet above the nave floor.

Bishop Manning, who presided at the luncheon, told the members of the women's division that under the plan of Mrs. Vincent Astor, Chairman of the division, each member was urged to raise at least \$1,000 this Spring in additional funds toward the division's objective of \$1,000,000 for the north transept.

He suggested that prospective donors be asked to place at least one stone in this transept, the average cost of a stone being \$50.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Howard, acting pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, in his address, said that America today, more than ever before, needs the appeal and inspiration which the erection of the cathedral provides, and which will draw the thoughts and affections of the people from material things to a higher sense of moral values.

While members of the two reappointment committees, with the aid of advisers sent up by the Republican organization in New York City were tinkering with district lines in the five boroughs so as to get the most they could out of it for Republican Senate and Assembly candidates of the future, up-State Republicans admitted that they felt comparatively little concern in the framing of the bill.

In the report the Republican leaders felt their party will be benefited by a veto. In the allotment of Assembly districts, which is a function of the Legislature, the Republicans are taking the districts themselves, falls to the lot of the Aldermen in New York City and Common Councils in up-State.

There will be four semi-finals for the Long Island semi-finals at the Long Island Country Club, which they will meet Hemptstead's candidates and Dorothy Marlow of Freeport High School, and Esther Rusky of Woodmere Academy, who qualified at the Riverhead High School, announced yesterday that the winners there had been Harold Platt of Southampton, for seven years a player in the House of Representatives, and Rose Lipetz of Riverhead High School. Both will qualify for the Long Island semi-finals at the Long Island Country Club.

At the two other semi-finals contests on Long Island Eugene J. Gribben, principal at Glen Cove, and Chairman of the Long Island Country Club, will be the judges. The winners will be the winners of the Long Island semi-finals at the Long Island Country Club.

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INVESTIGATE BOY'S DEATH.

Detectives Hear Another Jumped on
Him in Fight Over Ball Game.

Special to The New York Times.

FLORAL PARK, L. I., April 15.—Nassau county detectives began an investigation today of the death of Joseph Edward Scott, 9 years old, of Cherry Lane, East Floral Park. The boy died in the New York Hospital in the morning after being hit by a baseball.

The trouble followed a ball game, which broke up in a fight among several of the boys. It was reported to him by a neighbor, and he hurried to the scene, where he saw a fire in the basement.

Sharkey returned and roused his wife and children. He told her to dress quickly and take the baby, but did not say how serious the fire was. Then he went through the building, shouting and ringing bells, arousing the fifteen occupants of the six suites. As they fled to the street with whatever clothes they could grab, Sharkey returned and assisted his wife and daughter, Dorothy, to safety.

Every one was out of the building when firemen arrived, and they concentrated all their energy on the flames.

**GOV. SMITH DOOMS
REAPPORTIONMENT**

He Tells Republicans Veto
Awaits Measure Cutting
Democratic Strength.

THEY FIND SOME BALM

Leaving Representation as It Is Will
Prevent Contests in Three
Upstate Counties.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Republican law makers are aware that Governor Smith will veto their Senate reapportionment bill over which midnight oil is being burned tonight, preparatory to its introduction in the Senate and Assembly tomorrow.

From what Governor Smith has learned regarding its provisions from Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly reapportionment committees he is said to be convinced that the bill in its completed form will be a measure which no Governor could sign. He is said to have so told Republican law makers with whom he has been in touch recently.

If the Governor vetoes the bill the Republican leaders will shed no tears. They are perfectly reconciled to have the status quo preserved for the present. In the vague hope that next year they will be able to secure a Republican majority in the Senate and Assembly, they will approve any Republican reapportionment within reason.

Hence the Republicans have not taken very seriously the laborious task of preparing a new Senate map for the State and a measure that ordinarily would be highly important will not receive consideration until the closing moments of the session. There has even been talk today of deferring action for a day or two in order to put the reapportionment bill through the various stages of established procedure without incident haste.

See Benefit in Veto.

While members of the two reappointment committees, with the aid of advisers sent up by the Republican organization in New York City were tinkering with district lines in the five boroughs so as to get the most they could out of it for Republican Senate and Assembly candidates of the future, up-State Republicans admitted that they felt comparatively little concern in the framing of the bill.

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**BIG DATES PLANNED
IN ORATORY CONTEST**

More Than Forty Competitions
Set for This Afternoon
and Tonight.

KINGSTON HOLDS ITS FINALS

New York City and State and New
Jersey Competitors Ready for
District Finals.

More than forty borough, county and district contests are scheduled for this afternoon and tonight in New York City, New York State and New Jersey high schools, entered in the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution, sponsored by The New York Times.

The heavy calendar for the day sets a new high mark of activity in the competition. Not only will it indicate with virtual certainty most of the \$20 district prize winners, but it will probably also bring to light several "under cover" favorites for the \$1,000 final prize, the trip to Europe and the other major prizes.

All five boroughs of New York City will hold their final contests today and there will be district finals in Newark and Englewood, N. J.

County contests, preliminary to district finals, will be held in Westchester, Dutchess, Putnam, Sullivan, Ulster and Albany counties, and from Westchester County to the Lake Ontario shore.

Kingston (N. Y.) had its county finals yesterday. B. C. Van Ingen, Principal of the Kingston High School, when the competition was held, reported last night that Victor John, of Kingston won first place, followed by Lloyd Bell of New Paltz High School second place. The following judges presided: J. J. Regan, Principal of Oakwood High School, Hightstown, N. J.; J. J. Regan, Principal of Oakwood High School, Hightstown, N. J.; J. J. Regan, Principal of Oakwood High School, Hightstown, N. J.

Harold Sabine, Principal of Southampton High School, who was Chairman of the night before at a Long Island semi-final, presided at the Riverhead High School, announced yesterday that the winners there had been Harold Platt of Southampton, for seven years a player in the House of Representatives, and Rose Lipetz of Riverhead High School. Both will qualify for the Long Island semi-finals at the Long Island Country Club.

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At the two other semi-finals

Compston Bows to Mitchell in English Golf Tourney Yale Opens New Links

MITCHELL HUMBLER COMPSTON, 4 AND 3

Veteran Also Beats Ockenden and Gains Semi-Final on Roehampton Links.

DUNCAN MOVES FORWARD

Smith and Robertson Among Survivors in Matches Played in Driving Wind and Rain.

ROEHAMPTON, England, April 15 (AP)—Playing under most unfavorable conditions, with sheets of rain and strong winds and many of the bunkers and greens flooded, Abe Mitchell, George Duncan, W. B. Smith and W. Robertson came through today's rounds of the Roehampton Golf Club's annual £200 invitation tournament and tomorrow will fight for the season's first professional prize. Mitchell will oppose Robertson in the semi-finals.

It was a great day for Abe Mitchell. He eliminated James Ockenden of Haverhill, 3 and 1, and then took the measure of Archibald Compston, 4 and 3. The last match that Compston played before his American tour was against Mitchell; he got a drubbing then, but returned home this week and rushed from the liner to Roehampton anxious for revenge. He felt once more, however, before the veteran guising master, whose long distance driving and splendid control and putting, except for one brief interval, far surpassed Compston's game. Mitchell and Compston took practically all the spectators with them, and despite the pouring rain the gallery stayed to watch Mitchell beat his man.

It was a popular victory, for Compston returned to England with just a trace of American accent and some additions to his vocabulary in the American language. But he did not require any American hustle, for he crawled through the morning round, while he meditated and studied the shots big George Gadd, the Roehampton club's professional, got wetter and wetter and more and more irritated, and ultimately lost, 5 up and 4 to play.

J. H. Taylor's age and experience at fifty-five triumphed over the young champion, Arthur Havers, 3 and 2, but the veteran Harry Vardon, though he donned rubber plus fours, could not weather both the storm and Jack Smith's driving, losing, 6 and 5.

Aubrey Boomer, winner of the event last year and the only foreigner to get into the qualifying sixteen yesterday, battled valiantly for a place in the semi-finals. But he lost to George Duncan on the last green. The Frenchman sank an eight-yard putt for a three at the first hole, but Duncan took the next three holes with fours. Boomer evened the match before reaching the turn, and then he was home every hole was halved except the sixteenth, which went to Duncan. In the morning Duncan beat Havers, 4 and 3.

Boomer defeated T. Williamson, 4 and 2, in the morning, while W. B. Smith defeated Len Holland, who won yesterday's qualifying place yesterday, 6 and 5.

FOOTBALL TALK BY PARKER.

City College Coach Outlines Duties of Linemen to Candidates.

Coach Parker, varsity football mentor at City College, continued his series of lectures to the gridiron candidates yesterday afternoon, discussing the individual line positions. Offensive duties of the center, guards, tackles and ends were outlined, as well as the new line tactics that will be used next season at City College, New York.

Hoppe Issues Defi to Reisel For Special 3-Cushion Match

Willie Hoppe has issued a challenge to Otto Reisel, successor to Robert L. Cannefax, as world's three-cushion champion, for a special match. Reisel, who finished first in the league standings, is scheduled to play here next week, and Hoppe said yesterday that he personally will discuss terms with Reisel when the champion reaches this city. Hoppe scored two decisive victories over Cannefax last year in special tests and since that time has been recognized as the uncrowned three-cushion titleholder.

STATZELL SUBDUED BY YATES, 3 AND 2

Medalist Wins at 16th Hole and Reaches Semi-Final in Pinehurst Golf.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15.—Arthur W. (Ducky) Yates of Rochester, medalist in the annual mid-April tournament here, won a close match in the second round today from George W. Statzell of Aronimink, 3 and 2, and advanced to the semi-finals. After being 2 up at the turn, Yates halved every hole on the inward journey until the sixteenth was reached, winning it to take the match.

C. Ross Somerville of London, Ontario, who is playing exceptionally well, defeated A. L. Sands of New York by 7 and 6 to reach the semi-finals. Somerville was 5 up at the turn. Sands winning his only hole at the first with a birdie 3 when he holed a forty-footer. Somerville added the tenth and the eleventh to his lead. He was out in 38.

Tomorrow Somerville will play John A. Gammons of Providence in one-half of the draw, while Yates plays R. A. Stranahan of Toledo. Gammons defeated Bechtel Alcock of Pomonok, 4 and 3, while Stranahan was defeating J. W. Bowman of Southern Pines, 5 and 4.

The summaries: First Division—Arthur (Ducky) Yates, Rochester, defeated George W. Statzell, Aronimink, 3 and 2; C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., defeated A. L. Sands, New York, 7 and 6; R. A. Stranahan, Toledo, defeated J. W. Bowman, Southern Pines, 5 and 4; J. A. Gammons, Providence, defeated Bechtel Alcock, Pomonok, 4 and 3.

Second Division—H. Bradford Lewis, Ansonia, Conn., defeated Fred Wolstein, New York, 6 and 5; J. H. Jones, Wareham, Mass., defeated A. Hamilton Gibbs, New York, 1 up; 21 holes; S. Howard Vosbell, Pomonok, defeated E. H. Melton, Connecticut Lake, Pa., 2 up; J. L. Vetter, Hamilton, Ont., won from Ralph King, Toronto, by default.

Third Division—H. B. Swoope, Merion, Pa., defeated S. E. Smith, Newark, 1 up; P. S. F. Randolph, Meadowbrook, defeated L. L. Volget Jr., Oakmont, 3 and 2; Robert Lowry, Shamokin, defeated H. P. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 4 and 3; A. B. Couch, Montreal, defeated E. S. MacLaughlin, Jersey City, 4 and 3.

Fourth Division—S. V. Samaras, Oil City, Pa., defeated E. B. Howland, Blueville, Pa., 5 and 4; William Hager, Roselle, N. J., defeated E. Griswold, Boston, 4 and 3; Raymond Farr, Arlington, defeated Fred Hawthorne, Pomonok, 1 up; Henry Snydam, Lakewood, defeated E. P. Merwin, Stockbridge, 1 up, 10 holes.

Baker-Dudley Bout Tomorrow.

Sergeant Sammy Baker, Mitchell Field soldier-fighter wound up his training yesterday for his twelve-round battle with Harry Dudley, California welterweight, at the Commonwealth Sporting Club tomorrow night. Welterweights also will appear in the semi-final when Joe Canamara, former A. A. U. champion, will oppose Jack Kieran of Long Branch.

YALE'S NEW LINKS FORMALLY OPENED

Undergraduates and Invited Guests Play Over First Nine Holes—Many Applicants.

FIRST MATCH ON APRIL 24

Blue Team Will Meet Army on Tompkins Memorial Tract—Rest of Course Ready May 1.

Special to The New York Times. NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—Yale's new golf links were formally opened today without ceremony or dedicatory exercises. Undergraduate enthusiasts and a few invited guests played over the first nine holes which are ready for use. The second nine will be completed by May 1. The attendance was curtailed by the high wind and cold, but a student rush for memberships indicated that the greens will be filled to their capacity for the remainder of the Spring term.

Bernard Thomson, the former Mount Kisco professional and Yale golf team coach, took a party of officials and players over the course. He was convinced that the Yale links are among the most beautiful he has ever seen.

More than 110 acres of the Ray Tompkins memorial tract are laid out in a very picturesque fashion. There are five water hazards and practically 130,000 square feet of greens space, every green covering nearly 10,000 square feet. The course was laid out by Charles B. MacDonald, builder, and Seth J. Raynor, golf architect, shortly before his death, in the midst of a 700-acre forest preserve.

The Yale golf team has laid plans to open the course competitively with a match against the Army on Saturday, April 24. Frank E. Wattles Jr., 1925, of Buffalo, Captain of the Yale team, spent today at trials being held among the Yale candidates over the New Haven Golf Club and the Racebrook Country Club. The team will be chosen the first of the next week. This will be the first visit of the Army golf team to Yale.

Far from the championship or long course of 18 holes is 71, with a yardage of 6,502. The yardage over the regular course, which is played from the middle tees, is 6,107 with par of 69 and the so-called short course, or from the front tees, is 5,545 with the same par.

ALFANO FIRST IN ROAD RUN.

Wins With 45-Second Handicap in 13th Regiment's 2-Mile Race.

Frank Alfano was the winner last night in the first of a series of two-mile road runs to be conducted by Battery E, Thirtieth Regiment. The runs will be held every Thursday night with a view to developing more distance runners in the regiment. Alfano completed the course from Jefferson Avenue to Bedford Avenue and return in 10:23, with a handicap of forty-five seconds. C. Schesser, former two-mile indoor champion, who started from scratch, finished second, in 9:49.

Lang had a hard time against F. C. Baggs.

Both players were missing many shots and trying hard to control their strokes. Lang won the first set, 6-0, but in the second it went to 11—all before Lang could get two more for the set.

Raymond B. Bidwell of Boston displayed some remarkable getting against Chapin. He stuck to the younger man and forced both sets to deuce, but trailed most of way.

Miss Bayard had very little trouble with Mrs. Briggs and won her first set easily from Miss Anderson, but had

Dartmouth Head Defends College Sports But Deplores the Big Salaries Paid to Pros

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 15 (AP)—Intercollegiate athletics are a defensible and essential part of college life, President Ernest Martin Hopkins of Dartmouth College said today in an address at a joint meeting of civic clubs here. He put the responsibility for maintaining the higher ideals of intercollegiate athletics up to the public. Speaking on professionalism, President Hopkins said: "Boys who are entrusted to colleges should acquire a sense of proportion. What would happen if it was universally conceded that a professional athlete rendered the greatest service to the country? All America thrilled with pride when the President Roosevelt stood by and rescued those drowning sailors in the face of grave hazards. In New York Captain Fried and his men were given a tremendous ovation, but Captain Fried draws for a year's salary less than Red Grange gets for one single game. Do you want your sons to believe that the contribution made by the professional athlete in ninety minutes rendered a greater service to the world than Captain Fried?"

LANG AND MANGAN WIN AT PINEHURST

Chapin and Wheelwright Also Reach North-South Net Singles Semi-Finals.

PINEHURST, N. C., April 15.—The men's singles in the North and South tennis championships reached the semi-final round here today. Jerry Lang of New York will face Josiah Wheelwright of Boston as a result of the day's play, while A. H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, Mass., plays Thomas J. Mangan of Washington, D. C.

In the women's singles the semi-final round was played and Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr. conquered Miss Penelope Anderson of Richmond, Va., at 6-2, 7-5, to face Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. J., in the final tomorrow. The latter won today over Mrs. Benjamin F. Briggs of Pelham, N. Y., 6-1, 6-1.

In the men's doubles there are four teams left. Taketchi Harada of Boston and Japan, who has defeated his singles title, is playing with R. S. Bidwell of Boston. This team will face Jerry Lang and E. C. Baggs of New York tomorrow, while S. Howard Vosbell of New York, paired with Chapin, meets Mangan and Wheelwright.

The men's singles today was marred by the default of Howard Vosbell. Vosbell is playing in the golf tournament and this morning preferred to play his golf match rather than appear on the tennis courts. The circumstances would have preferred Vosbell to play his golf match rather than appear on the tennis courts. The circumstances would have preferred Vosbell to play his golf match rather than appear on the tennis courts.

POPE, MEDALIST, WINS IN VIRGINIA TOURNEY

Beats Goss, 5 and 4, in First Round at White Sulphur Springs—McWatters Victor.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 15.—Dick Pope of Winterhaven, Fla., medalist in the Mason and Dixon championship, won his first round match here today rather easily. Pope defeated W. M. Goss of Waterbury, Conn., by 5 and 4. Out in 36, the medalist was 3 up and indicated by his play that he has a good chance to reach the final.

The cards:

Out—Pope.....4 5 3 4 3 5 4 3 5-36
Goss.....4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5-39
In—Pope.....4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4-39-74
Goss.....5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5-74

Tom McWatters of Newark also did very well, defeating Dr. Howard Hogue of White Sulphur by 8 and 7. Like Pope, he too was out in 36 and stands out in the field. Two rounds will be played tomorrow with the final Saturday.

SQUASH MEN DOWN RACQUETS PLAYERS

Gain Title in Novel Clashes by Winning Final Half of Match by 454 to 150.

LOSERS TAKE EARLY LEAD

Show Margin of Three Points After First Two Contests, but Falter and Lose Series, 630-600.

By ALLISON DANZIG.

The squash tennis players won the squash championship last night when they defeated the squash racquets team by the score of 454 points to 150 at squash tennis in the second half of their challenge match at the Yale Club. They had previously scored 176 points to their opponent's 450 at squash racquets at the University Club and finished with a total of 630 points, to 600 for the squash racquets men.

Such scenes as were enacted around the scoreboard at the Yale Club have not been witnessed since the last presidential election. The squash racquets players started off by gaining a lead of 3 points in the first two matches. In the third, however, the racquets team, who was a former national champion at squash tennis before he took up squash racquets, won the third set by a 15-12 score, and the squash racquets men took a 2-1 lead in the series.

Fink came closer than any of the nineteen other players to winning a match on the opponent's courts. G. M. Rushmore of the Harvard Club barely came through the winner over him at 15-13, 14-17, 17-14. As Fink had defeated the Harvard player at squash racquets by the decisive score of 15-4, 15-5, he contributed 22 points to his team's side, giving the squash racquets candidates a plurality of 28.

But Fillmore Hyde, the national squash tennis champion from the Harvard Club, had not yet been heard from. Cheers went up from the tennis men around the scoreboard when he returned from the court with A. E. Ellis of the University Club with thirteen points to his credit. Otis Guernsey of the Yale Club gave squash tennis 5 more by his victory over P. K. Keenan of the Montclair A. C. and when William Rand Jr. of the Harvard Club, former squash tennis champion, showed a majority of 22 points over Darwin P. Kingsley of the University Club, the tennis men threw up their hats and cheered.

Each new return now added to the plurality of squash tennis and when the last district had been heard from the squash racquets candidates had been defeated by the overwhelming margin of 30 points.

This was an unusual election, for the losers are going to give a banquet to the winners. But that was not the

WESTCHESTER HILLS OPENS CLUBHOUSE

Notables in Golf World and Civic Life Attend Dinner in New \$125,000 Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 15.—A large number of golfers attended the formal opening of the new clubhouse of the Westchester Hills Golf Club here tonight. The clubhouse cost about \$125,000 and is one of the most modern of its kind in this vicinity. Jay S. Invitations had been sent to outstanding champions of American golf, all of whom, with the exception of Bobby Jones, are or have been connected with Westchester country clubs.

In the list of guests of honor were Willie MacFarlane, the American open champion; Jim Barnes of New Rochelle, the British titleholder; Walter Hagen, the holder of the United States professional crown; Bobby Jones, national amateur champion; John G. Anderson, French titleholder; Jess Sweetser, No. 1 golfer in the metropolitan amateur ranking; and Mike Brady of Winged Foot.

The new clubhouse is one of the finest inside and out to be found in this section of the country. The club already has a locker house costing \$50,000, built to conform with the new clubhouse. The club is on a strong financial basis, having cleared on operations more than \$10,000 a year in 1924 and 1925.

COOPER WINS AUTO RACE.

Beats Hill and De Paola on Coast, Averaging 104 Miles an Hour.

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Earl Cooper won a 25-mile automobile race this afternoon, defeating Peter de Paola and Bennett Hill. He circled the speedway at an average speed of 104 miles an hour. Hill took second. The time was 14 minutes 25.4 seconds.

GIRLS' TEAM KEEPS TITLE.

Edmonton Beats Lakeside, 27-6, in Canadian Basketball Game.

TORONTO, April 15 (AP)—Edmonton Grade, Canadian women's basketball champions, retained possession of their title by defeating the Lakeside team, Eastern Canada champions, in the second and final game of the series played here tonight, 27 to 6.

JOHN DAVID

The Smartest New York Fashions Of The Day And Night.

BROADWAY AT 32d STREET
1265 BROADWAY
Hood Market
338 MADISON AVENUE
Facing Biltmore
125-27 West 22d Street
Facing Bank Building

STEIN-BOLOCH
SMART CLOTHES
MEN'S FURNISHINGS
AND HATS

EXCHANGE PLACE AT NEW
62 BROADWAY, Below Wall
NARADA AT MADISON LANE
Two Shops in Brooklyn
COURT STREET AT MONTAIGNE
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7% Cumulative
To yield about 6.67%**Columbus Elec. & Pr.**
7% Cumulative
To yield about 6.67%**General Public Service**
7% Cumulative and Convertible
To yield about 6.73%

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Price at market
To yield over 9%

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160 Broadway New York**New York Railways Corporation**

Prior Lien 6s, 1965

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51 Broadway New York

LINK ROCK ISLAND AND FRISCO BOARDS**I. C. C. Approves Seating Kurn and Two Others as Directors of Road to Be Merged.****RIVAL OF LOREE PROJECT****Two Proposed Systems in Race to Get Commission's Sanction to Consolidation.**

The St. Louis-San Francisco Railway received approval from the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to seat its President, J. M. Kurn; its Chairman, E. N. Brown, and one of its directors, Jesse Hirschman, on the board of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway. This action is preliminary to a petition to merge the two lines into the longest railroad system in the country. An officer of the Frisco said yesterday that terms would be prepared soon on exchange of Rock Island stock for Frisco.

The chief rival of the Frisco-Rock Island alliance in the competition for Southwestern traffic is the new system proposed by Leonor F. Loree, to consist of the St. Louis-Southwestern, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas and the Kansas City Southern. Both systems are desirous of reaching the commission as soon as possible with a consolidation proposal, and railroad men believe it will be a nip-and-tuck race to see which gets there first.

The Loree group has the advantage of a head start but the Frisco-Rock Island group, comprising three roads, compared with the Frisco's two. Already rumblings are being heard in the financial district of opposition by minority stockholders to both plans.

The commission's rejection of the Nickel Plate application is no indication, in the opinion of railroad men, that the Frisco proposal will meet a similar fate. On the contrary, the commission is believed to be in a receptive mood for a plan which meets all requirements of the public interest.

As the Frisco's holdings of Rock Island stock are less than 50 per cent, it is not believed likely that control will be sought in the open market, such as Mr. Loree has obtained by the purchase of large blocks of Cotton Belt and Missouri-Kansas-Texas shares.

Competition in the Southwest is keen among the railroads serving that territory to gain oil and fresh vegetable traffic. Both these commodities can be carried profitably when an individual company receives a large part of the business; otherwise profits are meagre.

The proposal to merge the Frisco and Rock Island came out as a defensive measure against the strengthening of the following: The Frisco and the formation of the Loree group. The two railroads were operated jointly in the early 1900's by the Reid-Moore-Kousser or "tin plate crowd," but disconnected when the union was found unprofitable.

Chairman Eastman of the commission dissented from the majority opinion approving the placing of the Frisco directors on the Rock Island board.

ROADS CONFER JOINTLY WITH UNIONS ON WAGES**Eastern Lines Meet Conductors' and Trainmen's Group—\$1 to \$1.63 a Day Rise Asked.**

Conferences were held at the Grand Central Terminal yesterday between a committee representing the Eastern railroads and a committee comprising ten spokesmen for the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors. W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen, and L. E. Sheppard, head of the Conductors, were the chief representatives of the unions.

The attempt of the railroads and their employees to reach an amicable settlement follows the filing by conductors and trainmen on Feb. 1 of demands for wage increases ranging from \$1 to \$1.63 a day. The railroads were to answer by March 2. On or before that date they all rejected the demands but agreed to meet the unions, investigate the underlying conditions of the wage situation and determine if an advance could be made.

There was a question as to whether the railroads would discuss the demands jointly or separately, representatives of the Pennsylvania contending that they would prefer to keep it a company affair.

The Eastern railroads, however, finally decided to act as a group, as did those of the Western district. A series of meetings has just been concluded between the Western roads and the Brotherhood representatives which were adjourned until May.

No decision was reached at yesterday's meeting and discussion will be continued today.

DEININGER COMMITTEE AGAIN ATTACKS WARD**Inform Stockholders of the General Baking Co. It Intends to Recover \$8,500,000.**

William Deininger, former Chairman of the board of the General Baking Corporation, has sent another letter to shareholders concerning the affairs of the company.

The letter, which was mailed by Rabenold & Scribner of 61 Broadway, counsel for the Stockholders' Committee, said that he had been relieved from directors of the corporation to the letter of April 12, in which the committee requested the directors to obtain a refund of \$8,547,935 paid to William B. Ward for 119,900 shares of General Baking A stock. The committee also requested the rejection of a tentative agreement with the Chase Securities Corporation, in which the latter receives certain options of the company's stock.

The latest letter says: "This committee proposes to recover the \$8,500,000 from W. B. Ward."

"We will not permit ourselves to be diverted from the fundamental issue in this matter, even by personal attacks upon a member of the committee. The letter continues: 'That fundamental issue is quite plain. The corporation's treasury has been depleted by \$8,500,000 cash which it needs in its business. W. B. Ward got the money. He is not disposed to restore it. Rather, he advises all the stockholders to do nothing about it. Board of Directors who will do nothing.'"

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.**News, Comment and Incident, On the Stock Exchange and in the Financial Markets.**

A sharp rally which developed during the closing hour on the Stock Exchange yesterday carried most of the previous day's close and from 2 to 4 points above the low levels of the day. At the opening, prices were again lower, owing to an accumulation of selling orders over night as a result of the weakness which prevailed on Wednesday. When this selling had spent itself, the market became dull and the movement of prices was irregular. Around 2 o'clock, however, word went around that a rally would be staged against the professionals who had been attacking the market since early in the week. This rumor was accompanied by a report that the local Federal Reserve Bank discount rate would be reduced at yesterday's meeting of the board. While the rumor was baseless, it nevertheless had its effect, as the market immediately turned upward, and barring irregularity in a few of the speculative issues, closed firm. Domestic sugar stocks were again heavy during the greater part of the day, and a few railroad shares moved against the trend, but most industrials closed higher.

New Low Record for Franc.
Foreign exchange dealers said yesterday that the decline of the French franc to a new low point appeared to be the result of a lack of demand. One of the cushions that formerly caused rallies apparently has been removed from the market with the general short covering that took place recently on the announcement of the budget figures. On previous occasions when the franc broke, speculative sellers, in covering their commitments, usually brought about at least a partial recovery, but there was said to be very little short interest in the market at present. Thus only moderate selling, mostly from Europe, was sufficient to depress the rate yesterday. The feeling in financial circles is that France is working toward a solution of her major problems. The budget has been balanced, in theory at least, and the new taxation is expected to prove of benefit. The principal measure still necessary to be taken is an adjustment of the debt to America, which would be followed by large advances of American capital to France.**Temporary Buying.**
The head of one Stock Exchange house which has been a big factor in the market says that the character of buying which brings intermittent rallies in the market and which has been evident for the last two or three days is not of a good sort, because it does not represent buying for investment.

It is made up mainly of two classes: First, those who are covering short commitments; second, those who are buying "for a time." In the latter class, they have made up their minds that a rally is due and are trying to catch a minor upswing for the sake of the 2 or 3 points or so which such a rally would give them.

A Bearish Prediction.
Wall Street paid a good deal of attention yesterday, possibly because it had nothing better to do, to the prognostications of Colonel Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company, who does not quibble in his current review about the stock market. He says that the bull market has terminated and that a bear market has begun. Some persons in Wall Street harked back yesterday to last October, when the same sort of prediction emanated from Cleveland. The theories are pretty if they will just work.**Government Bonds Higher.**
Heavy accumulation of Liberty bonds and other Treasury obligations was one of the salient features of the bond market yesterday. Prices were

firm, though fluctuations were not wide. The principal buying was in Treasury 4s, which advanced 7/32 of a point, while other Government issues ranged from 1/32 to 1/16 of a point up. The general bond market was irregular and trading was light. Local traction issues again were in demand and were quoted slightly higher. Price changes in the railroad group were as a rule limited to small fractions. French bonds sold lower in sympathy with the establishment of a new low record for the franc, but other foreign issues were generally steady, and South American securities scored small advances.

Merger Talk Disappears.
Rather remarkable in Wall Street opinion is the manner in which talk of mergers, which less than two months ago were such potent market factors, has disappeared entirely. The head of one large railroad, in speaking to his stockholders at an annual meeting, remarked that "the public temper does not seem so keen for mergers." A month or so ago scarcely a day passed when two or three merger rumors did not crop up. These ranged all the way from United States Steel, which was about to take in some industrial units, according to report, to a small candy company which, it was said, was about to be absorbed by a competitor. This sort of talk has ceased, and in most cases even the tentative conversations which have been going on between executives of the companies have been suddenly terminated.**Trade Figures Welcomed.**
Several well-informed bankers said yesterday that the import balances shown in recent summaries of United States trade were likely to continue during most of this year. In the long run, they added, this would be a favorable development for the country. Foreign countries must pay their debts here in some way and payment with goods was declared to be one of the most advantageous methods from the standpoint of international stability. Another factor, they said, was that the large exports of European countries would enable them to purchase liberal quantities of wheat, cotton, minerals and other products from the United States.**A New Oil Deal.**
According to reports in the financial district yesterday another oil deal is brewing which will involve the Phillips Petroleum Company and one of the larger independent organizations. A committee of bankers understood to be representing this organization has gone to make an inspection of the property. Reports circulated in the Street earlier in the year were that the Texas Company was interested in acquiring the property. In the deal never came to a head. The latest reports have it that the Texas Company had again taken up the matter and that control of the smaller company would eventually lodge with this organization.**A Stockholders' Protest.**
Sale of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Railway to the Atlantic Coast Line for 60 cents on the dollar of the first mortgage and income bonds has aroused opposition from the stockholders who feel that a "free cut" of the stock equity is not necessary. Their action explains why the stock has lingered among the Exchange quotations at 1/2 and 1/4 when acceptance of the Atlantic Coast Line offer would make it worthless. Officials of the Coast Line admit that there is no obligation on the part of the A. B. & A. to accept their proposition but in common with the bondholders believe that it represents the best figure obtainable.**MONEY.****THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1926.**
Stock Exchange call money was quiet and steady at 4 1/2 per cent. Business in the Street market was done on a light scale at 4 per cent. Withdrawals and inquiry for new funds were small. Time money market continued firm at 4 1/2 and 4 3/4 per cent, but only a fair amount of activity was noted, and this in the more distant dates, which passed at 4 1/2 per cent. Call loans against acceptances sagged a fraction to 3 1/2 per cent, but the bank bills, like commercial paper, were dull and unchanged in discount.**Call Loans.**
Re-Discount Bank, N. Y. Reserve Bank. Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 8, when it was advanced from 3 1/2 per cent, which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1925.**Bankers' Acceptances.**
Call loans against acceptances..... 3 1/2
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase: Bid. Asked.
30 days..... 3 1/2 3 3/4
60 days..... 3 1/2 3 3/4
90 days..... 3 1/2 3 3/4
Six months..... 3 1/2 3 3/4**Time Loans.**
Thursday, Wednesday
Sixty-ninety days..... 4 1/2 4 3/4
4, 5 and 6 months..... 4 1/2 4 3/4
Commercial Paper.
Thursday, Wednesday
Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Rediscount Bank, N. Y. Reserve Bank.
Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 8, when it was advanced from 3 1/2 per cent, which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1925.**London Market.**
Money in London 1/4 lower at 4 1/2 per cent; short bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent; three months' bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.
Gold bullion unchanged at \$4 1/2 1/4. Bank of England sold gold valued at \$7,000,000, destination not reported.**Clearing House Exchange.**
Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$1,012,000,000; balance, \$123,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$25,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, \$1,043,000,000.**SILVER BULLION.**
Bar silver in London 1/4 off at 29 3/4 per ounce; New York price 1/4 cent off at 64 1/2 cents.**Range for 1925:**
Highest..... Lowest.....
London..... 31 1/4 Jan. 4 29 3/4 Apr. 15
New York..... 31 1/4 Jan. 4 29 3/4 Apr. 15
Range for 1925:
Highest..... Lowest.....
London..... 31 1/4 Sep. 8 29 3/4 Apr. 23
New York..... 31 1/4 Sep. 8 29 3/4 Apr. 23**MARKET AVERAGES.****STOCKS.**

Range April 15, 1926.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

25 railroads..... 83.19 84.42 84.90 - 20

25 industrials..... 121.11 122.89 121.50 + 44

50 stocks..... 135.05 137.05 136.15 - 10

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

High. Low. Last. Chg.

Apr. 14..... 114.61 112.76 113.05 + 0.8

Apr. 13..... 114.48 112.64 112.23 + 1.04

Apr. 12..... 114.02 112.83 113.25 - 1.93

Apr. 10..... 113.90 112.07 113.25 - 0.50

Apr. 9..... 113.88 114.89 115.28 - 0.01

Apr. 8..... 113.12 113.63 115.28 - 0.01

Apr. 7..... 112.61 113.31 115.78 - 0.17

Apr. 6..... 112.69 113.25 115.28 - 0.50

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Apr. 14..... High. Low. Last.

1925..... 114.61 Apr. 13 112.76 Apr. 13 113.05

1924..... 107.83 Apr. 13 112.19 Apr. 22 108.77

1923..... 86.27 Apr. 4 82.28 Apr. 22 83.42

1922..... 88.75 Apr. 19 83.23 Apr. 30 85.46

1921..... 79.87 Apr. 24 74.83 Apr. 1 79.15

1920..... 70.53 Apr. 29 65.63 Apr. 14 70.03

1919..... 84.07 Apr. 8 81.60 Apr. 30 82.52

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

1925..... 122.18 Feb. 13 109.63 Mar. 30 112.15

1924..... 112.85 Mar. 3 101.10 Mar. 30 106.77

FULL YEARS.

1925..... 138.21 Dec. 28 101.16 Mar. 30 137.40

1924..... 107.58 Dec. 31 82.28 Apr. 2 108.77

1923..... 82.23 Mar. 4 71.15 Oct. 29 84.15

1922..... 93.98 Oct. 18 65.31 Jan. 10 88.85

1921..... 73.14 May 8 65.25 June 21 78.50

1920..... 94.07 Apr. 8 62.70 Dec. 22 87.96

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Closing for April 15, 1926.

—Net Change—

40 issues..... \$6.38 + \$24 - \$5.84

DAILY RANGE OF 40 DOMESTIC BONDS.

Apr. 14..... High. Low. Last.

Apr. 13..... 90.81 + 11 Apr. 9..... 85.99 + 0.3

Apr. 12..... 86.76 - 0.05 Apr. 2..... 85.93 - 0.05

Apr. 10..... 86.20 + 1.15 Apr. 1..... 85.83 - 0.06

Apr. 9..... 86.20 + 1.15 Mar. 31..... 85.75 - 0.06

Apr. 8..... 86.20 + 1.15 Mar. 30..... 85.75 - 0.06

Apr. 7..... 86.20 + 1.15 Mar. 27..... 86.14 - 0.01

Apr. 6..... 86.20 + 1.15 Mar. 27..... 86.14 - 0.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 14..... High. Low. Last.

1925..... 87.08 Feb. 20 85.53 Jan. 4 86.88

1924..... 85.87 Feb. 20 81.99 Jan. 5 83.24

FULL YEARS.

1925..... 85.44 Dec. 31 81.99 Jan. 5 85.44

1924..... 82.40 Dec. 31 78.95 Jan. 2 81.90

1923..... 79.43 Jan. 2 75.58 Oct. 2 78.71

1922..... 82.54 Apr. 22 75.01 Jan. 19 79.12

1921..... 73.14 Nov. 29 67.50 June 20 72.27

1920..... 73.14 Oct. 31 62.97 May 21 74.96

FOREIGN BONDS.

Closing for April 15, 1926.

—Net Change—

10 Govt. issues..... 103.35 - 0.08 - 12 + 1.59

DAILY RANGE OF FOREIGN BONDS.

Apr. 14..... High. Low. Last.

Apr. 13..... 102.43 + 0.02 Apr. 9..... 101.03 - 0.05

Apr. 12..... 102.43 + 0.02 Apr. 2..... 101.03 - 0.10

Apr. 10..... 102.43 + 0.02 Apr. 1..... 101.03 - 0.10

Apr. 9..... 102.43 + 0.02 Mar. 31..... 101.03 - 0.10

Apr. 8..... 102.43 + 0.02 Mar. 30..... 101.03 - 0.10

Apr. 7..... 102.43 + 0.02 Mar. 27..... 101.03 - 0.10

Apr. 6..... 102.43 + 0.02 Mar. 27..... 101.03 - 0.10

YEARLY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

Apr. 14..... High. Low. Last.

1925..... 104.15 Feb. 10 102.00 Mar. 31 103.35

1924..... 102.50 Mar. 5 101.04 Jan. 2 101.38

FULL YEARS.

1925..... 103.80 Nov. 16 101.04 Jan. 2 103.80

1924..... 102.05 Nov. 16 97.71 Jan. 5 101.10

1923..... 102.14 Jan. 14 97.71 Jan. 5 101.10

1922..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1921..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1920..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1919..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1918..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1917..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1916..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1915..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1914..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1913..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1912..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1911..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

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1908..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1907..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1906..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

1905..... 102.10 Jan. 17 97.40 Nov. 16 99.21

All of these Bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

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105%	Chesebrough	65	6
105%	Continental Oil	20 1/2	2

101%	Crescent Pipe Line.....	13%
101%	Hummerland Pipe Line.....	120
101%	Galena Sailing Oil.....	20
101%	Do pr. (old).....	80
101%	Do pr. (new).....	81
101%	Humble Oil & Ref.....	51%
101%	Illinois Pipe Line.....	24%
101%	Internal Pipe Line.....	14
101%	Indiana Pipe Line.....	95%
101%	Indiana Petroleum.....	95%
101%	Internal Trans.....	16
101%	New York Transit.....	41%
101%	Ohio Oil.....	59%
101%	Penn. Mex. Fuel.....	20%
101%	Do pr. Oil Pipe Line.....	51%
101%	Prairie Pipe Line.....	22%
101%	Solar Refining.....	133
101%	Do pr. Oil Pipe Line.....	93
101%	Do pr. Penn. Oil.....	155
101%	Do pr. new.....	51
101%	Stand. Oil of California.....	53%
101%	Stand. Oil of Indiana.....	62
101%	Stand. Oil of Kansas.....	114
101%	Stand. Oil of Kentucky.....	116

112	Stand. Oil of Nebraska....	245	245
112	Stand. Oil of New Jersey..	411 $\frac{1}{2}$	411 $\frac{1}{2}$
112	Do. of	1171 $\frac{1}{2}$	1171 $\frac{1}{2}$

[illegible]

TOBACCO STOCKS

Tobacco Stocks		Yesterday	
Stock	Price	Stock	Price
American Cigar	114	114	114
Do pf.	97	97	97
Am. Mfg. & Foundry new	66	66	66
Do pf.	58	58	58
W. H. Helme	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Do pf.	100	100	100
International Cigar Mach.	100	100	100
Do pf.	80	80	80
Macdrew	80	80	80
R. J. Raynor, B.	80	80	80
University Leaf	97	97	97
J. S. Young	105	105	105
Do pf.	110	110	110

CANADIAN PUBLIC SECURITIES			
Security	Rate	Price	Yield
Payable, principal and interest	5	103 1/2	103 1/2
United States gold coin	5	103 1/2	103 1/2
Alberta	5	103 1/2	103 1/2
Alberta	5	103 1/2	103 1/2
Alberta	5	103 1/2	103 1/2

73	Alberta		3 1/2	1947	100
16 3/4	British Columbia		4 1/2	1927	96
	British Columbia		5	1930	100

[illegible]

3.38	Victoria	5 1/2	1944	102
3.54	Winnipeg	2000	1944	102

First Mortgage and Refunding Twenty-Year 5½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, Series A

The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal income tax not exceeding 2%, which the Company or Trustee may be required or permitted to pay at the source, and to reimburse the resident holders of these bonds, if requested within 60 days after payment, for the mill tax in the State of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland and District of Columbia at rates not exceeding the rates in each of such states on Feb-

Business: Jersey Central Power & Light Company was formed under the laws of New Jersey, with the approval of the Board of Public Utility Commissioners of New Jersey, by the merger of several public utility operating companies distributing electric light and power service to 173 communities, and gas service to 50 communities in northern and eastern New Jersey. A subsidiary company supplies water service in Lakewood and vicinity. The territory served, which includes a portion of the great Metropolitan District

Gross Earnings	\$4,682,486
Operating Expenses	<u>2,613,319</u>

The above earnings do not fully reflect the economies resulting from the interconnection of the gas and electric properties, recently made, or from the expenditure of over \$1,750,000 made on the properties during the past twelve months.

Maintenance and Sinking Fund: The Deed of Trust provides for a maintenance and sinking fund under the terms of which the Company and its subsidiaries shall expend not less than 12½% of their gross operating revenues from electric, gas and water business on maintenance, retirement of divisional bonds and

Management: The Company is controlled through stock ownership, by National Public Service Corporation which operates public utilities in nine states, and is under the supervision and management of General Engineering & Management Corporation.

E. H. Rollins & Sons **Blyth, Witter & Co.**

The above information has been obtained from sources that we deem reliable and, although not guaranteed, is accepted by us as accurate.

Pennsylvania Railroad

warrant certificates for \$1,000 each with privilege of registration as to principal. Warrants for the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 4½% per annum payable May 15 and November 15.

W. W. Atterbury, Esq., President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a letter to the undersigned dated April 10, 1906, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"These certificates are to be issued by Fidelity Trust Company, of Philadelphia, as Trustee under an Equipment

2,000 All steel Automobile Box Cars (100,000 lbs. capacity)
74 All steel Passenger Cars
7 All steel Combination Passenger and Baggage Cars
125 All steel Baggage Express Cars (40,000 lbs. capacity)
8 All steel Combination Passenger and Cafe Cars

not more than 70% of the cost thereof. All the said equipment is to be leased by the Trustee to The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a rental sufficient to pay the principal of the certificates and the dividend warrants as they mature. The payment of the principal of the certificates and the dividends thereon will be unconditionally guaranteed by the endorsement upon the certificates by The Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

Year	Accrued Dividends	Approx. Yield	May 18 Maturity	Accrued Dividends	Approx. Yield	May 18 Maturity	Approx. and Accrued Dividends	Approx. Yield
1939	99.72%	4.60%	1933	98.82%	4.70%	1938	98.40%	4.67%
1940	99.55	4.62½	1934	98.68	4.70	1939	98.30	4.67%
1941	99.33	4.65	1935	98.54	4.70	1940	98.23	4.67%

AN AVERAGE PRICE OF 96 1/4% BEING AN AVERAGE YIELD OF OVER 4.97%.

The above certificates are offered if, when and as issued and received by the undersigned and subject to the approval by the authorities that may be necessary of the issuance of the certificates and their sale to the undersigned and to the approval by the undersigned of the terms and conditions of the sale.

York, April 16, 1926.

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SET BY THE TRADE

Not Much Change in Underwear.
So far as men's underwear is concerned, there has not been a great deal of change in the local knit goods market this week. The demand for men's underwear is not so strong as it was last year, and the market is not so active. The demand for men's underwear is not so strong as it was last year, and the market is not so active. The demand for men's underwear is not so strong as it was last year, and the market is not so active.

Conclusions Come to at Conference of the Footwear and Allied Industries.
The footwear and allied industries conference, which was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday, was a very successful one. The conference was attended by representatives of the footwear and allied industries, and it was held to discuss the current state of the industry and to make plans for the future. The conference was held at the Hotel Astor yesterday, and it was a very successful one.

Smocks Not Hurting Dress Sales.
The question of whether the wear of smocks by so many employed during business hours will ultimately lessen the sale of dresses is a question that has been discussed in the past. However, it is now believed that the sale of dresses will not be hurt by the wear of smocks. The sale of dresses will not be hurt by the wear of smocks.

SOME HEELS TO BE HIGH
Fancy Leathers Still to Go Into Women's Shoes, but Lasts Show Little Change.
The footwear industry is still looking for fancy leathers to use in women's shoes. However, the lasts for women's shoes are not showing much change. The footwear industry is still looking for fancy leathers to use in women's shoes.

Will Drop Bolivia Line.
The Forstmann & Huffman Company, which has been in the footwear business for many years, has decided to drop its Bolivia line. The company has decided to drop its Bolivia line.

Novelty Leathers, chiefly in reptilian effects, will be mostly used in trimmings, although they will have some importance for use as all-over shoes.
The footwear industry is now using novelty leathers, chiefly in reptilian effects, for trimmings. These leathers will have some importance for use as all-over shoes.

Men's Wear Market Remains Quiet.
The men's wear market is still quiet. There has not been much change in the market for men's wear. The men's wear market is still quiet.

Handbag Demand Continues Good.
The demand for handbags is still good. There is a steady demand for handbags, and the market is active. The demand for handbags is still good.

Not Much Done in Gray Goods.
There has not been much done in the gray goods market. The market for gray goods is not so active as it was last year. There has not been much done in the gray goods market.

Special to The New York Times.
The New York Times has a special section on the footwear industry. This section provides information on the latest trends in the industry and on the work of the Forstmann & Huffman Company.

Outlook for Sports Clothing.
The outlook for sports clothing is good. There is a growing demand for sports clothing, and the market is active. The outlook for sports clothing is good.

Novelties Shown at Opening Yesterday of the Forstmann & Huffman Lines.
The Forstmann & Huffman Company has opened its new lines of novelties. The company has opened its new lines of novelties.

Ribbon Trade Is Quiet.
The ribbon trade is still quiet. There has not been much change in the market for ribbon. The ribbon trade is still quiet.

Not Too Late for Scarfs.
It is not too late to order scarfs. There is still time to order scarfs for the current season. It is not too late for scarfs.

which the warp and weft are of different colored yarns.
The footwear industry is using different colored yarns for the warp and weft of its fabrics. This is a new trend in the industry, and it is expected to continue.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving buyers can register in this column by telephoning LACKAWANNA 1000.

FOR ALTERED BANKRUPT ACT
The Bankruptcy Act has been amended. The amendments are designed to strengthen the act and to make it more effective.

Bar Association Plan Would Help the Debtor Reorganize Business.
The Bar Association has proposed a plan to help debtors reorganize their businesses. The plan is designed to help debtors who are having difficulty paying their debts.

Buyers' Wants.
Buyers are looking for various goods. They want goods that are of high quality and that are at a low price.

Offerings to Buyers.
There are many offerings to buyers. These offerings include a wide variety of goods, from clothing to food.

RETAILERS SETTLED PROMPTLY.
Payments by retailers of merchandise obligations incurred by Spring purchases have been prompt this year. This is a good sign for the retail industry.

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A list of bankruptcy proceedings. This list includes the names of the debtors and the names of the creditors.

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RAILROAD LOAN BILL REPORTED TO SENATE

Measure Allows 30 Years to
Pay Indebtedness Under
Federal Control.

PROVIDES I. C. C. INQUIRY

Senator Gooding Declares Passage
Is 'Best Assurance of Relief
to Stockholders.'

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 15.—Senator Gooding reported from the Interstate Commerce Committee today his bill to allow an extension of time to the railroads to repay money advanced to them by the Government upon the termination of Federal control. Secretary Mellon approved this legislation, in a letter made public this week by Senator Watson, Chairman of the committee, to whom it was sent, and the bill was amended to conform to the Secretary's suggestions.

On Feb. 23, 1926, fifty-one railroads owed the Government \$301,155,522.86, Senator Gooding's report showed. He recited the promise of President Wilson when the roads were taken over that their properties would be protected. The late President's statement said:

"Investors in railway securities can rest assured that their rights and interests will be scrupulously looked after by the Government as they could be by the directors of the several railway companies."

Cites Excess of Interest

Senator Gooding's report says that in the four years from June 30, 1921, to June 30, 1925, "the Government has received from the railroads as interest at 6 per cent. on their indebtedness \$40,635,002.10 in excess of the cost of the money reckoned at 4 1/2 per cent."

Senator Gooding said the committee had been advised by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it was making a thorough investigation of the affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. The committee paid attention to the effect of the bill on that road in framing it. Passage of the measure, he said, "is the best assurance of relief to the stockholders."

The largest sums owed to the Government by railroads include:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	\$13,000,000
New York, New Haven & Hartford	12,120,000
Boston & Maine	2,700,470
Seaboard Air Line	14,433,900
25th	11,254,420
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,075,023
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,962,000
Chicago & Western Indiana	7,016,000

The bill as amended provides for the Government to advance the railroads money owing the Government on their indebtedness incurred during Federal control may, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury and the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, pay that indebtedness within thirty years through a reduction in the rate of interest to not less than 4 1/2 per cent. and an application to the discharge of the principal of not less than the balance of the 6 per cent. now paid to the Government.

Plans Study of Carriers.

The procedure contemplates an investigation by the I. C. C. of each carrier applying for extension and reduction of interest to the end that if the I. C. C. shall find and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury that such extension and reduction should be granted to enable or aid such carrier to properly meet the transportation needs of the public then the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make arrangements for the extension of the time and the interest on the debt as above described, and not otherwise.

DEVELOPERS START WORK.

A. Riegel & Sons Get Westchester Subdivision Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 15.—The former estate of Ethel G. Rich, consisting of sixty acres, at the corner of Mamaroneck Avenue and Ridgeway, immediately adjoining Gedney Farm and the Westchester Hills Golf Club at White Plains, is being developed and will be offered in large highly restricted home sites, it was announced today.

A contract has just been let to A. Riegel & Sons, Inc., for the installation of sewer, water, gas and main lines, and the construction of a roadways.

Work on these improvements will be rushed to completion. The property was recently sold by Mrs. Rich to the Elitio Estates, Inc., a private corporation of prominent White Plains residents, Mrs. Rich reserving for her own occupancy her large residence and twelve acres.

South Brooklyn Space Leased.

Late leases for immediate possession of approximately 100,000 square feet of space in its buildings at South Brooklyn were announced last night by the Bush Terminal Company.

The list of tenants signing these contracts include: Addressograph Company, for section of floor 6 in building 9; Block Drug Company, for basement in building 2; Helz & Helz, for section on floor 6 in building 7; Porto-Rico American Tobacco Company, for floor 10 in building 10; H. J. Jordan & Company, for section on floor 3 in building 8; General Motors Export Company, for section on floor 2 in building 1; Troy Laundry Machinery Company, for section on floor 1 in building 2; and Brev & Blier, store 26.

Isaacson Estate Sells Bronx Flat.

The Louis H. Low Syndicate has purchased from the Isaacson Estate, 1,975 Grand Avenue, adjoining the corner of Tremont Avenue, a five and a half-story high class apartment house on plot 100 by 100 feet, containing suites of three, four, five and six rooms. The property brings in a rental of \$35,000. The Biltmore Realty Corporation were the brokers.

Armstrong Building Title Passes.

The Armstrong Holding Company yesterday passed title to the Van Dyck Holding Corporation, Samuel Brenner, President, to the sixteen-story property known as the Argillon Building, built on a plot 140 by 60 feet, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

Eight Avenue Building Is Sold.

Client of Louis S. Schwartz purchased a two-story brick building containing store at 80, 81 and 83 Eighth Avenue on the southwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirtieth Street.

MORTGAGE LOANS PLACED.

\$120,000 Finances Apartment in the Kingsbridge Section.

The Seaboard Investing Company, Inc., arranged a first mortgage building loan in the amount of \$120,000 for one year at 6 per cent. on the six-story apartment house, containing 120 rooms divided into forty-three apartments, on a plot 75 by 100 feet, located on the west side of Godwin Terrace, 260 feet north of West 23rd Street, the Bronx, for the Cuyahoga Realty Corporation, C. B. Grundstein, President.

Hewson, Wolfe & Co. have obtained for the owners a loan of \$131,500, covering the four-story and basement building at 1,839-1,841 Lexington Avenue.

William A. White & Sons have negotiated four first mortgage loans aggregating \$245,000 for the Boas Realty and Construction Corporation, Morris Boas, President, on their new four-story apartment houses on the north side of Washington Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, at 1,800, 1,802, 1,804 and 1,806. The houses are 100 per cent. rented.

G. H. Burr Leases Fifth Ave. Suite.

George H. Burr of George H. Burr & Co. has leased an apartment of seven rooms and six baths at 908 Fifth Avenue, north corner of Eighty-first Street. Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co. negotiated the transaction.

Central Park (L. I.) Tract Sold.

Brandon Moses, associated with N. Levitas, has sold to a client of his office a thirty-two-acre tract at Central Park, L. I., with extensive frontage on the State Road. This property being in line of all improvements will be developed at once.

SHIP BOARD SALE ATTACKED IN HOUSE

Representative Wood Assails Disposal of Admiral Line to Dollar Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The sale of the Admiral-Orlando line of Seattle by the Shipping Board to the Dollar Steamship Company of San Francisco, was assailed in the House this afternoon during final consideration of the Independent Offices Appropriation bill by Representative Will R. Wood of Indiana, Chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill.

Democrats joined Wood in criticizing the transaction, but cited the reduction of the appropriation for the Shipping Board as a plausible reason for its action in turning the line over to private ownership. The shipping item in the bill as passed was \$13,900,000, but Mr. Wood declared it was understood by board members that Congress was willing to appropriate more money for operation if the amount proved insufficient.

"Let me tell you all about the Dollar bid," said Mr. Wood. "They submitted a bid of \$600,000 a few weeks ago, which was rejected. Then a new advertisement was made, based on specifications made by Dollar, who submitted a bid of \$900,000 per vessel. It is not so much that these vessels bring as what the future consequences to the United States may be. This transaction gives a monopoly to the Dollars, a thing that should not be."

"The Dollars are not so patriotic that they would give up their substance to the United States. It is one of the biggest shipping lines in the world and one of the most selfish."

They were not flying the American flag before the war. They were sailing under the British flag."

He cited the ownership by the Dollar Steamship Company of a line from British Columbia to the Orient and another from San Francisco giving it, he said, a "monopoly" of passenger-freight service on the Pacific.

"Their British Columbia line is operated under contract with and in cooperation with Japanese capital, he charged. The total payments required on the Admiral-Orlando ships aggregate only 25 per cent. of the purchase price, he said, with 22 1/2 per cent. made in the form of a letter of credit.

"I expect that we are powerless before the board's action, but we have surrendered the greatest auxiliary the navy has on the Pacific Coast," he said.

Wood attacked Chairman O'Connor as an "ex-stevord" from Buffalo who is still a stevedore," and Commissioner Hill of North Dakota as a "barrister" of a bank who would not know a schooner from a battleship."

FIFTH AVENUE LEASE.

Great Northern Railway Co. Secures Forty-eighth Street Corner.

The Great Northern Railway Company, has joined the group of railroad companies that have recently established offices on Fifth Avenue, and taken a twenty-one-year lease of the five-story building on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

The property is owned by Robert Goetz, covered by a lease to the I. C. C. According to report, the railroad will pay a rental of about \$70,000 a year for the building. Space would be retained for use as a ticket office.

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The Armstrong Holding Company yesterday passed title to the Van Dyck Holding Corporation, Samuel Brenner, President, to the sixteen-story property known as the Argillon Building, built on a plot 140 by 60 feet, at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

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5-STORY HOUSE SOLD ON CARNegie HILL

Mrs. Thorde Gray Disposes of
Fine Residence at 7 East
Eighty-eighth Street.

BUYER IS A PHYSICIAN

Other Private Dwellings in Deals—
More Yorkville Tenement
Sales Reported.

Mrs. Thorde Gray sold the five-story American basement dwelling of limestone construction at 7 East Eighty-eighth Street, also 64 by 100 feet. The property overlooks the private gardens of Stephen Birch on Eighty-ninth Street. William B. May Co. was the broker.

The same broker has sold all of the adjoining property within the last year. No. 5 having been sold to James A. Goldsmith and No. 9 to Paul Barwald of Laszard Freres. Diagonally across on the south corner of Fifth Avenue this broker has sold the property of the late Frank W. Frueauff to the present owner, Walter P. Douglas.

The buyer of 7 East Eighty-eighth Street, a prominent physician, will occupy on taking title.

Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co. sold for Mary Kuehne the four-story second floor, also 64 by 100 feet. Thirty-sixth Street, size 25 by 98.9 feet.

The private house on lot 17.6 by 100 feet at 57 East Ninety-second Street was sold by Culver Associates in conjunction with Cyril Carreau for Garard Glenn.

Putnam M. Morrison sold for Mrs. C. D. M. Cardozo to Francis Longson the five-story English basement house on lot 25 by 100 feet at 1,016 Madison Avenue, between Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ninth Streets. Mr. Longson is to renovate the house and use it for his own occupancy.

More Yorkville Tenement Deals.

The East Side Estates, Inc., purchased the tenement houses at 1,433 Avenue A, 1,495 Avenue A, 421-423 East Seventy-ninth Street, 341 East Seventy-fifth Street, 424 East Seventy-third Street and 431-433 East Seventy-third Street. Howard L. C. Rooms, Inc., was the broker.

Morgenthau & Blackstone, Inc., sold for Herman Popovskiy, 1,515 Avenue A between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, a five-story tenement, 25 by 81 feet, containing two stores and sixteen flats, and renting for \$4,700.

Joseph Goldsmith resold 1,401 Avenue A, a five-story flat, 25 by 100 feet, with an annual rental of over \$4,500.

Della H. Haines bought from Anna Sevelichava the five-story apartment house at 563 West 173d Street. The house is on a plot 37 by 100 feet. Frank J. Kelly & Co. were the brokers. The same broker sold for Thomas McGinn to a client the five-story triple tenement at 508 West 133d Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

Blake & Warren Company sold the flat at 47-49 St. Nicholas Avenue for Irvinest Holding Corporation to Almarian Realty Corporation. It is on a lot 81 by 113 feet.

BROOKLYN SALE RESULTS.

Improved and Unimproved Parcels
Bring \$277,000.

William Kennedy, Inc., sold at auction on Wednesday in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange improved and unimproved parcels situated in various parts of the borough for a total of \$277,000.

The three two-story brick flats at 5,514-5,516-5,518 Seventh Avenue, between Avenue C and Avenue D, three-story frame building at 2,375-79 Atlantic Avenue west for \$137,000, the vacant plot of five lots, comprising the southwest corner of Ocean Avenue and Avenue U, sold for \$100,000 per lot, the east corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue U was knocked down for \$27,500, the northeast corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue U, eight business lots between Avenues V and W were sold for \$2,200 each.

The northwest corner of Burnett Street and Avenue V, comprising three lots facing Marine Park, bracketed by a lot, thirty-six scattered lots in the Ocean Parkway section of Flatbush were sold for \$1,450 each, and four lots on Bedford Avenue between Emmons and Voorhes Avenues were knocked down for \$2,300 each.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

Third Avenue Corner at Thirty-fourth Street Sold in Foreclosure.

J. B. Ikkelheimer bought at auction yesterday in the Vesey Street Salesroom the southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, the five-story apartment house, 100 by 100 feet, at 1,203 and 1,205 Findlay Avenue, the Bronx, for \$425,800. Henry Brady conducted the sale.

The sale was the result of a foreclosure proceeding brought by Henrietta Vogel against Marjorie Realty Corporation and others to recover claims aggregating about \$424,639.08.

Other Auction Result.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, east side, 806 feet, south of Plaza Lafayette, 150 by 50, sold; Harry H. Uffeller, Inc., against Levi Scoville; due, \$13,748.81, taxes, &c., \$349.71; to the plaintiff for \$3,000.

In the Bronx Exchange.

By James R. Murphy, Inc.

East 216th Street, south side 250 feet west of Bronxwood Avenue, 75 by 100 feet, vacant; also East 213th Street, north side 100 feet west of Bronxwood Avenue, 75 by 100 feet, vacant; Arthur J. Mace against Sarah Botin and others; due, \$7,965; taxes &c., \$2,616.31; adjourned sine die.

Bronx Auction Tomorrow.

Tomorrow at 1:30 P. M. in Castle Hall, 149th Street and Mott Avenue, Coughlan & Co., auctioneers, will hold another one of their Bronx specials. Among the many lots and plots to be sold at public auction at this time are parcels from the former Lorillard Spencer Estate, the Henry H. Hoyt Estate and the former Burke Relief Foundation. In addition to these plots in the Morris Park section, Thorne Neck section and Gun Hill Road section of the Bronx will also be sold.

Contracts Let Since Jan. 1 Show Increase of 16 Per Cent.

Engineering construction contract letting from Jan. 1 to date is 16 per cent. ahead of the same period in the record year 1925. Buildings gained 22 per cent. and other construction 5 per cent., compared with the first fifteen weeks of last year. Engineering News-Record reports. Value of contracts let since the first of the year reached the total of \$768,745,000, as against \$652,907,000 in the same time a year ago. The sum involved on private projects total \$308,788,000, and on public jobs \$259,947,000.

Value of contracts let in the past week on all classes of work, for the entire country, was \$31,338,000, as against \$27,711,000 in the preceding week, and \$31,829,000 in the corresponding week a year ago. The minimum costs observed were \$15,000 for water works and excavations; \$25,000 for other public works; \$40,000 for industrial operations, and \$150,000 for commercial and residential buildings.

TIRE COMPANY LEASES ELEVENTH AV. FLOOR

Akron Firm to Have New York Headquarters at 34th St.—
Juilliard Building Lease.

The India Tire and Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, has leased for its New York headquarters the second floor of the Alpha Electric Company building at the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street for a term of years. The brokers in the transaction were P. M. Clear & Co. and Adams & Co.

In the A. D. Juilliard Building at 599-603 Eleventh Avenue, corner of Forty-fifth Street, the fifth floor was leased to Herts Brothers Company, interior decorators of 20 West Fifty-seventh Street, as a workshop for their business. Frederick Fox & Co. represented the tenant and the brokers were Rowntree-Schley Company.

Frederick Fox & Co., Inc., leased in the Haviland Building, 11 East Thirty-third Street, a five-story apartment house to the Whole Furniture Company, Pease & Elliman, as managing agents for Francis S. Paterno, have leased a store on the Madison Avenue side of the new fourteen-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street to Otto F. Fahrenhorst.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased for Walker & Patterson the fifth floor and basement space in 3 Park Place to Commonwealth Hardware Company. In 511-519 East Seventy-second Street, the fourth floor to the Manchester Shop; in 55 Ann Street the fourth floor to Peter J. Egan and Edward Walsh, trading under the name of W. Weatty & Co.; in 319 Pearl Street the second floor to Thomas McGinn to a client the five-story triple tenement at 508 West 133d Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet.

Blake & Warren Company sold the flat at 47-49 St. Nicholas Avenue for Irvinest Holding Corporation to Almarian Realty Corporation. It is on a lot 81 by 113 feet.

HANOVER SITE IS SOLD.

M. Crystal & Sons to Carry Out Apartment Project.

M. Crystal & Sons purchased from Julius Tishman & Sons the nine-story Hanover apartments at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Eighty-third Street. The buyers have also taken the adjoining three five-story flats at 111-115 East Eighty-third Street. The new owners will erect on the site a fifteen-story apartment house, thereby carrying out the original plan of Julius Tishman, who had designs prepared by Schwartz Gross & Sons for a structure of that estimated height and to cost \$2,000,000.

The northeast corner of Burnett Street and Avenue V, comprising three lots facing Marine Park, bracketed by a lot, thirty-six scattered lots in the Ocean Parkway section of Flatbush were sold for \$1,450 each, and four lots on Bedford Avenue between Emmons and Voorhes Avenues were knocked down for \$2,300 each.

MORE BRONX PLANS FILED.

Builders to Erect Tenement Houses and Dwellings.

The following plans have been filed with the Bronx Bureau of Buildings: Loring Avenue, east side, 90 feet south of Rhineclaire Avenue, two two-story frame dwellings and garages, 20 by 46 feet; William Lahd, owner; Owen R. Jones, architect; cost, \$17,000. Lacombe Avenue, south side, 107 feet west of South View Avenue, two-story brick dwelling and store, 20 by 54 feet; Harry Brickman, owner; a Schweigard, architect; cost, \$12,500. Montgomery Avenue, northeast corner of 175th Street, six-story brick tenement, 97 by 57 feet, Berthel Realty Company, owner; Carl B. Call, architect; cost, \$20,000. Van Nest Avenue, northwest corner of Hunt Avenue, two-story brick dwelling and stores, 15 by 95 feet; Chester A. Bessel, owner and architect; cost, \$10,000. Southern Boulevard, east side, 100 feet south of 147th Street, three-story brick tenement and stores, 113 by 135 feet; Pasquale F. Fione, John J. Dunnigan, architect; cost, \$75,000. New York Title Lends \$8,000,000. The Manhattan Title and Mortgage Company at its meeting yesterday approved loans aggregating \$8,234,250, mostly on dwellings and apartment houses in the city of New York. The loans were allotted as follows: Manhattan and Bronx, \$5,115,000; Hudson, \$2,334,250; Westland, \$320,250; Westchester, \$485,000.

East 86th St. Residential Sale.

Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co. have sold for Emma Eichhorst the eight-story dwelling at 438 East Eighty-sixth Street, size 22 by 100 feet. The purchaser will occupy.

184TH ST. PLOT SOLD BY THE ASTOR HEIRS

Building Corporation to Erect
Apartments on Block Front
at Walton Avenue.

DEAL ON WESTCHESTER AV.

Leo Silver Adds Taxpayer to Plot—
Other Vacant Bronx Lots
Sold.

The William Waldorf Astor Estate sold the block front on East 184th Street, running from Walton to Gerard Avenues, to a building corporation which it will improve with apartment houses. C. W. McChesney was the broker.

John J. Reynolds sold a one-story taxpayer at the southeast corner of Westchester Avenue and Middletown Road, a subway station corner, to the Senka Realty Corporation, Leo Silver, President, who has assembled the adjoining property and now controls 104 by 51 feet.

United Land Development Company purchased from the Mac Estate a plot on the south side of Eastchester Road, about 95 feet East of Needham Avenue, and another plot on the east side of Needham Avenue, about 95 feet west of Eastchester Road.

Clarence B. Smith sold to Louis Ehrenpreis a plot 50 by 100 feet, corner Rhineclaire Avenue and Golden Avenue.

James R. Murphy, Inc., have sold for Max Weintraub, John Ralph Cluzet the plot 50 by 85 feet, on the west side of Northern Avenue, 100 feet north of 168th Street. Mr. Cluzet is having plans prepared for an apartment house improvement.

The same brokers also sold for Martin J. Kane, ten lots fronting on Outlook Avenue and running through to Eastchester Bay near Griswold Avenue in the former Lorillard-Spencer Estate in the East Bronx. The buyers are Thomas J. Walsh, Frank Custance and Bernard P. Jackson who will improve the property.

Mary Goodwin sold the vacant property situated at the corner of Kinross Street, 275 feet east of Matthews Avenue, size 50 by 100, to a client of Walter E. Brown for improvement.

J. Clarence Davies, Inc., sold for John G. Weigold, the vacant plot 84 by 133 feet, on the north side of Freeman Street, 100 feet east of West Farms Road.

The Live Wire Realty Co. and H. Litwin sold for C. E. Building Corporation, a vacant plot of 110 by 120 feet, on the northwest corner of Kingsbridge Terrace and 230th Street, to Manny Blankfeld and Louis Gottlamer.

Albert G. Illich sold for L. Grenstone an irregular business plot on Eastchester Road adjoining the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad. The plot is 111 by 127 by 146 feet in size.

F. M. Walker & Co., Inc., resold for Robert E. Weiss, 111 Westchester Avenue, the entire block front on the south of Roberts Avenue, running through to Westchester Avenue to Clifford Avenue, a plot of ground 176 by 122 feet. Sold for Hannah Ericson to John Burk a plot of ground on the west side of City Island Avenue, 25 feet north of Company Street, 75 by 122 feet. Sold for John S. Mapes to Smith Stuart Corporation a plot of ground 221 feet on Appleton Avenue, 173 feet on Ericson Street, 75 by 146 feet. Sold for Van Lind Corporation the southwest corner of Layton Avenue and Clarence Avenue, a plot of ground 50 by 100 feet to John J. Masterson, Inc. Resold for Fraser Realty Corporation to William A. Fraser, premises known as 2728 Eastchester Road, a plot of ground containing about 10 lots, with a two-story building thereon, occupied as a private dwelling; and sold for Boyle, Jr. to Anna Faller, a plot of ground 25 by 100 feet, on the east side of Herschel Street, 25 feet south of Halsey Place.

Frank J. Kelly & Co. sold for Victor Beaver to a client of Samuel Weiss the southeast corner of 108th Street and Brook Avenue, a five-story triple apartment house with stores. The house is built full on a 25 by 100 foot plot.

Daniel W. Foley Sons sold for Isaacson Brothers to a client the five and one-half-story apartment house at 38-40 East 168th Street, on a plot 90 by 100 feet.

Fifth Avenue Corner Buyer.

Max Goldstein, of Mount Vernon, is the buyer of the building being erected on the northeast corner of Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, according to Byrne & Bowman, brokers, who negotiated the sale. The property was sold by the City of New York and Fisher and Irving Levine for about \$10,000,000.

HOME-SEEKERS TAKE DOBBS FERRY PARCELS

Methodist Book Concern Plans
to Improve Apartment Site
—Other Westchester Sales.

Westchester County sites attracted many home-seekers yesterday, according to reports of brokers who sold a number of improved and vacant properties. The greatest demand centered about Dobbs Ferry properties. One of the most interesting deals was negotiated through the office of J. Blasberg & Son, who sold for the Claude Wilson Estate its property at Dobbs Ferry to the Methodist Book Concern of New York City.

The property is located in the center of Dobbs Ferry and is bounded by the Croton Aqueduct. It is understood that the buyers are contemplating improving the property with a high-class apartment to house some of the company's employees.

The same brokers also sold to Dr. Leonard V. Strong a cottage on Ashford Avenue, Dobbs Ferry. The property was formerly owned by George L. Ormsby. Dr. Strong will occupy the house in May.

Rene Weigold also purchased through the same brokers the H. B. Burnham property at Belwood Park, Dobbs Ferry.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold for the Scarsdale Estates a plot on Warwick Avenue, Green

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Manhattan-Bronx Fe

offices to let, reasonable rent. Apply
 premises or your own broker. Post-
 May 1st.
 AV. 522 (GUARANTY TRUST BLDG.)
 QUARANTY desirable office, 16
 private and reception, all
 light, 2 entrances. Baiter's bldg.
 17 East 45th. Murray Hill 2817.
 Independent office; about 2000
 north high floor, reason- rental;
 building. Vanderbilt 5197.
 AV. 500—Large, small offices.
 telephone service; reasonable
 306.
 AV. 246—Private furnished office; in
 offices, stenographer, 225 mont-
 AV. 565—Beautifully furnished
 in lawyer's suite, No. 516
 EAST—Two front rooms, connecting
 contractor, building
 general business; no

Charles A. Eckhard.

4th Av.)—Desirable offices in central building; \$40 month up. Apt. independent at building, or Adams & Co., 4th Av. Granerney 6800.

ST., 118 EAST—Offices, skylights and stairs; 10-story building. Supt.

ST., 45 WEST (opposite Melrose Bldg.)—Large offices. \$40 up; lowest rent. Inquire Room 906.

156 WEST—Offices and showrooms; street; immediate possession; 4th floor. Morris Herzog.

45 WEST—Office to sublet; telephone line. Inquire Room 906.

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ST. 20 WEST—Private office; suit-
able; facing 42nd St.; elevators
and reasonable. Wisconsin 4516.
ST. 25 WEST—Private office, suit-
able; new building; near 42nd St.
Hill 4721. Mr. Mackrille.
ST. (near 5th Av.)—Will submit all
plans and descriptions of business
lease expires April, 1927; opportunity
David Goldman, 25 West 45th St.
ST. (near 4th Av.)—Desirable office,
suitable; new building; divided;
elevators. Bryant 8657.
6-4 EAST—Furnished offices; full
rental; reasonable. Stevens & Trester,
443 N. 7th St.
24TH ST.
4TH ST.—WEST.
Print offices, \$35 and upward; better
new machine room.
20 WEST [JEWELERS BUILDING]—Bu-
tifully furnished offices; 1,100 feet; nicely pa-
vied vault; elevator.
OFFICE SUT. OR VANDERBILT CIR.
8 WEST—Will submit plans or all back-
ground. Bryant 9961.

Av.)—Two large connecting
heat and elevator service; v

or divide at \$70 and \$60 each; see
male and female. Apply to Sup-
135 WEST—Small and large offices in
Inquire Superintendent
221 WEST—Large office, ground floor
doctor-dentist; immediate possession
LIAN BUILDING—2 offices, reception
furnished, upholstered. Suite 234
Franklin Square
AD ST. 115—Will sublet for a year
midle corner suite, approximately 1,000
rent, \$100.00. Call 1000. Apply by
office. Michaels, 24 Stone &
Hall 2745.
AD ST. 130 (23th)—Dandy
office. 230 ft. divided into 1 room
central; immediate possession
AD ST. 159 (46th)—High-class office
beautiful furnished private office
theatrical or advertising business.
Call 1015.
AD ST. 1580 (corner 48th St.)—
office space in large office, com-

BROADWAY AT 28

ADW. 1,638 (51st)—Furnished
office, telephone service, \$30. Living
408.
ADW. 296—Furnished offices, 36;
rent, \$15; mail, phone privileges, \$3; heat
and janitor charges extra.
ADW. 1,440 (Suite 1900)—Space in
it office, southern exposure, indoors
parking.
ADW. 1,133 (Suite 1026)—Large, ad-
vert private office; accountant's suit;
optional.
ADW. 1,421 (40TH ST.)—FURNISHED
OFFICE. LIGHT. PRIVATE OFFICE.
R. 7753. ROOM 1005.
ADW. 1,457 (142nd Street)—Private busi-
ness office. Office furniture. Room E-5.
BURCH ST. 50—Desirable; small; man-
aged; special conditions arranged. Phone

CHURCH (30 Hudson Terr)
Several offices of various

Charles F. Edwards, Corliant 053.
PLANT ST. 72—Private office with
building service at \$25 to \$70 per
hr. fine night. Call at building or
0538.
303 FIFTH AV.
Northeast corner 31st St.
OFFICES AND SHOWROOM.
—story high-class mercantile building.
Large and small units.
FROM \$35 PER MONTH.
Renting office. Room 1002.
Mr. White Calcedonia 6422.
GRAND CENTRAL ZONE.
—please list address of 1,500 feet, 13 story
at very low rental. Orders of
building adjoining 31st Av. Immediate
response. Baumeister-Baumeister, 112 East
58th St., New York 17.
GEO. ST. 113, N.W. COR. FRANKLIN

A few fine corner of
complete building.

MAFSA - 14 Maiden Lane
Cortlandt 6318 or Walker 6134.

WILSON TERMINAL BLOC - Very desirable, 1000 sq. ft., 100 ft. fronted if desired; moderate price. Address 247, 30 Church St., or phone Becker 3-1111.

Wilson Terminals - Private office; desk etc.; all conveniences, Cornelius Lodge.

WILSON AV. 350 (Room 1502) - Large, 1000 sq. ft., private office, furnished; possible to use as residence. Call 4-1111, May 1; services optional; also desk.

WILSON AV. (corner 30th St.) - Immediate service, 600 sq. ft., light, desirable at \$200.00. Call 4-1111.

WILSON AV. (corner 26th St.) - Several desirable furnished offices with telephone etc.; reasonable. Apply 4th floor.

WINE ST. 21 (Importers' office) - 1000 sq. ft. - 3rd floor, 3200 sq. ft. - 5th floor. Call 4-1111. Located on premises. Whitehall 2745.

WINE SQUARE. 1 - Private furnished office, 1000 sq. ft. - 3rd floor, 3200 sq. ft. - 5th floor. Call 4-1111. Located on premises. Whitehall 2745.

mailing address, \$5; teleph
Greenberger.

ST. 80—Private office and reception room; completely, beautifully furnished; central location. Tel. Hanover 450. Bandy.

L ST. office, desk room; furnished; monthly, longer. Bandy 7133.

LWORTH Building—Sublease at great price; on 46th floor, room, suite of 2; another, suite of 400 feet; also 2 suite of 200 feet. Chester D. Clark 1000 Madison Ave., 10th floor.

LWORTH BUILDING—Desirable private office, with stenographic service. Whall 4571.

SUBLET
800 FEET
PARTITIONED.

Will sacrifice to enable us to move quickly, 4 private offices, each with a window; waiting room; floor covers; central location; will divide; move on May 1; quick action wanted. See 1000 Madison Ave., 10th floor.

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

DOWNTOWN-DOWNTOWN.
107 Liberty St.; 6 Church St.
block to Hudson Tube Broadway
500 sq. ft. at \$1,200.
800 sq. ft. at \$2,500.
1,100 sq. ft. at \$3,000.
Modern office building; good service.
J. MATTHEWS & CO., 14 Maiden Lane,
Corland; 0318 or Sector 467.

LAWYERS-LAWYERS-LAWYERS.
245 BROADWAY. Fine old offices, op-
erating since 1900. Rent reasonable. See
a City Hall Park; 150 sq. ft. up to
1,000 sq. ft.; service of the best. See
J. MATTHEWS & CO., 14 Maiden Lane,
and 0318.

SUALLY Low Rental-Two exceptional
cases, 900 and 1,400 square feet; divided
into two parts, each suitable for man-
ufacturing and private offices; light and airy;
building in perfect condition; see
Gordon, 100 West 44th St.

CORPORATE with telephone service, attract-
ive office, splendidly furnished, 150
sq. ft. at \$1,200 per year. See
J. Matthews & Co., 14 Maiden Lane,
and 0318.

mail and telephone privi
stenographic service opti

NEW attractive small offices left in
and-new downtown building; 300-800 feet
access, light, airy, excellent service
erate rental. May 1. Nicholson. WH6
9000.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926

NEW YORK

THE SURFERS

ALBANY.

WASHINGTON

GENERAL

FOREIGN

AL AND BU

—

Figure 1. Schematic representation of the experimental design. The subjects were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group received a standard training program, while the experimental group received a training program with a focus on the specific skills required for the task. The results of the training program were compared between the two groups.

ADVERTISING INDEX

Bank and business references furnished. Write and call on today.

Prompt reports from readers regarding advertisements which appear questionable are welcomed by The New York Times.

FOR SALE

RESTAURANT, MODERN SANDWICH
shops in the 30s, on account of illness;
new equipment; business increases daily;
wonderful opportunity for couple: \$7,000.
6 Times.

WANT TO BE IN BUSINESS? WE DESIGN.
Build, equip your store completely; easy
payments. Ganser, 319 West 42d, Penn-
sylvania 9700.

SPECIAL ONE-DAY EXCURSION
SUNDAY, APRIL 25
Special train leaves New York (Penn. Sta.)
9:50 P. M. (Standard Time) Saturday, Apr. 24,
arriving Richmond 7:00 A. M. Returning leave
Richmond Sunday, April 25, at 3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania Railroad

Tastes and Patterns exclusively our own design

THE  J. WHITEHOUSE & HARDY
INCORPORATED

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WHITEHOUSE & HARDY

BROADWAY AT 40TH STREET 144 WEST 42ND STREET
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE BLOCK KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING
84 BROADWAY-AT WALL STREET

"A car for every purse and purpose"

COOLIDGE LAYS CORNERSTONE.
President Coolidge spreading the mortar for the cornerstone of the new National Pross Club. Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Ulric Bell, President of the Club, are interested spectators. The New York Times Staff.

100



SMITH SIGNS BILLS RAISING JUDGES' PAY

Increase in Salaries of Surrogates Is Also Provided in 14 Measures.

38 OTHER BILLS APPROVED

Reorganization Measure Putting Grade Elimination Under Public Works Head Is Signed.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 16.—Salary increases totaling thousands of dollars yearly for County Judges and Surrogates were provided today by Governor Smith. The Governor signed fifty-two bills today, bringing the total number of new laws placed on the statute books this year up to 407.

One of the measures approved by the Governor was by Senator Shackno, Democrat, providing that the salaries of Bronx County Judges shall be the same as those paid to the General Sessions Judges. Another bill by Assemblyman Kinsley, Democrat, would make the salary of the Bronx County Surrogate the same as that paid to the Surrogate of New York County.

The salary of virtually every County Judge and County Surrogate in the State will be increased by the 1926 Legislature, according to present indications. The Senate already has passed a bill by Senator Gibbs, Republican, providing increases for all except three or four County Judges and Surrogates, in addition to the measures signed today by the Governor. The Gibbs bill is still in the Rules Committee in the Assembly, but indications are that it will be favorably reported early next week and passed. The Gibbs bill, in addition to the measures just approved by the Governor, would take care of virtually every County Judge and Surrogate so far as a salary increase is concerned.

Kings Official to Get \$25,000

Under a bill by Assemblyman Evans, Democrat, which the Governor approved today, the salary of the Kings County Surrogate would be the same as that paid to Supreme Court Justices in the Second Judicial District. At present the Kings County Surrogate receives \$17,500 a year, but legislation has been passed which would increase their salaries to \$22,500.

Under one bill approved by the Governor, the salary of the Surrogate of the County of Westchester will be increased to \$20,000 a year, while the County Judge of that county will be increased to \$4,000. Other salary increase measures approved by the Governor today are as follows:

Increase for the County Judge and the Surrogate of Steuben County to \$2,000 each.

Increase in the salary of the County Judge and the Surrogate of St. Lawrence County to \$2,000 each. This measure was sponsored by Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, Republican of St. Lawrence, the only woman member of the Legislature, in the salary of the County Judge and the Surrogate of Jefferson County to \$5,000 each.

Salary of County Judge and Surrogate of Oswego County increased to \$4,000 each.

Increase to \$3,500 each the salary of the County Judge and Surrogate of Cattaraugus County.

Increase to \$3,500 the salary of the County Judge and Surrogate of Cayuga County.

Increase in salary of County Judge and Surrogate of Ulster County to \$3,000 each.

Increase to \$10,000 each the salary of the County Judge and Surrogate of Onondaga County.

Increase to \$5,000 each the salary of the County Judge and Surrogate of Tompkins County.

Democrats Predicted Vote

When the bills increasing the salaries of many of the County Judges and Surrogates in up-State counties came up for final action in the Assembly last week several Democratic Assemblymen predicted that the measures would be vetoed by the Governor.

Governor Smith also signed a bill by the Reorganization Committee providing that the work of eliminating dangerous railroad grade crossings shall be under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works instead of the Public Service Commission.

This will take effect the first of next year, and the entire removal of the State Government will go into effect.

The Governor signed a bill by Senator Nicoll, Republican, providing for the establishment of a board of higher education in Greater New York. The real purpose of the measure is to permit the proposed board to establish a university in Brooklyn.

A bill by Assemblyman Moore, Westchester, Republican, which would make it a penal offense to destroy flowering cherry, mountain laurel, or pink lady's slipper, was approved by the Governor. Last year Mr. Moore succeeded in having a bill passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor which would prevent the destruction of trailing arbutus.

Both branches of the Legislature held very brief sessions today. A half dozen bills recommended by the Hughes commission, and providing for the reorganization of the State Government, were advanced to the order of final passage in the Assembly.

There is every indication that the Legislature will adjourn sine die one week from today, according to Senator Knight.

Cov. Smith Invited to Middletown

Special to The New York Times.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 16.—Governor Smith has been invited by Middletown Council, Knights of Columbus, to attend the annual convention breakfast on Sunday morning, May 2. If the Governor accepts, the breakfast will be in the State Armory.

PUBLIC NOTICES

One dollar an acate line.

TO CREDITORS—RELIANCE BEAUTY Parlor, C. Deutsch and Horstene Christas have dissolved partnership, trading under the name of Reliance Beauty Parlor, 158 East 70th St., New York City. C. DEUTSCH.

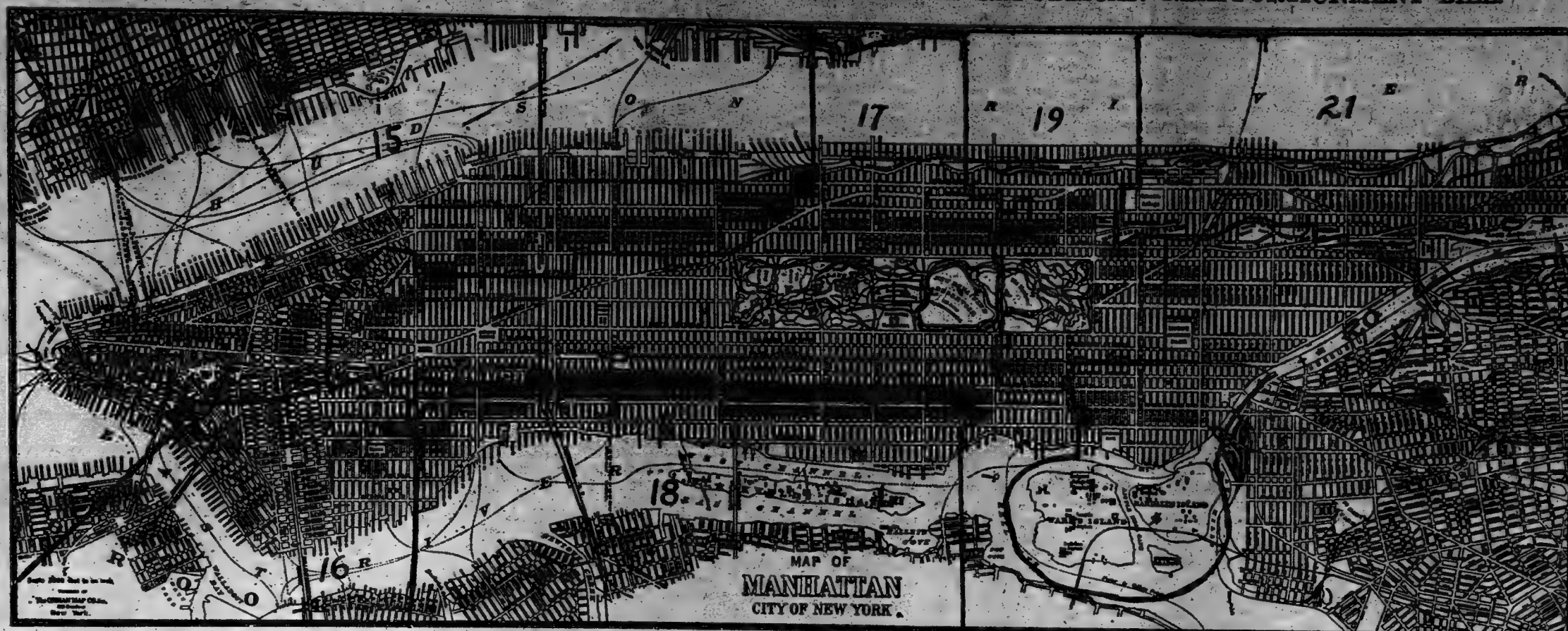
LUDILLA BENESH, MY WIFE, WHO left my bed and board, I am not responsible for debts contracted by her. CHARLES BENESH, 446 East 79th St.

B. SUNDMAN, GLASS DEALER, 230 EAST 60th St., has sold store to George Akst. All debts will be paid not later than April 20 at 11 A. M. GEORGE AKST.

BOGHT STORE FROM JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, 1,600 AV. C; creditors please call. Boros.

A "Right censorship is exercised over the advertising columns of The New York Times in an endeavor to exclude fraudulent and all other objectionable advertisements.

MAP OF MANHATTAN CITY OF NEW YORK



The above map shows the reapportionment of Senate districts in Manhattan as proposed by the Republican bill introduced in the Legislature yesterday. It was drawn by Percy J. Mickelbacher and Collin H. Woodward and approved by the Executive Committee of the New York County Republican Committee.

As explained by Republican sponsors of the measure, the jogs and teeth in the serrated boundary lines between districts were caused largely by the necessity of making all the districts practically equal in citizen population

and observing the constitutional provision against the division of a block.

Those not caused by the necessity of equalizing population, it was said, were brought about by a desire to include in the proper districts, clubhouses owned by the political organizations, both Republican and Tammany. For instance, a jog in the boundary line at Fourteenth Street was caused by a desire to retain Tammany Hall in the Senate district of the late Charles F. Murphy, in which it had been for many years.

The proposed Republican reapportionment is frankly partisan, and in addition to the new seventeenth and twentieth districts, which are expected to be Republican, the leaders of that party expect to be able to carry the new twenty-first or Washington Heights district and the new sixteenth district in favorable areas. At present there is only one Republican Senator from Manhattan—Senator Courtlandt Nicoll.

Although the reapportionment of Assembly districts will be made by the Board of Aldermen, now a Tammany body, the Republican Senate reapportionment has been made with a view to obtaining Republican Assembly districts. This would be possible, if the Republican Senate Reapportionment bill should become law, by the necessity of the Board of Aldermen keeping entirely within Senate district lines in making new Assembly districts.

At present, there are three Republican Assemblymen from Manhattan—Phelps Phelps, Samuel H. Hofstadter and Abraham Grenthal. According to the Republican viewpoint, the worst the Republicans can hope for would be six reasonably safe Republican districts in a new apportionment. Two of these would be negro districts in the proposed Twentieth Senate District.

The proposed Senate reapportionment would probably also make the present Sixth Assembly District, of which Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman, is leader, safely Republican. The lines of the Senate districts have been shifted so as to make Fourteenth Street, instead of Eighteenth Street, the northern boundary of Mr. Koenig's district, thereby cutting off a normal Tammany plurality of about 2,000. Mr. Koenig lost his Assembly campaign

last fall by a margin of only a few hundred.

Governors, Ellis, Bedloe and Oyster Islands are included in the proposed Fifteenth Senate District; Blackwell's or Welfare Island in the Eighteenth District and Ward's and Randall's Islands and the Sunken Meadows in the Twentieth District.

In the proposed reapportionment Manhattan will have sixteen Assembly districts, a loss of four; the Bronx, ten, a gain of two; Brooklyn, twenty-four, a gain of one; Queens, nine, a gain of three, while Richmond will continue to have two districts. This will be a net gain for the city of two Assembly districts.

requirement of an equal apportionment claimed for it, and insist upon passing their own reapportionment bill, this, as the Democrats see it, will furnish Governor Smith with the necessary ground for vetoing the Republican bill. Even if the figures of the 1925 census might be open to attack, this fact, according to lawyers, would afford no justification for veto action. The Constitution provides that a Senate reapportionment must be based on the official census preceding it.

The introduction of two separate bills is believed, will at least have the advantage of making it unnecessary to prolong the Legislative session beyond next Friday. With the Democrats offering amendments to the Republican bill, the new printing of the measure would have to be several days on the desks of members before it could be taken up for final passage unless an emergency message could be obtained from the Governor to cut the rate of procedure. The Republican leaders are loath to ask the Governor, for a message of that kind, and it is doubtful whether he could see his way clear to grant such a request anyhow where a measure which he intends to veto is concerned.

If the Republicans, as they are believed certain to do, turn down the Democratic measure, despite the closer compliance with the Constitutional

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SOME CHANG TROOPS ENTER PEKING GATES

Others Are Expected While the Public Safety Committee Keeps Perfect Order.

FOREIGNERS NOT MOLESTED

British Legation Attaches Are Permitted to Climb Over Wall and Go to Work.

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LONDON, April 16.—The following dispatch has been received today by The London Times from its Peking correspondent:

Early this morning I motored around to the various city gates and found all of them closed except two. At one of these I saw remnants of the Kuomintang evacuating the city and at the other a large force of infantry was entering after a fight outside.

These incoming troops belonged to a division that had been in the attacking Fengtien force, then joined the defending Kuomintang, but yesterday reverted to its old Fengtien allegiance. There was a good deal of skirmishing last night, and today in the area between the retreating Kuomintang and the advancing Fengtien forces.

It is understood that the Kuomintang made the withdrawal in good order to Nankow Pass. There is no complaint regarding the conduct of the troops toward foreigners. In fact, the soldiers almost invariably have shown friendly good humor when foreigners passed through their lines or encountered them otherwise. One instance is worth recording.

Among those who spent last night in Paomuchang, a suburb, and were stopped when trying to enter the city this morning were Eric Teichman and his wife and Mr. Vereker of the British Legation staff. They engaged in a long exchange of courtesies with the officer on guard through a slit in the gate, and although that worthy adhered to his orders to keep the gate closed, he did not prevent them from entering whereby a rope was thrown from the battlements, up which all three clambered laboriously for forty feet, and so got inside.

Cavalry Gathers Up Stragglers.

PEKING, April 16 (AP).—The forces of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord, have not yet attempted to enter the city, as it had been generally feared they would, and complete order is being maintained here.

The main body of the Manchurian army remains at Tungchow, though one regiment was located outside Yungtingmen this morning. Manchuria cavalry detachments are patrolling the neighborhood and rounding up National Army stragglers, a party of whom were captured this morning.

In consequence of excellent work by the staff, virtually the entire Kuomintang had been evacuated to Kalgan by 4 A. M. Tang Chiao-tai is acting commander of the garrison, with one brigade outside and one brigade inside the city, which Wang Shih-chun and his Committee of Public Safety have under effective control.

Never before has the Legation Quarter harbored such a great influx of wealthy and prominent Chinese. For days the hotels have been crowded with Chinese bringing in valuables in chests and boxes for safe-keeping. Yesterday evening when the proposed evacuation became known there was a veritable stampede of persons seeking places of safety under the protection of foreign guards.

Pay Kuomintang Not to Loot Peking.

By THOMAS F. MILLARD.

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SHANGHAI, April 16.—Today's private news from Peking indicates that the Kuomintang, before abandoning the capitol yesterday, having failed to arrange an entente with Wu Pei-fu, exacted a large amount of money from Chinese bankers, who thus avoided the looting of the city.

It is said that Chief Executive Tuan Chai-jui has returned to his residence from the Legation Quarter and resumed his nominal position as head of the Government. Now it appears that

the transition has been effected with little disorder. The chief difficulty lies ahead because of the conflict of interests between the two factions headed by Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu. There is little excitement because of events among the Chinese of Central South China, as they expect Wu and Chang soon to fall out and revive their old enmity.

In the meanwhile the Extraterritorial Commission is long overdue here. It was scheduled to leave Peking a fortnight ago, but is still marooned there, and is expected to get out.

The Legation reported that they are very impatient over the delay, and also the Customs Conference delegates are completely held up pending the reorganization of the Government.

Today the Chinese labor guilds and street unions issued a notice calling attention to the coming anniversary of the shootings on last May 30, and calling all patriotic Chinese to organize great demonstrations for that day.

GERMANS GET COCAINE BY COAL TAR PROCESS

Ring Backed by Rich Men Buys Drug at \$200 a Pound and Sells It for \$3,000 a Pound.

By LINCOLN EYRE.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Radio to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 16.—The manufacture of synthetic cocaine from coal tar derivatives has reached a stage which permits of chemically pure stuff being made in a home laboratory, according to disclosures in the New Berliner today.

Darmstadt, Germany, and its suburbs, seem to be the centre of the illegal drug manufacture, and these laboratories are able to take care of the immense demands for raw cocaine made by smugglers.

Although the leading German chemists who are heads of large German chemical plants deny having any knowledge of producing synthetic cocaine as cheaply as extracting it from coca leaves, on the other hand import figures show that insufficient leaves are brought into Germany to account for the quantities of pure cocaine that are delivered to various countries as payments in kind on the reparations bill.

The New Berliner calls attention to the fact that Yugoslavia alone receives 130 pounds of pure stuff yearly in this manner, which means at least eight times that amount when used either illegally or on doctors' prescriptions. Although the police frequently arrest peddlers, and occasionally smugglers attempting to get their wares into other countries, manufacturers are able to evade all attempts at detection.

The entire industry is controlled by a ring backed by large capital is the belief of the police, as exporters are able to bear the burden, but it is related to drug addicts at 50 cents a "deck," making the retail price about \$3,000 a pound.

BLIND MEN MAKE APPEAL.

Ask Aldermen for Preference in News Stand Privileges.

Twenty blind men appeared before the General Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon in support of an amendment, introduced by Alderman John Cashmore of Brooklyn, providing that the blind be placed in the same "A" classification with war veterans in the granting of city newsstand privileges.

Commander Jean Brunner of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who said he voiced the sentiments of the Brooklyn veterans, opposed the amendment. Alderman Cashmore, sponsor for the bill, is a member of the American Legion affiliated with Post 400, Kings County. William Griffith, who is blind, said the average person thus afflicted had only three ways of making a living—begging. Most of them, he said, desire to be self-supporting.

William Morris, President of the Blind Newsdealers' Association, and Hugo Hanser of the Blind Industrial Workers' Association also pleaded for the amendment. No decision was reached by the committee and the hearing was continued.

REALTY MAN BEATEN WHILE AT A PHONE

Mysterious Elderly Man Used Blackjack, He Says—Police Can't Find Motive.

EMPLOYER ALSO PUZZLED

But Hints That Victim, Alone in Office, Might Have Been Mistaken for Him.

William J. Fleming, 35 years old, of 400 West 143d Street, sales manager for Jules Nehring, head of a realty corporation at St. Nicholas Avenue and 11st Street, was beaten unconscious at noon yesterday in the office by one of two strangers, and the police last night were endeavoring to learn the motive for the attack.

Fleming said he was telephoning when he heard the two men enter the room behind him, but thought it was his employer and paid no attention to the visitors until a second before he was assaulted.

Then, he said, he glanced over his shoulder to find an elderly man, wearing a light suit, hurrying toward him with another man. The next second he felt a crushing blow on the head, and fell unconscious on the floor. It happened that Mr. Nehring was coming up the stairs to his office, accompanied by Miss Marion Rogan, a professional nurse and civic worker in the Washington Heights district, when the elderly man hurried down to the street past them.

Mr. Nehring paid no attention to the man, but a few minutes later when he found his sales manager on the floor, with a deep wound in the back of his head, he hurried to the safe and found that everything was intact. Then he searched the desks in the office but nothing was amiss. Miss Rogan in the meantime had revived Fleming, and obtained from him the meagre details of events preceding the attack.

Mr. Nehring then telephoned for the police and summoned Dr. Richard Moenhauer of 600 West 133d Street. Fleming was then taken home. A traffic policeman was on duty at the street intersection at the time Fleming was blackjacked, but nobody thought of calling him until the arrival of several detectives from the station. The detectives admitted that they were puzzled by the case, and sought information from Mr. Nehring which might help establish a motive, but when they left the realty office some time later they admitted that they were without a clue.

Mr. Nehring last night said that he had no idea what the incentive for the attack could be, although he advanced the theory that possibly the assailant had mistaken his sales manager for himself.

"Fleming resembles me somewhat from the rear," he said, "and, seated as he was at the telephone with his back to the door, it is possible that the blackjack wielder mistook him for me."

HOST AT BROWN'S FUNERAL.

Entire English Village Attends Services for the New York Banker.

WIVENHOE, England, April 16 (AP).—The whole village of Wivenhoe turned out in a pouring rain today for the funeral of McEvers Bayard Brown, the wealthy and eccentric New York banker who died April 8 on his yacht, the Valtreya, which had been anchored off the Essex coast for thirty-six years.

The coffin, covered with the Stars and Stripes, was borne to St. Mary's parish church, followed by the yacht's skipper and crew and a host of local friends, among them Major Percy Sturdee, cousin of Admiral Sturdee. The body will be sent to New York April 24 for burial in Brooklyn. No arrangements have yet been made for disposal of the yacht.

WALKER DID NOT FORGET.

But His Floral Wedding Anniversary Gift to Mrs. Walker Was Late. LONDON, April 16 (AP).—Mayor Walker of New York, with a thousand and one things to think about in administering the affairs of the American metropolis, didn't forget his fourteenth wedding anniversary, although to Mrs. Walker, here with the American hotel tourists, it appeared for a time that he had.

The date was last Sunday. Nothing came, either by cable or post, and Mrs. Walker didn't quite understand. But, upon returning to her hotel last evening from sightseeing, she found her room all decorated. On the centre of the table was a beautiful bouquet of orchids, with affectionate greetings from her husband.

Mr. Walker had arranged last week for the orchids and decorations, but the dates were confused at this end.

The chief of the hotel heard of the occasion and baked a large cake in honor of Mrs. Walker, assuming that it was her birthday. A large slice of the cake will be sent to the Mayor.

COMING OF PERET DOUBTED.

Coolidge Believes Progress Is Being Made in French Debt Talks. Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The American Debt Commission has not reopened formal negotiations with France in reference to the settlement of that country's war-time debt, according to statements made by officials today.

It is believed that the negotiations, interrupted last Spring, will be resumed soon after the Senate acts upon the Italian debt.

President Coolidge believes that there have been some informal talks and that these have been proceeding encouragingly although no definite proposal of terms has been made as yet.

The reports from Europe that Finance Minister Peret is coming to the United States to negotiate the settlement are not credited in Washington as this would be contrary to the plan which had been agreed upon.

FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Ship Owners Vote to Help the League Obtain Liberty of Transit. Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 16.—The International Shipping Conference at its concluding session today passed a resolution expressing willingness to cooperate with the League of Nations to obtain freedom of communication and transit for the commerce of all nations.

The resolution viewed with concern the rapid growth of international organizations representing Government, trade and other interests as involving unnecessary interference with the shipowner's activities.

The members of the American delegation abstained from voting on the resolution.

CALLS LAWYER HEAD OF MILK GRAFT PLOT

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

notified by Mr. McGeehan to come to his office yesterday. Mr. McGeehan said that Harry J. Heller, Jr., Kurtzman's counsel, called him on the telephone and informed him that he had advised his client not to appear. Another inspector, whose name was withheld, also refused to submit to questioning, Mr. McGeehan said.

A conference with John Montgomery, President of the Valley Food Company, of additional payments of graft to Danziger, Mr. McGeehan announced.

It became known yesterday that for a number of months during the fall of 1925 because the latter refused to accede to a request by the former Mayor that a high Health Department official be dismissed.

Dr. Harris, who was named to head the department by Mayor Walker, informed Thomas J. Clougher, who had been Commissioner Monaghan's secretary on Jan. 5, that, having been placed in the city, he had sacrificed his civil service standing and that his services were no longer needed.

Dr. Harris received assurances from Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora that as soon as the evidence which is being collected was presented to the District Attorney's office in such form as to "be useful" it would be acted upon with vigor.

The Health Department laboratories tested eighty-five samples of milk seized early yesterday from milk wagons in Jersey City and found all of them to be unadulterated except one.

The seizure resulted from a conference of Mayor Walker, Dr. Harris and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, in which the latter agreed to cooperate with the New York authorities in the drive against bootlegging.

A. McRoberts, chief of the division of milk inspection in Jersey City, was suspended by Mayor Hague.

None of the officials had anything to say on the dismissal of McRoberts, however, was indignant.

"They made no explanation," he said. "There are no charges against me so far as I know. I can explain everything. I am ready to face any charge they may want to bring."

The seizure began shortly after midnight. Milk wagon drivers were required by the police to proceed to the nearest station house, where New York

milk inspectors took samples from their cans. The Jersey City police were under the direction of Inspector John Underwood and, in all, about 223 wagons were stopped. Dr. Harris said he believed the fact that only one impure sample had been obtained was due either to the fact that advance news of the seizure had leaked out, or that the situation in Jersey City had been cleaned up.

Dr. Harris explained that bootlegging milk had been a New York problem for many years. The milk standards in New Jersey have hitherto been much lower than those here, but Dr. Harris said that Mayor Hague had agreed that all the pure milk requirements here would henceforth be enforced in Jersey City. It was due to Mayor Walker's interest in the situation, Dr. Harris explained, that Mayor Hague's cooperation had been enlisted.

Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, former Commissioner of Health, at his home, 1,003 Bushwick Parkway, last evening declined to discuss developments in the milk investigation.

"I have nothing to say. This is not the time to do any talking," he said. "I will have something to say at the proper time, but that is not now. I am not going to say anything that will embarrass anyone."

KOERBER IS SENTENCED TO DIE IN MAY 16 WEEK

Leader and Four of Gang Taken to Sing Sing—Laugh Unit They See Prison Walls.

Judge Frank F. Adel in the Queens County Court yesterday sentenced Herbert Koerber to die in the electric chair the week of May 16, for the murder of Anthony Maharis in his Jamaica restaurant on March 21. Jacob A. Vissel, attorney for Koerber, protested against sending his client to the chair, whereas Koerber's four companions in the Maharis holdup were allowed to plead guilty to second degree murder, getting off with sentences of twenty years to life imprisonment.

Judge Adel admitted that technically all five were equally guilty, but that Koerber had fired the fatal shot, and that he (the judge) thought the others had not desired to do murder.

"I feel that under all the circum-

stances justice has been done," said Judge Adel. Deputy sheriffs took Koerber to Sing Sing by train yesterday, with his four companions in crime—Richard Daniel, Gustave Fisher, Fred Korman and James Green. The youths were in high spirits, laughing and joking, until they caught sight of the prison walls. That sobered them, especially Koerber, who for the first time seemed fearful and shaken.

Danish struck Joseph Rinkaw, a news photographer, who photographed the thieves as they were taken from the Queens County jail.

Brooklyn Widow Burned to Death. Mrs. Mary Feeley, 45 years old, a widow, was burned to death in her home, 362 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday when her clothing caught fire while she was attending a boiler filled with clothes on a gas range. Several women neighbors, attracted by her screams, finally beat out the flames, but when an ambulance arrived the woman was dead.

Mrs. Feeley lived with Mrs. Kitty Blum, also a widow, and was employed as a ticket agent by the B. M. T. at the Fifty-third Street and Fourth Avenue station.

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MADE TO OUR OWN ORDER OF THIS SEASON'S SMARTEST IMPORTED WOOLENS

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FROM the standpoint of fabrics alone—this is a unique sale! For these coats were made by a man who is famous in America for his marvelous collection of wools from Europe's finest looms. We have used up his short lengths in this collection—so that there are only few coats of a kind—and they are all made of

fabrics that would retail from 7.00 to 12.50 a yard

The weaves will be immediately recognized as those used by the important dressmakers of Paris and New York for this season's smartest informal coats.

In choosing the models—we carefully studied the types of coats being worn at smart gatherings around town and the types of coats women are asking for to take on land and sea journeys. The new flare-from-the-shoulder-coats; coats with the important tuxedo collar; coats with belts all around, or just belted in the back. And from the collar and the pockets to the last stitch—every detail spells chic!

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THIS is the hat that created a furore at Palm Beach, and is destined for a career of chic! The authoritatively smart size and shape with the authentic tailored grosgrain ribbon treatments—in de luxe quality Milan straw.

Colors: Blonde, navy blue, black, pearl gray, bottle green, Chanel red, purple, natural, Mignonette, beige.

MILLINERY—Main Floor

PARIS DELAY ON DEBT ANNOYS THE BRITISH

Churchill, With Budget at Hand, Resents Prospect of Further Postponement of Parley.

FRENCH ENVOY GOES HOME

Insultation on Part of France to Defer Arms Meeting Adds to London's Impatience.

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PARIS, April 16.—The French and German potash industries have renewed for a seven-year period the temporary agreement signed in May of last year, which expired in a few weeks.

The convention, which was signed at Lugano, April 10, represents an important business victory for the French, according to the general outline of the agreement given by the French authorities today. While it is feared that the agreement has not yet been modified so far as exports to the United States, the French have obtained a division through the rest of the world giving the French 20 and the Germans 70 per cent. of all the business.

The most important part of the agreement, however, is the provision that the French share will be increased annually until it is 50 per cent. of the world's exports exclusive of the United States by May 1, 1931. A new agreement for the United States market may be expected soon.

Joint sales promotion will be undertaken and the keynote of the whole arrangement is the policy of obtaining wider markets, and with no price increases planned at present. The German market will be still exclusively supplied by the Futsche Kallayndikat and the French home market by the Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace.

In connection with the arrangement it should be pointed out that the Alsatian mines are operating at capacity, while the Germans are only operating at 40 per cent. in order not to overload the market. Should the French be unable at any point to supply their share of the potash it will automatically revert to the German exporters. But the great French production is largely accounted for by the tremendous increase in domestic consumption, which is 200 per cent. greater than before the war and 20 per cent. greater than last year.

French Envoy Goes to Paris. Churchill, with his budget speech only ten days distant, has been placed in a situation of considerable embarrassment and is reported to be very nervous in consequence.

M. de Fleurbaey, the French Ambassador, paid a visit to the Foreign Secretary today and afterward left for Paris. It is understood that his mission is to impress upon the French Government the importance of the British Ministry attaches to an immediate reopening of the French debt negotiations.

As regards disarmament, the British Government has now definitely indicated for the benefit of other powers interested that it does not consider the Soviet refusal to participate in the forthcoming preliminary conference as sufficient reason for its further postponement.

Hints have been received, however, that in some other European centres a different view is taken, and British official opinion has been driven to the conclusion that France, which was one of the moving spirits in the initiation of the conference, now desires another postponement. The reason given is Russia's non-participation.

British Stress Need of Inquiries. Britain admits that the Soviet refusal to confer with the other nations would make it almost impossible for Russia's neighbors to reduce their armaments. The British point out, however, that no State will be asked to reduce armaments until an immediate result of the meeting of May 12, since this will be a meeting of the preparatory commission only, or, in other words, the Agenda Committee.

It is stressed here that discussion of the actual details of disarmament must be preceded by highly technical inquiries into such matters as what constitutes armaments and whether distinctions are to be made between offensive and defensive forces.

The preparatory commission's findings will not bind the participating Governments. In view of this fact and of the certainty that another postponement would only confirm Ambassador Houghton's skepticism about the sincerity of European professions of a desire to disarm the British Government is firmly of the opinion that the conference must be held.

FRENCH AND GERMAN RENEW POTASH ACCORD

Divide the World Market, Exclusive of the United States, for a Period of Seven Years.

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GERMANS STUDYING MEXICO.

Said to Plan Plants There to Compete With Us in Latin America.

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MEXICO CITY, April 16.—German experts in all lines who will soon arrive in Mexico to take positions in the Mexican Government service are said to be the forerunners of many more German experts, who are making a thorough study of the resources of the entire republic under the instructions of the German Government, which is reported anxious to secure control of raw materials.

The Krupp Company has arranged to build new smelting furnaces to develop an iron and steel trade in Mexico to supply Central and South America. Experts from the Krupp Company have tried to secure long-term contracts for raw material, iron, copper, coal, steel and dye materials and are now convinced that the German Government can gain more by establishing factories and smelters in Mexico.

This is part of the reported general plan of the German Government to secure control of Mexican industry to fight American interests in Central and South America. The German Government is also planning, it is said, to establish small German banks to finance these new German industries.

BANS EVEREST CLIMBING.

Tibet. Prohibits Further Efforts to Reach World's Roof, Says Bruce.

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CALCUTTA, April 16.—General Bruce, who is in Simla, states that the Tibetan authorities have definitely decided to prohibit any further expeditions to scale Mount Everest. No further attempts to reach the peak of the highest mountain in the world may be made, therefore, unless the prohibition is removed.

TROOPS AWE HERRIN AT KLAN BURIALS

Friends Crowd Church for the Funeral of Three Victims of Election Riot.

CORONER OPENS INQUEST

Two Witnesses Declare That One of the Klan Klansmen Fired the First Shot.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

HERRIN, Ill., April 16 (AP).—With troops patrolling the streets in the vicinity funeral services were held this afternoon at the First Christian Church for Harland Ford, Mack Sizemore and Ben Sizemore, the three Klansmen killed in Tuesday's election disorders.

Four clergymen officiated. They were the Rev. J. E. Story, pastor of the church where the funeral was held; the Rev. P. R. Clotfelter, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Herrin; the Rev. J. E. Lee, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Herrin; and the Rev. B. E. Green, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hurd.

Green formerly was editor of the Klan newspaper at Herrin and was prominent in Klan affairs during the Odd Fellows Lodge, of which all three men were members, had charge of the services. The small church was packed to capacity and many stood on the outside. It was announced this morning the services would be held at the First Baptist Church, which is larger, but plans were changed again to hold the services in the First Christian Church as originally announced.

The coroner's jury held a short session today, heard two witnesses and adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Richard Thompson, a miner, testified that three automobiles loaded with armed men drove up to the Masonic Hall polling place, in front of which the fatalities occurred. The men got out and started toward John Ford, former Chief of Police, reputed Cyclops of the Herrin Klan now and a brother of one of the slain. He said a man whom he believed was Mack Sizemore fired the first shot, which killed one of two men who accosted Ford and searched him.

Almost simultaneously, however, Thompson testified, Mack Sizemore fell, mortally wounded. He said he did not recognize any of the men who got out of the cars.

Data McNeill, the other witness, testified substantially the same. In the previous shooting at the Smith garage, he said, he saw fifteen or twenty men firing toward the garage, the only one of whom he recognized being Bill Burton. He said he did not see any posse or regular deputy sheriffs near the polls.

John Smith, former Ku Klux Klan liquor raider, has sold out and left Herrin, it was learned today. Some said he had gone to Florida and others Kentucky, but whatever his destination Smith lost no time in leaving the place where for nearly three years he had been one of the central figures in Klan and anti-Klan clashes.

His garage, which was riddled by bullets in Tuesday's battle and in which seven men were killed Aug. 30, 1924, was sold last yesterday to two Herrin automobile and accessory dealers, who divided the stock between them.

HOOVER'S POWERS OVER RADIO DENIED

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

are not to be solved so as to embrace offenses not clearly within the law." Referring to the discretionary power of the Secretary of Commerce the decision asks:

"What rule has Congress laid down for his guidance in determining division of the time between the defendant and the General Electric Company?"

The court held that while the Radio Corporation and President McDonald were really guilty of a violation of an administrative regulation promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce, it was not a criminal violation.

The decision further said that Congress cannot delegate its power to make law, and that it is "axiomatic that statutes creating and defining crimes cannot be extended by inference and that no act can be punished under such a statute unless clearly within its terms."

Mr. McDonald in a statement said such a decision was expected, and, while it was gratifying, it was certain that the action clarifies the law.

He and his counsel interpreted the decision as having "absolutely no effect on the average broadcasting stations, and that stations or stations not specifically licensed as manufacturers or experimenters, as the present law provides."

J. Elliott Byrne, Assistant Federal District Attorney, said steps would be taken in an action to appeal.

Case Going to Higher Courts.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—It was indicated today at the Commerce Department that the Zenith Radio case would be carried to higher courts. Secretary Hoover had previously announced that a decision adverse to the Government would result in chaos in the broadcasting field, with a rush of stations to favored wave lengths.

The Commerce Secretary was in New York today and his aids ordered Chicago officials to analyze the opinion in the case so that a definite decision might be reached on further action.

Chicago Strangers Hang Together. CHICAGO, April 16 (AP).—Raymond Costello and Charles Hobbs, negro, strangers of women, were hanged together here at 9:21 o'clock this morning.

CONGRESS WARNED ON FARM RELIEF

Minnesota Republicans Will Fight Adjournment Unless Action Is Taken.

COOLIDGE FOR LOAN FUND

He Regards It as Credit Need and Not a Subsidy—Faugen to Draft a New Bill.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP).—Notice from Minnesota Republicans in the House that they would oppose adjournment of Congress until farm relief legislation was enacted, brought from Representative Tilton, the Republican leader, a response today that he expected a bill reported by Wednesday and brought up in the House the latter part of next week.

Meanwhile the Agriculture Committee, displaying symptoms of averting from Secretary Jardine's plan, embodied in the Tiltner bill, instructed Chairman Faugen to draft a measure. This procedure was adopted without a dissenting vote, but did not commit members to any form of legislation.

Chairman Faugen indicated that in working out a bill he would use the Corn Belt measure as a basis, modifying it so that it would be similar to the McNary-Haugen bill which failed to receive Congressional approval two years ago.

His plan is to include a revolving fund for stabilizing agricultural prices by levying an equalization fee on the first sale of wheat, corn, cattle and hogs.

At the White House it was said that President Coolidge is inclined to look with favor on the principle of the Tiltner bill of not engaging the Government in the buying or selling of farm products.

He does not regard the revolving fund proposal as a Government subsidy any more than loans extended through the War Finance Corporation, and he believes that it would provide a credit for farmers more direct and satisfactory than that of the interstate banks, which, he believes, are not functioning as well as had been expected.

FRANKLIN SIMON BOYS' SHOPS—SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1926

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BOYS' ENGLISH SCHOOL TOPCOATS	24.50 to 40.00
BLUE CHEVIOT REEFERS	15.75
WHIPCORD RIDING BREECHES	20.00
ROYAL TAR GALATEA SUITS	5.00
WASH SUITS FOR SMALL BOYS	2.95 to 9.75
SHIRTS OF HARROW ENGLAND BROADCLOTH	2.75
PAJAMAS OF HARROW ENGLAND BROADCLOTH	3.50
TAN WILLOW CALF LOW SHOES	8.50

Franklin Simon & Co.

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YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SHOPS—SIXTH FLOOR

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Men's New Spring HATS

of Flannel-Finish Fur Felt

In the smart new shades of tan, gray and green.

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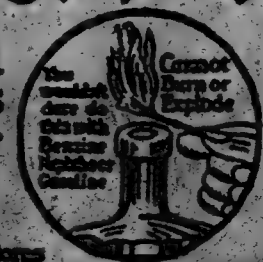
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Sketched from Life
April 14, 26

THERE'S this about any suit you buy at Saks-Herald Square: it is styled correctly, down to its smallest detail—the width of a sleeve, the placing of a button, the set of a lapel—every feature receives minute consideration. It is not simple to find such correctly styled clothing in the smartest new fabrics as low as

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JAPAN NOW ANXIOUS FOR OUR GOOD-WILL

Her Leaders Tell Henry Morgenthau of Their Desire to Cooperate, but as Equals.

CLASH OF VIEWS AT MANILA

All Factions Want America to Declare at Once the Future Policy for the Islands.

Henry Morgenthau of New York, who has just reached the Pacific Coast on his return from a tour of the Far East, has telegraphed to The New York Times his impressions of conditions, presenting them in the following article:

By HENRY MORGENTHAU.
Special to The New York Times.

SAN PEDRO, Cal., April 16.—In the Pacific there seems to be little general realization in the United States of the vital interest of Japan in uninterrupted trade relations with our country.

If these relations were broken even for a very short time the effect on the Japanese economic structure would be disastrous. Last year the United States bought \$440,000,000 of Japanese raw silk. This was 93 per cent. of the most valuable export product of Japan. The United States also took 80 per cent. of her export of grass rugs, 45 per cent. of her export of tea, 40 per cent. of her export of pottery and 30 per cent. of her export of silk. American imports to Japan still further demonstrate to all intelligent people the evident necessity for Japan and the great desirability for the United States of the continuance of good relations between the two countries. The United States is providing Japan with 55 per cent. of her automobiles, 24 per cent. of her imports, 40 per cent. of her building and construction material, 50 per cent. of her petroleum products, 50 per cent. of her machinery, 64 per cent. of her leather and 40 per cent. of her wheat. An amazing and most convincing array of figures.

Largely through the kindness of Ben Fleisher of The Japan Advertiser I had the opportunity to meet at luncheons, dinners and other functions and have long, serious discussions with most of the leaders of Japanese-Baron Shidehara, Prince Togogawa, J. Inouye, Dr. Dan, Viscount Shibusawa, Tsurumi Hanikawa, Baron Ishimoto, Viscount Goto and others. Although most of them still resent our "exclusion law," all realize that for economic, political, strategic and many other reasons, they must establish the closest and most profitable relations of the two countries. Any war, irrespective of the outcome, would do irreparable damage to Japan.

One must have visited Tokyo and Yokohama to understand the terrific injury done by the earthquake and fire. The Japanese are still stunned from its effects. They are heroically repelling the damage, but it is slow and expensive work. Unfortunately, they cannot receive the prompt help and sympathy we extended them in those days of dire distress.

Changing Attitude Toward America.

Formerly some of the Japanese, like others elsewhere, regarded us as overgrown, provincial, smug and self-satisfied nation with limited military resources, while since our contribution to the winning of the World War they recognize our enormous potentiality in war as well as in peace. Their statesmen, who are as keen and far-sighted as any in the world, fully appreciate the changed conditions, and particularly that we now are the determining factor in world affairs and that in any future world tug-of-war the side we pull with will win. They are most solicitous for our friendship and are anxious to counteract and destroy the evil effects of the pre-war anti-Japanese propaganda in the United States. They emphasize their great and unbounded admiration for us and seize every opportunity to convince all visiting Americans of their sincerity to clarify the situation. They want our cooperation, and, above all, to be treated as our equals. A great nation is anxious warmly to clasp our hands. The homogeneity of the Japanese stands out in bold contrast to the heterogeneity of the Chinese. Japan's natural path and that of least resistance is toward the West. At present, besides still further industrializing their own country, they are also energetically developing Korea and their own "Philippines," the island of Formosa.

They will look toward Manchuria,

which is contiguous to Korea, Japan's mainland (look at a map and you will promptly grasp the situation). But even there they aim at peaceful economic penetration. They realize that competition for the Chinese trade will be fierce and that preference will be given by China to friendly nations who have treated them decently and equitably during the trying period of evolution. The Chinese have recently learned the power of the boycott; Hong Kong is in a sorry plight from the result of its application; they will not hesitate to use it in the future.

Japan wants to continue as a world power, although they realize that their non-productive expenditures incurred thereby are more than their present taxing power justifies—their war and navy budgets are a great strain on their taxpayers and may even cause them to rebel against it yet Japan feels that her continuing as the only world power on the Pacific gives her a prestige, not only the Pacific but all over the world, and it will be of great advantage to them in securing a full share of the Chinese trade when that country is finally opened to unlimited commerce and development. They feel that their great future prospects justify their present apparent extravagance.

The Japanese promptly brush aside any allusion to their coveting the Philippine Islands. Their thorough knowledge of the Philippines and their complete (even better than that of our public) understanding of our relations to the Philippines and the Pacific will not be any Philippine question in the immediate future. They know that of uninterrupted trade relations with the existing relations for some time to come.

Rival Claims in the Philippines.

During my stay in Manila, where I had long and exhaustive discussions with all the principal advocates of firm retention, complete separation, immediate independence and deferred independence, I found that all these factions, in the heat of the discussions, are exaggerating their demands and are claiming more than they expect to realize. The politicians, headed by Quezon, are obsessed by the slogan, "immediate independence," during my sojourn in Manila they even established a day of prayer for "immediate independence."

They fail to realize that the United States has become a great world power and, as such, has assumed great responsibilities in the Pacific and may therefore not deem it expedient to carry out her original intentions toward the Philippines, and instead offer them a quasi-junior partnership in the most powerful political entity of the world which would be a much more desirable status than being a small independent State reliant on its own limited resources and deprived of the great advantages of free trade relations with the United States.

In all domestic matters the Philippines should be given a degree of autonomy somewhat similar to that enjoyed by the States of our country. They should have all the autonomy without the same Federal responsibilities of these self-governing units, but there should be sufficient outside control to prevent occurrences like their dreadful bank disaster, which would have swamped them but for the timely assistance of our Government.

It is difficult to carry out the original plan to give the Philippines their independence as soon as they demonstrate that their Government is stable. A government, according to Governor General Wood, is stable when there is a ready flow of foreign funds seeking investment in its country at normal rates of interest. At present that is hardly so, and it is not so partly because capitalists fear the possible success of the demand for immediate independence.

And even if there were an absolutely stable Government now it would be so largely because the United States is helping in its direction. It is impossible for the Philippines to demonstrate that they can maintain a stable Government without the supervision of the United States until they have conducted an uncontrolled Government, so here is a vicious circle. It is one thing to be stable while the United States is steering the ship, but quite a different thing when Filipinos are at the helm.

Another serious contention has arisen: Has either Congress or the President the inherent right to surrender the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines?

In Manila it is strenuously asserted and an extensive brief has been prepared to prove that by the treaty of peace with Spain the title to the Philippine Islands has become vested in the people of the United States and nothing short of a Constitutional amendment will enable a transfer of the same to the Filipinos.

An immediate opinion by the Attorney General on this question would be welcomed by all. All the factions want the United States Government promptly and definitely to fix their future policy as to the islands and then firmly and unwaveringly adhere to it. They don't want another investigating commission of Americans. They desire a mixed commission of Americans and Filipinos to find an immediate solution to the problem.

FIRST SKYSCRAPER PLANNED FOR PARIS

Erection of a 20-Story Building Figures in the Plan to Regroup Government Offices.

REICH TO FURNISH SUPPLIES

Senator de Monzie Pushes Scheme Which Will Cost About \$50,000,000—Financing Is a Problem.

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PARIS, April 16.—The French Government services will be lodged in a single group of buildings surrounding the first skyscraper erected in Paris, if plans actively sponsored by the Minister of Public Works, Senator de Monzie, are realized.

Several Cabinet meetings have discussed ways and means. Materials and equipment for the Government centre would be supplied by Germany under the reparations agreement. This arrangement would make for great economy in carrying out the project; but, despite the relative cheapness, it will be expensive enough, owing to labor and other charges, to necessitate some sort of special financing, which may be difficult at the present time.

The financial difficulties are twofold: First, the ordinary Treasury receipts for this year and probably for the next few years will be eaten up by current expenditures, and by the redemption of the huge floating debt, to say nothing of foreign, commercial and war debts. In some circles the suggestion has been advanced to sell the buildings now occupied by the various ministries, which are extremely valuable; but this is opposed on the ground that the cash

thus obtained, after doing its work, will be gone forever.

Secondly, market conditions of the franc scarcely permit the floating of an internal loan, while a foreign loan is deemed inadvisable by many persons because of the effect it would have on public opinion in France. It is true that many newspapers in the past few months have been warning against inflation or fresh borrowing, and the mere fact that the Government was offering a loan in some foreign market, however advantageous the use of the money might be, would arouse disfavor hard to overcome.

American Advice Against Project.

It is understood that American financiers, questioned as to the advisability of such a loan, have shown a certain degree of disfavor to the project, but only on the ground of the existing condition of the franc rate of exchange.

It is possible that some other alternative may be discovered which will permit the scheme to be carried out, such as a private banking arrangement. Inasmuch as the note issue would not have to be carried for long, there are great chances of success if financial backers are discovered.

The scheme along general lines consists of recuperating a vast area which is located behind the military school. This would be brought about by the prolongation of the public gardens, which would stretch from the Trocadero, across the Seine, under the Eiffel Tower and up to the military school.

Behind the old school a central twenty-story skyscraper would be erected and around it would be a series of smaller buildings, all constructed according to the latest American light-sounding plans.

All Government services would be modern, spacious offices with ingenious lighting, signaling and inter-telephone arrangements. A central plant would supply heat and cold water, telephone exchange, etc. Two subway systems would build special stations and a shuttle train would carry passengers to the Orleans Railroad Terminal.

Would Rent Present Buildings.

The present Government buildings, following the completion of the new buildings, could be rented for high figures to hotel syndicates, for instance. Among such buildings are the Ministry of Marine in the Place de la Con-

corde, one of the choicest sites in Paris; the Ministry of Justice on the Place Vendôme; the Ministry of Finance in the Louvre; the Ministry of the Interior, close to the Elysée, where the President of the Republic lives; and numerous old historic palaces on the Rue de Grenelle, Saint Dominique and the Boulevard Saint Germain.

The annual rent from these and other vacated Government offices would suffice to wipe out the initial expenditure in a fairly short number of years, while revenue from the same sources could be derived by the collecting of taxes on real estate, which the State does not pay.

Experts who have examined the tentative architectural and construction plans estimate the amount needed to carry out the work between \$35,000,000 and \$100,000,000, according to the method of work and the financing selected, but a conservative figure appears to be \$50,000,000.

Two American building firms are known to be interested in the scheme, which was originated by a young French engineer schooled in America who is at the head of the French offices of one of these firms.

Under several monarchs all Government offices were centralized in a single group of buildings, such as Versailles under Louis XIV and the Louvre under Napoleon III. It may be presumed that the scheme has found favor in Government circles and that attempts will be made to interest the public in the plan.

Senator de Monzie, it is understood, hopes to carry out a governmental reform simultaneously with the erection of the new Government centre. If he can persuade Parliament to adopt his plan.

Restaurant Not on Padlock List.

United States Attorney Emory H. Buckner announced yesterday that his earlier statement for publication that the Golden Glide Restaurant, Inc., at 112 West Forty-fourth Street, had previously been raided and was on his "special list" for padlock action was due to misinformation received by his investigators. The place referred to was a café in Suite 208, on the second floor at the same address. The Golden Glide Restaurant is a coffee house occupying a part of the ground floor and, according to Mr. Buckner, its owners have no connection whatever with the raided suite. The restaurant is operated by Henry Gottesman and Antony Widrich.

ITALY TRANSFORMED TO HIVE OF INDUSTRY

People Appear Inspired With a Common Purpose, Thrifty and Comfortable.

MUSSOLINI IS FOCAL POINT

Premier's Spirit Pervades Populace, Confident They Are on Threshold of Era of Prosperity.

By JOHN H. FINLEY.

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ROME, April 16.—On reaching Rome this morning after a night's ride with my guide from Naples and after surrendering our tickets at the station gate, a guard remarked smilingly: "This is the end of your journey; this is Rome." And to Rome, or at any rate to Italy, all roads seem to lead just now, as they did in the ancient days.

A European King came to Rome on the train on which I traveled comfortably from Naples. I saw another European King at Pompeii, who must pass through Rome to reach his northern kingdom again. I also traveled some distance toward Rome with two personages who attracted much more attention than royalty when they arrived in Italy. They were Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

The Northern King might wander in Italy or Pompeii without attracting much more attention than the nobility get, according to Bolivar, on the night of the great disaster. The other European King might pass unnoticed among the guests in a Neapolitan hotel. But not so these artists from Los Angeles, whose films the Epicurean Latin poet Lucretius would have been delighted to see as confirming his theory of the transmission of ideas or images of objects and ideas.

There is, however, one figure to whom the roads of all thought seem to lead. He is at the present moment on the way home from Africa, so I have not been able to see him, but one is aware that his personality pervades and dominates the Italy I so far have seen from the air, from the rocks off Capri to Corvo and from Umbertide to Rome, from fishermen and peasants to scholars and financiers.

I saw Italy before the war. I saw Italy during the war and I saw Italy shortly after the armistice. This first glimpse seven years later reveals a changed surface aspect. Dante could no longer inveigh against this land of his as "a hostel of war" or as "a vessel without a pilot in a mighty storm."

If there is war it is invisible, and not even suggested in the faces of the people one sees in the streets, in the shops or at work along the road. I have seen hardly a beggar, save blind. Industry has seemingly become a passion.

There is no feverish haste, no sign of interference here. There is obvious thrift and absence of prodigality. Inidentally, in all the miles I have walked I have not seen enough life

to fill a bucket. All in all Italy seems—at first sight, at any rate—to be a transformed land, lifted into a dusty and orderliness by some common hope or purpose.

If that is the explanation, though that hope or purpose has been stirred by a single individual, Italy has enjoyed upon a new life that will survive the voice that animated it. Some of us may prefer other ways of attaining such objectives; others may believe they cannot be permanently achieved except through what are usually, if not necessarily, slower processes of democracy. But no outside observer can doubt that those to whom escape from death or serious injury, along the ancient ways of Rome today, in grateful recognition of Mussolini's are for the time being in better state.

Their confident hope is that they will find this improved condition is but a preface to a permanently better state to be attained through the self-discipline which they are practicing under leadership of their own creation—the guidance of one who holds the reins of Justinian's reformed bride.

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WYOMING - A. J. McCarthy

D

Q—Now is it not a fact that a set of kidneys in that condition, when there is an acute inflammation of the kidneys set up, is diagnosed as Bright's disease? A—It is not.

Q—Is it not generally diagnosed as Bright's disease, and does it not then follow that we have these acute attacks that a strict and careful condition of the blood is necessary?

Figures on Tuberculosis.

"I have here," Dr. Emerson said, "a chart over the same periods of the trend in tuberculosis mortality in which the trend of mortality is shown from 1900 to 1910, continuing at

approximately the same rate from 1911 to 17, and then dropping with unprecedented suddenness from 1915 to 1917, and continuing even from that low level from 1920 to 1925.

"Now I would not be misunderstood stating that alcohol is the cause of tuberculosis. I would forestall your questions in that regard by

his statement: That of all the factors which contribute to the well-being of a wage earner's family and household, the diminution in the consumption of alcohol appears mostly to have improved the conditions of shelter, clothing and housing of the wage earner, because from studies made in the Department of Health in New

And the difference between safety conditions, adequate housing, clothing and food, and inadequate, is determined commonly by a difference in

The change in that, rather than the actual change in the use of alcohol is the individual, in other words, an economic rather than a physiological difference, is considered to be responsible in part for the striking reduction of tuberculosis of this country in com-

Senator Reed—Just a question, doctor. I understand you, and to put it in my own language and if I get it wrong, you correct me. A.—I will do my best. R.—Tuberculosis, of course, may have many causes. A.—Only one, I believe, and that is the tubercle bacillus. R.—Oh, yes, that is the immediate cause, but there are many causes that set it into activity. The germ, or the—I don't want

say "bug." A.—The causative organism of the tubercle bacillus, *ysa*.
—Yes, sir. Now, healthful surroundings led to prevent the development of tuberculosis. A.—Yes.
—Now, prior to 1917 for a number of years there had been a great deal of unemployment in New York, had there not? A.—The period of 1916 and 1917 were periods of very great activity in the city.
—That is after the war started. A.—1915 and 1916 were periods of considerable

employment.
-Yes, and a good deal of poverty and distress resulted in the city. They had had lines? A.-In 1915 and 1916.
-Then after the war started in Europe, and before we got into the war the conditions as to employment began to improve? -They did.

Economic Effect of War.

Men's wages began to mount up, and the living conditions of

If I am not mistaken the cost of living increased almost exactly parallel with the increase of wages," replied Emerson.

ment so that men who previously had been unable to get work were now able to secure employment?" Beginning in 1916, I think that was obvious observation. Yes, sir." Yes, and that continued on until wages became so high and the necessity for employment became so great during our war that many women went to the factories and did the work

"Yes," answered witness. Now, all that poured a great flood of money into the homes in excess of the amounts that formerly went there among the wage earners?"

"Yes, I have no doubt."

"Yes, and all that tended to improve their living conditions?" asked the Senator.

"Yes," said Dr. Emerson. Statistics on Alcoholic Deaths. I have here," Dr. Emerson con-
ued, "the records of deaths from
coholism at Bellevue Hospital be-
een 1910 and 1925." This represents
rates per one hundred thousand.

total actual deaths at the hospital which has served the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx and large parts of the rest of the city for many years. For the period from 1910 to 1914 there was an average number of deaths each year of 223. In the two years 1915 and 1916 there were 207.

The two years 1917 and 1918 there were 189.5. In the years 1919 and 1920 there were 29 each year. In the years 1921 and 1922 there were 26.5. Then dividing up between the two years 1923 and 1924, 134.5 in each year, and in 1925, 250.

The reason for showing this," continued Dr. Emerson, "is to indicate that we may expect and did expect."

in the saving of life when alcohol is inaccessible, relatively, and that with the increasing inefficiency of movement the return to the previous level of loss of life which has been characteristic of that great institution the State for generations.

Doctor," Senator Reed asked, "you attribute the mounting deaths from a low level of 26.5 in 1921-1922 to 250

Well, of course, if it is available to them I presume it would be available to others," said Senator Reed.

"How do you know that there is no alcohol sold, so that you can use it as a basic premise for your conclusions?" Senator Reed inquired.

From the testimony of individual patients who are coming into Bellevue hospital and who have been accus-

They came and reported during these years of low death rate that they could not get their liquor and that selected first the charwoman type, the woman who does janitor work, and scrub work. She was the person who made it most difficult to get access

alcohol. Also truck drivers in that
rion made up a large part of the
afflic to Bellevue Hospital. I will say
those who had no organized machinery
ing themselves for immediately
continuing their supply of liquor.

Drys Demand That the Volstead Measure Get a Chance to Demonstrate Its Value

Family of 5 Perishes in River Flood.
EDMONTON, Alta., April 18 (P).—A family of six, father, mother and four children, were swept to their deaths in a flood of the Athabasca River, on this morning.

The Beverwyck at Havre de Grace Is Won Handily by Apostle

APOSTLE CAPTURES BEVERWYCK PURSE

Romps Home at Havre de Grace, Welsh Shot Beating Orestes II for the Place.

MUNDEN RIDES 3 WINNERS

Brings Leatherwood, Mabel C. and Duckling in First—Whitney's Pyrex Sows to Club Steak.

Special to The New York Times.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 16.—Running out in front from the drop of the flag, C. Caffarelli's Apostle coasted home to an easy victory this afternoon in the Beverwyck Purse, a dash of five and a half furlongs, restricted to the three-year-olds, which was the leading number of a rather ordinary card. It was Apostle's first appearance since he won his lone start at Jefferson Park. To day he beat ten others of his age.

An ideal Spring afternoon brought out a good attendance in view of the program, but there was small reward for the followers of the three-year-old favorite winning. The interesting event of the afternoon was the riding of Willie Munden, star of the plucky brigade at Pimlico, during the winter. Munden had four mounts during the afternoon, and three of them he brought home winners—Leatherwood in the second, Mabel C. in the third and Duckling in the seventh. He was unplaced in his other effort.

The battle for the place was the feature of the race for the Beverwyck Purse, since Apostle was never threatened once the field was well in motion. Pony Munden's ride on A. G. Weston's Welsh shot brought the track gelding home to take the place by a head from W. R. Salles's Orestes II, the favorite.

The H. P. Whitney entry of Pyrex and Fresco was the short-priced favorite for the juvenile event, a half-mile dash for maiden fillies, and they ran second and fourth, respectively, in a field of fifteen. J. P. Jones's Club Steak, making her first appearance in the color, proved the winner, and her stable companion, Lena Rinehart, split the Whitney pair.

When the race came A. C. Rostwick's Royal Alms tossed off her rider, S. Simons. Club Steak displayed a brilliant burst of speed from the start, leaving her field far behind and coming home with a lead of ten lengths in the last time of 0:47 4-5. Chalmers had the mount and the entry paid \$6.00 in the mutual.

A long shot carried off the money in the claiming event, at a mile and seventy yards for three-year-olds, Sagamore Stable's True Boy paying \$16.70 in the mutuels, although it was well known that Trainer Stotler has his horses very fit for the meeting. True Boy got up in the last jump to take the money by a nose from the Flamingo Farm's Exchequer. The latter made the early pace and had a good margin over Barney Wells at the finish.

Havre de Grace Entries.

FIRST RACE—Purse \$1,200; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.
Ind. Starter. Wt. P.P. St. 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/2 1 3/4 2 1/4 2 3/4 3 1/4 3 3/4 4 1/4 4 3/4 5 1/4 5 3/4 6 1/4 6 3/4 7 1/4 7 3/4 8 1/4 8 3/4 9 1/4 9 3/4 10 1/4 10 3/4 11 1/4 11 3/4 12 1/4 12 3/4 13 1/4 13 3/4 14 1/4 14 3/4 15 1/4 15 3/4 16 1/4 16 3/4 17 1/4 17 3/4 18 1/4 18 3/4 19 1/4 19 3/4 20 1/4 20 3/4 21 1/4 21 3/4 22 1/4 22 3/4 23 1/4 23 3/4 24 1/4 24 3/4 25 1/4 25 3/4 26 1/4 26 3/4 27 1/4 27 3/4 28 1/4 28 3/4 29 1/4 29 3/4 30 1/4 30 3/4 31 1/4 31 3/4 32 1/4 32 3/4 33 1/4 33 3/4 34 1/4 34 3/4 35 1/4 35 3/4 36 1/4 36 3/4 37 1/4 37 3/4 38 1/4 38 3/4 39 1/4 39 3/4 40 1/4 40 3/4 41 1/4 41 3/4 42 1/4 42 3/4 43 1/4 43 3/4 44 1/4 44 3/4 45 1/4 45 3/4 46 1/4 46 3/4 47 1/4 47 3/4 48 1/4 48 3/4 49 1/4 49 3/4 50 1/4 50 3/4 51 1/4 51 3/4 52 1/4 52 3/4 53 1/4 53 3/4 54 1/4 54 3/4 55 1/4 55 3/4 56 1/4 56 3/4 57 1/4 57 3/4 58 1/4 58 3/4 59 1/4 59 3/4 60 1/4 60 3/4 61 1/4 61 3/4 62 1/4 62 3/4 63 1/4 63 3/4 64 1/4 64 3/4 65 1/4 65 3/4 66 1/4 66 3/4 67 1/4 67 3/4 68 1/4 68 3/4 69 1/4 69 3/4 70 1/4 70 3/4 71 1/4 71 3/4 72 1/4 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The New "RESCO" Fitting Machine

Today every Royal Store in the U.S.A. is equipped with the new "RESCO" Twin Foot Measuring Machine. This unique and exclusively Royal device, strongly endorsed and adopted by the U.S. Government, has, at last taken the "guess" out of shoe fitting. It measures both feet at the same time automatically and accurately, under the weight of the heel.

URGES EDUCATION FOR TRUE CITIZENS

Miss Sherwin Tells St. Louis Convention of the Work of the League of Women Voters.

SEEKS TRUE DEMOCRACY

This, She Believes, Can Best Be Obtained by the Development of the Individual Voter.

Special to The New York Times.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Strong faith in education in politics as the right road toward realization of true democracy was urged by Miss Belle Sherwin, President of the National League of Women Voters, in her address to the general assembly of the league delegates here tonight.

Opening the mass meeting that concluded the program of the first day of the convention proper, she told what the league had done in its seven years of existence toward that goal. In education, she emphasized, the league believed it had "found a way of helping to realize democracy which actually works among a growing number of citizens."

The same topic was discussed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, past President of the league, and Mrs. Helen Taylor Upton of Warren, Ohio, former Vice Chairman of the National Republican Committee. Mrs. Upton spoke in place of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of New York, Honorary President of the league, who, through illness, was kept away.

When the convention organized this morning reports of various committees and officers of the league were followed by presentation of committee recommendations. Regional conferences followed in the afternoon.

"Some of us are bold to say," said Miss Sherwin, "that the necessity for political education has led the League of Women Voters directly into a creative process of Democracy."

"Whether it is possible to develop in this country an education which will qualify citizens to be partners in government is a question to face squarely."

"In the early days of small numbers in this country our new invention of public school did in some measure result in the development of the individual in relation to the demands upon him and so laid the foundation for a working democratic government. How far are we realizing that ideal through our educational system in the complex?"

"For many, education today is either remote and limited to a brief report or is highly specialized for vocational purposes. Education for active citizenship has hardly been tried."

Still, she noted, a "better sign for democracy" is "the modest attempt of schools here and there to teach critical reading of the newspaper and other means of avoiding 'milk-and-honey' news."

Detailing various activities of the league in its effort to educate voters politically, Miss Sherwin remarked that "the experiment of the league offers a new hope for democracy."

After seven years of existence of the league, she continued, newspaper editors and others were beginning to recognize the importance of the influence of the league on public opinion and the development of an intelligent class of voters.

"The largest returns upon political education are not yet capable of measurement at the polls," she added. "They are to be found in the gradual appreciable increase of the number of citizens concerned to become competent voters through understanding some aspect of government or some political situation which for one reason or another has come home to them."

Mrs. Park, speaking on "the faith of the fathers and the works of the mothers," pointed out the influence of faith and works as necessary to the welfare of the nation as to the salvation of the individual soul.

"Throughout history," she declared, "women, by their works, have helped to make man's faith a reality, and now that women are voters they are trying to carry out the faith of the fathers by the practical measures which they support and by their tendency to discriminate between the better and the worse and the spirit which maketh live."

By all indications today the league is going to give the west and north a wide berth this time, at least officially. Rumors that prohibition and birth control, two inflammable subjects in the league, were to be threshed out at this convention were squelched today when committee recommendations for various subjects of study and legislation during the ensuing year failed to include these two issues.

LONDON FAREWELL TO OUR HOTEL MEN

Duke of York Pays Tribute to the Manager as the 'Dispenser of Hospitality.'

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 16.—The Duke of York attended the farewell banquet to the American and Continental members of the International Hotel Alliance at the Hotel Victoria tonight. Lord Beaconsfield presided. The American and Japanese Ambassadors and the Swiss Minister also attended. Many notable Englishmen were among the guests. The dining hall was elaborately decorated, the Statue of Liberty in ice being one of the features. The dinner, provided by Gordon Hotels, Limited, was a triumph of English culinary art.

The Duke of York spoke on the importance of the hotel manager and described him as the "universal dispenser of hospitality" in stimulating the spirit of travel. Referring to the visit of the Americans to Stratford-on-Avon, he said: "The hope that all who love Shakespeare's works would help in restoring the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre."

J. H. Thomas urged the visiting hotel keepers to "correct the false impression that this old country is down and out."

"It is quite true," he said, "that we are passing through a difficult period. We are still paying the price of war, but we are meeting our obligations. We are not down and out."

George W. Sweeney, the official delegate of the American Hotel Association, made some well chosen remarks and paid a tribute to the hospitality extended to members of the Alliance in this country.

Lord Dewar was another speaker. He intended to meet the men who take back the following message to their fellow-citizens: "May the golden chain which so happily binds your Republic to the British Empire never, never lose a link, for upon that chain rests the peace of the world, the advancement of civilization and the well-being of the human race."

CONCERT IN AID OF SCHOOL

Johnson and Gordon Delight Audience With Negro 'Spirituals.'

America's singing of those native folk songs known as negro "spirituals" was illustrated in a benefit at the Town Hall last night to complete a fund of \$10,000, of which \$2,000 had been promised by B. N. Duke, for the work of the Manhattan Industrial School in the South. Paul Robeson, negro actor and baritone, was ill and his opening group with Lawrence Brown had to be abandoned, as announced from the stage. Alexander Gatewood, with Jessie Covington as accompanist, added to his classic airs and songs in arrangements by E. T. Burleigh three extra songs at the start.

J. Rosamond Johnson and Taylor Gordon, who also interpolated three numbers at their first hearty greeting, finished the evening with many of Johnson's vivid versions of camp-meeting revival airs, such as the pair had sung in New York on no fewer than fifteen occasions this season. Their music, unique in racial sympathy and fervor, was applauded by a brilliant social house.

RUTGERS GIVES A CONCERT.

95 Singers Present a Choral Program of Wide Range.

Ninety-five fresh-voiced singers from the University Chorus Clubs of Rutgers College and its allied New Jersey Colleges for Women were heard in their third annual concert here at Asoloan Hall last night. Howard D. McKinley conducted early Latin chants of Palestine and Vittoria, in which college choirs have followed Harvard's lead of some years ago. From Russian choristers recently touring America there also was an example in the "Hospod Pomiut" of Lutosky.

Dennis Taylor's adaptation of a Czechoslovak air, "Waters Ripple and Flow," shared a folksong group with the "Volga Boat Song" and with Vaughn Williams' arrangement of an old English "Springtime of the Year." Jean Knovitch, soprano, and Harold Lambert, baritone, assisted in solo passages and a group of songs spoke of Among later American lyrics the women's chorus added C. G. Sprout's "Fulfillment" and "Will o' the Wisp."

Sings Songs of Algiers and Tunis.

Laura Williams introduced songs of Algiers and Tunis, sung in costume and accompanied with Arab lute and drums in a recital last evening at the new Chickering Hall, in Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Williams, who studied the music among the people of North Africa, gave other folksongs with Agnes Connor and airs by Katherine Heyman, with the composer at the piano.

Hubbard Begins His Song Recitals.

Charles Hubbard, the tenor, opened last evening a series of three song recitals from modern composers, attracting an interested audience to the Fifth Avenue Playhouse at 66 Fifth Avenue. To a dozen Frenchmen, Mr. Hubbard added lyrics of Stravinsky and Tansman, the Spanish De Falla and the American Griffes. Josef Adler assisted at the piano, as he will on April 21 and 22.

Today's Radio Program

April 17, 1926. (Eastern Standard Time.)
Wave lengths in meters on left of station's call, frequency on the right.

NEW YORK.

6:45-7:00 A. M.—Morning prayer service.
7:00-7:15 A. M.—Morning news.
7:15-7:30 A. M.—Morning music.
7:30-7:45 A. M.—Morning news.
7:45-8:00 A. M.—Morning music.
8:00-8:15 A. M.—Morning news.
8:15-8:30 A. M.—Morning music.
8:30-8:45 A. M.—Morning news.
8:45-9:00 A. M.—Morning music.

9:00-9:15 A. M.—Morning news.
9:15-9:30 A. M.—Morning music.
9:30-9:45 A. M.—Morning news.
9:45-10:00 A. M.—Morning music.
10:00-10:15 A. M.—Morning news.
10:15-10:30 A. M.—Morning music.
10:30-10:45 A. M.—Morning news.
10:45-11:00 A. M.—Morning music.

11:00-11:15 A. M.—Morning news.
11:15-11:30 A. M.—Morning music.
11:30-11:45 A. M.—Morning news.
11:45-12:00 A. M.—Morning music.
12:00-12:15 A. M.—Morning news.
12:15-12:30 A. M.—Morning music.
12:30-12:45 A. M.—Morning news.
12:45-1:00 A. M.—Morning music.

1:00-1:15 P. M.—Afternoon news.
1:15-1:30 P. M.—Afternoon music.
1:30-1:45 P. M.—Afternoon news.
1:45-2:00 P. M.—Afternoon music.
2:00-2:15 P. M.—Afternoon news.
2:15-2:30 P. M.—Afternoon music.
2:30-2:45 P. M.—Afternoon news.
2:45-3:00 P. M.—Afternoon music.

3:00-3:15 P. M.—Afternoon news.
3:15-3:30 P. M.—Afternoon music.
3:30-3:45 P. M.—Afternoon news.
3:45-4:00 P. M.—Afternoon music.
4:00-4:15 P. M.—Afternoon news.
4:15-4:30 P. M.—Afternoon music.
4:30-4:45 P. M.—Afternoon news.
4:45-5:00 P. M.—Afternoon music.

5:00-5:15 P. M.—Afternoon news.
5:15-5:30 P. M.—Afternoon music.
5:30-5:45 P. M.—Afternoon news.
5:45-6:00 P. M.—Afternoon music.
6:00-6:15 P. M.—Afternoon news.
6:15-6:30 P. M.—Afternoon music.
6:30-6:45 P. M.—Afternoon news.
6:45-7:00 P. M.—Afternoon music.

7:00-7:15 P. M.—Evening news.
7:15-7:30 P. M.—Evening music.
7:30-7:45 P. M.—Evening news.
7:45-8:00 P. M.—Evening music.
8:00-8:15 P. M.—Evening news.
8:15-8:30 P. M.—Evening music.
8:30-8:45 P. M.—Evening news.
8:45-9:00 P. M.—Evening music.

9:00-9:15 P. M.—Evening news.
9:15-9:30 P. M.—Evening music.
9:30-9:45 P. M.—Evening news.
9:45-10:00 P. M.—Evening music.
10:00-10:15 P. M.—Evening news.
10:15-10:30 P. M.—Evening music.
10:30-10:45 P. M.—Evening news.
10:45-11:00 P. M.—Evening music.

11:00-11:15 P. M.—Evening news.
11:15-11:30 P. M.—Evening music.
11:30-11:45 P. M.—Evening news.
11:45-12:00 P. M.—Evening music.
12:00-12:15 P. M.—Evening news.
12:15-12:30 P. M.—Evening music.
12:30-12:45 P. M.—Evening news.
12:45-1:00 P. M.—Evening music.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS ON THE RADIO TODAY

6:30 P. M.—Saxophone Quartet.
6:45 P. M.—Special musicals.
7:00 P. M.—New York Central centennial dinner; speakers, Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Wagg, and others.
7:15 P. M.—Interview, Adolph Menjou—WGBS.
7:30 P. M.—Mounted policeman's dinner; speakers, Mayor James J. Walker, George V. McLaughlin, Theodore Roosevelt—WNYC.

7:45 P. M.—New York Central centennial dinner; speakers, Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Wagg, and others.
8:00 P. M.—Saxophone Quartet.
8:15 P. M.—Special musicals.
8:30 P. M.—New York Central centennial dinner; speakers, Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Wagg, and others.
8:45 P. M.—Interview, Adolph Menjou—WGBS.
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1:30 P. M.—Mounted policeman's dinner; speakers, Mayor James J. Walker, George V. McLaughlin, Theodore Roosevelt—WNYC.

1:45 P. M.—New York Central centennial dinner; speakers, Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Wagg, and others.
2:00 P. M.—Saxophone Quartet.
2:15 P. M.—Special musicals.
2:30 P. M.—New York Central centennial dinner; speakers, Chauncey M. Depew, W. J. Wagg, and others.
2:45 P. M.—Interview, Adolph Menjou—WGBS.
3:00 P. M.—Mounted policeman's dinner; speakers, Mayor James J. Walker, George V. McLaughlin, Theodore Roosevelt—WNYC.

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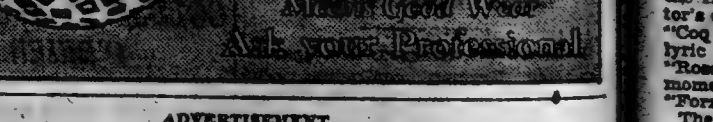
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GOOD YEAR

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A New Sunday Supplement In English

Added to the Jewish Daily Forward, America's Greatest Jewish Newspaper, Starting To-Morrow, Sunday, April 18th

Tomorrow's Issue Will Include Articles by
H. L. MENCKEN
ABRAHAM CAHAN
MORRIS HILLQUIT
DR. MAX KAHN
DR. ISADORE LHEVINNE

Future Issues Will Contain Articles by
Don C. Seitz, Alan Dale
Louis Marshall
Babette Deutsch
Herbert J. Saligmann
Stanton A. Cobbett

The Jewish Daily Forward has attained its pre-eminent position in American Jewry, its daily family of half million readers, by reason of the excellence of its editorial matter and special features. It now makes this material available to the younger generation of Jews in America through a special supplement which will likewise have an irresistible appeal to that non-Jewish element which is always eager to follow the work of men of genius. Writers of note, from America and Europe, Jewish and non-Jewish, will be regular contributors to this English supplement. Each issue will also reflect the current news of importance in Jewish life the world over.

Jewish Daily Forward

Sunday 5 Cents with Roti Section

AMERICAN OPERA FOR METROPOLITAN

Gatti-Casazza's Next Season's Plans Include Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman."

Puccini's "Turandot" Also

"La Glara" Among Italian Works

Revolutions of "Fidelio," "Maglo Flute" and "Rosenkavalier."

New operas and revivals of some recent or older favorites, constituting a list of ten in all, are announced today for the next season of the Metropolitan Opera House. It will be the forty-fourth year of the theatre and the nineteenth of Gatti-Casazza as its director.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza has today's statement for the closing day of six months' operations. It has been financially the most prosperous and numerically at least the most productive in this present season.

High record of forty-nine different nights in 249 representations.

The general manager's forecast will be discussed by audiences at today's performance before the company's annual flight to Atlanta. It has already been anticipated by the vast majority of subscribers, who have renewed their holdings of coveted seats for another year. To new or prospective subscribers, the books of the opera house will be opened after the 22nd.

On Mr. Gatti's new list are four works of Italian origin, one being a ballet; three others are in French and one in English. Four of those mentioned will be restorations from a season or two ago, three others from the remotest days of one and two decades ago, and three will be new to America.

Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman," with text by Edna St. Vincent Millay, heads the prospectus. It is an opera in three acts, for which the Metropolitan commissioned Mr. Taylor last year and to which he has devoted all his time since then except for the composition of a tone-poem, "Jurgin," similarly commissioned and produced by the New York Symphony.

Miss Millay, the librettist, is one of the most widely known among poets of present-day America. She is a graduate of Vassar College, where she is of New York University. He was associated here in earlier musical activities with the concert baritone, Reinhold Wertheimer. Mr. Taylor also has composed many songs, as well as "The Chambered Nautilus" for chorus and an "Alice in Wonderland" suite for orchestra.

Puccini's "Turandot," of which the cables are telling these days, in view of its world premiere next week at Milan, is an opera in three acts on a Chinese love tale, not unknown to the spoken stage. The librettists are Renato Simoni and Giuseppe Adami, and the late composer's work, left near completion at his death, has been supplied with orchestration only for a final number or two by his friend and fellow-composer, Franco Alfano.

Alfredo Casella's "La Glara," described as a "chorographic comedy" in one act, has its scenario from a plot by the Italian playwright, Luigi Pirandello. Its music has in part been heard in concert halls. Mr. Casella himself has been active as a guest conductor and pianist in America this season, though he arrived to find his engagement to lead the State Symphony frustrated by that orchestra's retirement from further concerts this year.

"Magic Flute" and "Fidelio" Revivals.

Of Mr. Gatti's major revivals, Mozart's "Magic Flute" has been a battlehorse for constellations of stars and galaxies of voices under all Metropolitan directorates, and during the years 1912-1915 for this company under Gatti-Casazza himself.

Beethoven's "Fidelio" likewise has filled an honored place in three different seasons during Mr. Gatti's time, as well as under his predecessor, Conried. Its heroine has been sung of old by Lehmann and Termini and latterly by Morera and Meliani Kurt.

Ambrose Thomas's "Mignon," a step-child of opera, will be new to most hearers next year. It had four hearings in the past of French opera by Abbey and by Maurice Grau, and a notable revival in Conried's final year, with Geraldine Farrar, Bond and Placido.

From the nearer past, Gatti-Casazza is to restore Montemuzzi's "Love of the Three Kings," one of the finest modern works of French opera's own country; Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coeur d'Or," with its exotic treatment of lyric drama and ballet; Strauss's "Rosenkavalier," delayed at the last moment this season, and Verdi's "Forza del Destino."

There have been the usual rumors as to the stars engaged. It is said, for example, that Florio roles in "Magic Flute," "Mignon" and "Coeur d'Or" will be prepared by the young soprano, Marion Talley. For several revivals, the casts of late years are available. As to these the director made no disclosure.

Mr. Gatti's statement ended with a request that there should be no speculation as to the casts for the foregoing operas, "as this matter is quite undecided. He added that suggestions that such or such an artist be chosen for such or such a role often caused embarrassment to the director and pain to the singers, some of whom must find themselves disappointed.

Masenet's "Don Quichotte" was sung to a house sold out at the Metropolitan last evening. Mr. Taylor's new opera, "The King's Henchman," for the first time replacing Miss Easton, and gave a performance of individual character. Mr. Gatti's house balked at a bit of loose scenery in the second act, but the Russian basso dismounted without dramatic disaster or personal mishap.

ARTIST'S MANY MOODS BOTHERED SCHINDLER

Raquel Meller's Conductor Withdrawn in Favor of Man With Music Hall Training.

The non-appearance of Kurt Schindler, former conductor of the Schola Cantorum, as director of the symphonic orchestra engaged to accompany Raquel Meller, the Spanish diva, in her program at the Metropolitan Theatre, was explained last night by Mr. Schindler and El Ray Goetz, who is presenting Senorita Meller in America.

The fact that the orchestra is not being led by Mr. Schindler is not being led by a statement in the theatre program, which says that Schindler had withdrawn "owing to a sudden indisposition" and that he had designated Victor Baraville to conduct in his stead.

According to Mr. Goetz after several rehearsals Mr. Schindler asked to be released, as he did not think things were going right. Mr. Schindler, Mr. Goetz said, said that he could not catch all of Senorita Meller's various moods.

"You need a man with music hall training," Mr. Schindler is reputed to have told Mr. Goetz. "I am not physically up to conducting for her."

Both Mr. Goetz and Mr. Schindler are in a state of mind that the conductor's withdrawal was with only the best of feeling on both sides.

"I agreed to take charge of the orchestra for Mr. Goetz because of my admiration for Senorita Meller, whom I had seen many times abroad, and because the engagement was for the benefit of Spanish music in this country. I worked for three weeks before the arrival in New York, and supervised the preparation of the orchestra that I was now being used. I understood that I was to have an orchestra thirty-six men, but because of the size of the pit it was necessary to cut this number to twenty-six. During the rehearsals I saw that most of Senorita Meller's selections were music hall material, and that she could get better results with a man of music hall training at the head of the orchestra."

Mr. Baraville, who has taken Mr. Schindler's place, is well known as a musical comedy and revue conductor. He has led the orchestra of many productions, including various Al Johnson shows.

MRS. BENJAMIN ON STAGE.

Sister-in-Law of Mrs. Caruso to Make Her Debut at Hippodrome.

Mrs. Park Benjamin, sister-in-law of Mrs. Enrico Caruso and a member of New York society, will make her stage debut at the Hippodrome the week of May 3, it was announced yesterday. Mrs. Benjamin, who has a lyric soprano voice, will sing operatic and classical numbers with her friend and fellow-composer, Franco Alfano.

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MONTREAL AND QUEBEC FACE A FILM BOYCOTT

New York Distributors Act—Censorship in Province Called Worst in World.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, April 16.—Owing to censorship in the Province of Quebec, Montreal and other cities will be boycotted by United States film distributors after Aug. 1. The Province has a Board of Moving Picture Censors which is much criticized at times. The city of Quebec has a Civic Board of Censors, and the theatre in that city are up in arms and in the courts because of the civic board's action.

Announcement of the boycott came today at a meeting here of local motion picture distributors. Colonel John Cooper of Toronto, President of the Motion Picture Distributors, came here for the meeting.

"Orders have been received by local distributors from New York not to take any more orders for presentation of films in Quebec after Aug. 1," Colonel Cooper said.

"Where are reasons given?" he was asked.

"No."

"Why have such orders come?"

"We attribute them to the censorship here," answered Colonel Cooper. "Motion picture censorship in Quebec is the worst in the world. The censor board here has a perfect right to make its own laws, but we reserve the right as to whether we will live under those laws or do business under those laws."

"For years the distributors have been fighting the censorship of their films, acceptable anywhere else, coming up here and being cut by the censor board. So much has this been done that Quebec has not proved a profitable market, and so that reason there is no use doing business here."

"Quebec represents less than 1 per cent of the market for films on this continent. While there are censorship boards in all Provinces of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island, there are censor boards in only six States of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Connecticut and Rhode Island."

"There are 120 moving picture houses in Quebec, 40 of them in Montreal. There are 13 film exchanges in this city which supply the films to the theatres."

"The Quebec board cut as much as 2,000 feet out of 8,000 feet in one film in the last year. Are we going to stand for that? That is not what we want. Not only is it a case of professional pride, but it is difficult to make money under such circumstances."

J. C. Adams, manager of Loew's Theatre, Montreal, issued a statement that managers of local moving picture houses "answered Colonel Cooper."

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"For years the distributors have been fighting the censorship of their films, acceptable anywhere else, coming up here and being cut by the censor board. So much has this been done that Quebec has not proved a profitable market, and so that reason there is no use doing business here."

"Quebec represents less than 1 per cent of the market for films on this continent. While there are censorship boards in all Provinces of the Dominion except Prince Edward Island, there are censor boards in only six States of the Union—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Connecticut and Rhode Island."

"There are 120 moving picture houses in Quebec, 40 of them in Montreal. There are 13 film exchanges in this city which supply the films to the theatres."

"The Quebec board cut as much as 2,000 feet out of 8,000 feet in one film in the last year. Are we going to stand for that? That is not what we want. Not only is it a case of professional pride, but it is difficult to make money under such circumstances."

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PINAFLORE

CASINO DE PARIS

MATINEE TODAY, 3:15

WORLD'S GREATEST REVUE

A NIGHT IN PARIS

REVEALING AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

WINTER GARDEN

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IMPERIAL

SWEETHEART TIME

MOROSCO

CRAIG'S WIFE

136th PERFORMANCE

"THE PATSY"

With CLAIBORNE FOSTER

BOOTH

Maxine Elliott

CENTRAL

"BY THE WAY"

CECIL B. DE MILLE'S

"THE VOLGA BOATMAN"

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MARILYN MILLER

IN A CLARE

NO, NO, NANETTE

BEN COHAN

HUR KONGO

ASTOR

THE BIG PARADE

SELWYN

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

BLACK PIRATE

DEAREST EMILY

LOVE 'EM AND LEAVE 'EM

METROPOLITAN OPERA

BAUER

GABRILOWITZ

TONIGHT AT 8:15

BACH & MINOR MASS

Oratorio Society of N. Y.

ALBERT STOESEL, Conductor

CARNEGIE HALL

"The Immortal Hour"

Shubert-Riviera

VIRGIN

CASINO

DENNIS KING

VAGABOND KING

PRINCESS

THE "EQUITY" LINE

NEW YORK'S FINEST

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE

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THEATRE TICKET OFFICE

THE "EQUITY" LINE

Florence Reed in

The Shanghai Gesture

EARL CARROLL

IN A CLARE

NO,

SEIZER DYDER CANVAS, OWNERSHIP IN DOUBT

Sheriff Takes "The Barnyard"
From W. J. Cooke as Phillips
Gallery Sues to Recover It.

VANISHED IN 1920, IS CHARGE

Institution Contends It Bought Work
in 1919—Collector Gives Bond
of \$20,000 and Gets Art Back.

Mystery over the ownership of the painting "The Barnyard," a well-known work of Albert Pinkham Ryder, noted American artist who died in 1917, developed yesterday when the painting was seized by Deputy Sheriff Coakley while it was in the possession of Wilbur J. Cooke, a private collector, living in the Dakota, at 1 West Seventy-second Street, in a suit by the Phillips Memorial Gallery of Washington, D. C.

The canvas, which is valued by the Phillips Gallery at \$10,000, is about ten inches by twelve inches, and was taken to the Sheriff's office in the protective casing in which it was found. Soon afterward Beals & Nicholson of 1 Madison Avenue, attorneys for Mr. Cooke, filed a bond of twice the asserted value of the work, and as a result the picture will be returned to Mr. Cooke to be held by him until the trial of the action to determine the ownership. Meanwhile, the Sheriff in returning the painting will be protected by the bond.

The petition in the replevin suit of the gallery alleges that the work was purchased by Duncan Phillips in 1919 and that the Phillips Gallery had the picture in its possession until November, 1920. It is alleged that the painting was removed from the gallery then, and that the gallery had no knowledge of where it was until April 9 last.

SAYS PUBLISHERS PAY HIGH CHARGE IN MAILS

Hanson Tells Committee of Congress
That Trucks Are Cheaper
for Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Ella Hanson, representative of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, told the joint committee of Congress considering postal rates, today, that on certain classes of business the Postoffice Department charges publishers more than ten times the cost of the service rendered.

He produced figures tending to show that newspapers can be transported by trucks at rates substantially below those exacted for the carriage of the mails, and he instanced one case where a newspaper used a truck on a sixty-mile haul at a saving of \$25 per week. The cost of the truck was \$70, whereas transport of the same volume of newspapers by mail over the same distance would have cost \$225.

Commenting on criticisms made by Joseph Stewart, assistant to the Postmaster General, that the trouble with many newspapers is that they do not want all of the facilities of the department in distributing circulation, Mr. Hanson asserted that the publishers should not be compelled to pay for something they do not receive.

Mr. Hanson denied a statement made by Mr. Stewart that railroad service is cheaper than motor trucks. He said that rates which he thought would be fair to the publisher and at the same time yield a profit to the Postoffice Department.

He stated that at a rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds for the fifty miles in the first zone, the department would receive \$4.50 from the publisher for the 3-foot unit and it would pay to the railroad \$1.875, thus making a profit of \$2.625 on every unit of space filled.

In the second zone, if Mr. Hanson's figures were used, the department would receive \$6 from the publisher and pay to the railroad \$4.625. He thought that in view of the fact that 80 per cent of newspaper circulation moves within the first and second zones, the profit would justify the Government in adopting such rates.

LAMPSON CHAFFS MOVIES.

Editors and Janitors Pictured as Stars in Harvard Barbecue Issue.

CAMBRIDGE, April 16.—The motion picture industry received the attention of the editors of the Harvard Lampoon today with an issue of a "Photoplay" number, a burlesque on the motion picture magazine by that name.

The Lampoon's effort closely resembled the magazine itself. Five hundred copies were sold in less than an hour, and 1,000 more were distributed to news dealers tonight.

The photographs, which take up considerable space, were for the most part those of the editors themselves dressed in costumes. "Bob," the Lampoon caricature, appears dressed in Hindu fashion, and is designated as "George Artless." A janitor of The Crimson also posed for a photograph, a burlesque on a well-known picture star.

TO attract attention is easy. To attract favorable attention is not so easy. To attract actual dollars out of consumers' pocketbooks—that's difficult. But we couldn't have retained important clients for so many years if we hadn't learned how to do it for them. Confer with us.

SHERMAN & LEBAIR
ADVERTISING
116 West 32nd Street
New York

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements received until midnight. Telephone LACAWANNA 1000.

Rate 60 cents on space time. Special attention given to Lost and Found advertisements in Subway and Office Times Building.

LOST.

BAG, beaded, gold, with purple flower design, Western style, New York; liberal reward. H. 817 Times Downtown.

BAG—Lost out of Red car Thursday afternoon in front of Hotel Collingwood, 43 West 35th St.; \$25 reward. E. L. Mosley.

BANKBOOKS, Nos. 888108 and 82789 lost. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payee stopped. Please return books to bank, 51 Chambers St.

BANKBOOK No. 214638, New York Savings Bank; lost; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

BANKBOOK on Chatham Phenix Bank. Please return to J. Glasman, 303 West 150th St.

BUSINESS papers of value to owner only in Manila envelope on Tuesday, April 13, on B. M. T. subway train that arrived at the Queensboro Plaza at about 12:30 P. M.; reward of \$10 for their return; no questions asked. Phone Triangle 8700.

HANDS, blue silk, glasses, gold chain, artificial teeth, lost; New York; liberal reward. H. 817 Times Downtown.

PACKAGE, Wednesday, April 14, either on Hudson Tube train from 33rd St. to Hoboken, or 137 train, Hoboken to Montclair; small, brown paper package, marked "To be called for by Mrs. Hall," containing hand-made tablecloth. Return 240 South Mountain Av., Montclair, New Jersey.

PASSEPORT, Czechoslovak, with other documents, bearing the name of Ferdinand Pavol, Praha, under study for an exit visa; reward to Ferdinand Pavol, 412 West 145th St., New York.

PURSE—Lost April 15 in last between 112th and 124 St., contents about \$15, keys and papers; reward. Messing, 33 West 42d.

PURSE, gray kid, money and bracelet, in taxi, Thursday; reward. Kellogg 8500.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS—Lost April 16 on Nassau St. between Pine St. and City Hall; reward if returned to Mrs. W. W. Smith, 221 New York Road, Astoria, La.

CIGARETTE CASE, between 42 Broadway and 701 12th St., containing inside "To Fred from Joy, Dec. 16, 1912." Please return to Miss M. Kelly, J. S. Bach & Co., 42 Broadway. Reward.

Jewelry.

BARPIN, platinum, 3 diamonds; evening April 13, in Casino Theatre or between 8th and 9th Sts. and City Av.; liberal reward. Phone Mansfield 6535W.

BARPIN, small, diamonds set in white gold. Wednesday, April 14, Playhouse Theatre or B. M. T. subway; reward. Lafayette 5155.

BAR PIN, gold, scroll design, with three diamonds; between West 69th and 70th; reward. Goodman, 108 West 69th.

BRACELET, diamond and sapphire flower leaf design, sapphire in center and diamond in petals; April 13, between East 90th and 92d Sts. and City Av.; liberal reward for return to F. G. Kirchner, 100 William St., Brooklyn 5000.

BRACELET, flexible sapphire between 81st and 82nd Sts.; reward. Esposito 3314.

BROOCH, gold, cluster of three daisies set with diamonds and pearls; lost Wednesday; reward. Phone Schuyler 6125.

CROWN PIN, diamonds and pearls. Fifty dollars reward if returned to L. R. Adams, 300 Riverside Drive, City.

CUFF LINKS, studded with emeralds; liberal reward. V. 871 Times Downtown.

RING, dinner, 2 large diamonds and aquamarine, Madison Av. between 60th and 61st Sts.; April 13; liberal reward. 403 Parkside Av., Brooklyn. Flatbush 1467-W.

PIN, diamond and ruby goat; lost Wednesday; liberal reward. Phone Schuyler 4459.

RINGS—Two valuable diamond and pearl rings, probably on train between 60th and 61st Sts. and City Av.; liberal reward. Telephone Bronxville 2206.

RING, black onyx seal, Friday, in taxi, in or near Morocco Theatre; reward. F. 414 Times.

SCARF PIN, gold coin entwined; \$25 reward. Return to Room 701, 14 Wall St.

WATCH, gold (man's), initialed "J. E. S.", April 8, vicinity 49th; \$25 reward. S. 214 Times.

WATCH, gold (man's), initialed "J. E. S.", April 8, vicinity 49th St.; \$25 reward. S. 214 Times.

WRIST WATCH, gold; Wednesday, Worth 1386, Broadway-Lafayette; reward. Franklin 1386.

\$100 REWARD for return of platinum bracelet containing 30 diamonds and 20 sapphires; lost April 13 on Broadway between 34th and 70th Sts. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

\$75 REWARD for return of fancy platinum diamond and sapphire ring, lost April 12, between 24th and 26th Sts. Raymond C. Yard, Inc., 507 5th Av.

\$100 REWARD for return of platinum bracelet containing 43 diamonds, lost April 11th, vicinity 91st St. and Broadway. A. R. Lee & Co., Inc., 15 William St., Haver 9520.

\$100 REWARD. Bracelet, single row of diamonds, Fulton Theatre or vicinity, Saturday evening, April 10. Samuel Benoit, Monument 6238.

\$50 REWARD for diamond and black onyx bar pin, lost April 12, probably vicinity 51st Av. & 48th St. Tiffany & Co., 511th Av. & 37th St.

Wearing Apparel.

PUR SCARF, gray, Friday morning, 8th St., between 7th and 8th Avs. Reward if returned, Stone, Park Avenue Hotel.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

AIRESDALE, brown and tan; collar marked "Jim," 142 West 180th St., Raymond 4388.

BOSTON BULL, dark brown, with white markings, screw tail; reward. Call Washington Heights 324, O'Neil.

FOX TERRIER, wire-haired, male, white, black, brown head; reward. Main 1273.

RUSKIAN WOLFPOUND, white, female, vicinity Englewood, Tuesday; reward. Telephone Englewood 1104.

SPITZ, male, white Eskimo, "Channy," April 15; liberal reward. New Rochelle 9159.

FOUND.

CIRCLET, small, of platinum and diamond, found near Metropolitan Opera House; will be returned upon identity. Write S. 541 Times.

DOGS AND CATS looking for a good home; please adopt one. Apply Spenser Hospital, 250 Lafayette St.

From the Founder's Writings

To Make These Little
Top Cornerpieces
Compliment
Ourselves

is farthest from our intention. Indeed, to be frank about it, the writer would regard it as an impertinence upon the public if such were a fact.

Plainly speaking, while there may be a touch of selfishness in everything that most of us do, in this particular matter of store making and keeping the theory and practice observed here is off the beaten track, and, though original with ourselves, can be copied and imitated anywhere and everywhere.

If what we are doing entitles us to distinction, it is because we are doing something more than the commonplace. Copyists of Raphael or Murillo were often disappointed in their efforts because they only copied what their eyes saw, and could not catch the spirit of the master painter.

It is not difficult to see figures and imitate colors of a picture, but the other something in the painting is often beyond analysis or possibility of transfer.

(Signed)

John Wanamaker

Jan. 8, 1920.



Misses' Coats, \$39 and \$59
New Light Colors—Navy Blue or Black
THE \$40 TO \$89 GRADES

Fine twills in the new soft shades of green, bois de rose, beige and gray—also navy blue—coat of the utmost simplicity or profusely embroidered or with collars of summer fur—but in every instance, coats with beautiful lines. These coats at both \$39 and \$59.

BLACK Satin Coats at \$39—in the model with quilting, lined with Kashmir cloth of a pastel tone, which is illustrated—or in a model with the perkiest of little capes.

Misses' Silk Frocks, \$25 and \$35
THE \$32.50 TO \$89.50 GRADES

The refreshing new colors—whether the silks are plain or printed. The fashions are the "last word" in both one piece and jumper frocks. Innumerable little details to give additional chic, too!

Also, the frock with the new little cape—in georgette crepe.

PRINTED CHIFFON frocks—effective geometrical patterns and floral ones as lovely in color as a garden in Normandy!

Second Floor, Old Building, Tenth Street

All-Over Silk Stockings, \$1.55 pr.
FOR THE \$2.50 GRADE

Fine gauge medium-weight silk stockings in rose-beige, skynn, taukin, blonde, putty, ecaille, blonde-satin, chamois, salmon, gravel, rose-taupe, cinder, rose-castor, gunmetal, white and black. Silk from top to toe. Lisle interlined at garter welts, and at heels, soles and toes. Stockings we know will give wearing satisfaction for—at the higher price—they have been an important part of our stocks for the past two years.

Main Aisle, Old Building, and Street Floor, Old Building

Women's Frocks
in Styles Unexpected at \$25

THE \$32.50 TO \$37 GRADES

"Oh, I'd like this and this and this!" one says, for each is different—some appropriate for the schoolroom or office, others for afternoon tea or an informal dinner—but the quality of the silk is uniformly good.

One piece frocks of crepe de chine:—
—the pleated boom frocks
—the cluster tucked frocks
—frocks trimmed with polka dots

Two piece frocks of crepe de chine:—
—hand drawn and embroidered
—scallop and flower diamonded

Sheer afternoon frocks include:—
—tucked frocks over contrasting slips
—printed chiffon frocks with tailored bows
—flowered chiffon frocks with jabots.

In plain colors: Navy, black, gray, beige, white. Multi-colors—of many, many kinds.

Sizes 36 to 44.

Gray Fashion Salons, Second Floor, Old Building

Wanamaker Week

Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts.

Formerly A. T. Stewart
Telephone Stuyvesant 4700 Store Hours 9 to 5:30



NEW GOLDEN SPECIALS TODAY
Crocheted Straw Hats, \$9.95
FOR THE \$12.50 TO \$16.50 GRADE

An event of tremendous importance and scope, for Paris has inspired every one of them and there are no less than twenty-five models in the collection.

The smart small hat is many, many interpretations from the reproductions of Bechoux's Casquette—we place it first, for hats of the beret genre outnumber all other hats in Paris—to hats with high square crowns, the type Madame Agnes creates and wears so well. Then, too, there are the hats with the wider brims which become more and more important as the warmer days draw near.

The straw—imported from Italy—is of a very fine quality and as light as a feather. Green, beige, gray, bois de rose, red, brown, navy blue and black.

Second Floor, Old Building

Saturday, Last Day

Best News of the Week

New Golden Specials Fresh From
the Market at Still Lower Prices

NEW GOLDEN SPECIALS TODAY

The Silks Every Woman Wants

Plain and Printed Silks, \$1.68 yd.

FOR THE \$3 GRADE

Flat crepe—a beautiful heavy weave with a soft lustre—in beige, grays, blues from the light pastel tones to navy, exquisite new greens, lacquer red, bois de rose, mauve, soft pink, daffodil yellow, white or black.

The printed silks are crepes de chine of firmly woven qualities. A wide choice of the newest patterns—floral, polka dot, modernistic or geometric—both small and large, and in marvellously blended colorings including plenty of navy blue or black-and-white.

The Silk Returns, Street Floor, Old Building

NEW GOLDEN SPECIALS TODAY

These Oriental Rugs

Find Their Lowest Prices Now

Taken from our own stocks, culled with great care to give the utmost for the least money. Chosen for their fine heavy pile; their pleasing patterns; their durability. Arranged in three groups at three different prices.

\$25 and \$35 Beloochistan and Anatolian Rugs, \$15
AVERAGE SIZE 2.8 FT. x 4.6 FT.

\$56 to \$69 Silky Hamadan Rugs, \$35
AVERAGE SIZE 3.6 FT. x 6.6 FT.

\$275 to \$350 Room-Size Oriental Rugs, \$165
AVERAGE SIZE 9 x 12 FT.

GOROVANS, PERSIAN MAHALS, ASIÁ MINOR AND CHINESE WEAVES.
Third Gallery, New Building

NEW GOLDEN SPECIALS TODAY

\$70 to \$85 Imported China Dinner Services—AT ONE PRICE—\$35

"Many of these services cannot be duplicated at the price at the potteries today," states the Wanamaker expert who has just returned from the European china markets. They come from the famous makers in France and Czechoslovakia. They represent fine types of translucent, clear white china. They are in 12 decorations. Most services have coin gold handles and lines, to all over floral and border designs. And they are going today literally at the price of porcelain services! Each service 100 to 107 pieces for 12 persons.

Second Gallery, New Building

NEW GOLDEN SPECIALS TODAY

The Mens Floor Has Surpassed Itself!

**Single Trouser Suits, Golf Suits,
Two Trousers Suits, Topcoats**

All to Go at One Low Price

\$26

And Here Are the Grades!

\$40 to \$45 Single Trouser Suits
\$35 to \$45 Golf Suits (4-pc.)
\$35 to \$45 Two Trousers Suits
\$35 to \$45 Topcoats

We took the pick of the market for some of this clothing. Then, to make the offer well-rounded, we combed our stocks!

SINGLE-TROUSER SUITS—from our own stocks. Single and double breasted models for men and young men. Light or dark colorings. Sizes from 34 to 46. Fourth Avenue Side.

GOLF SUITS—A very special purchase of four-piece suits. Knit grip knickers or buckled, as you wish. Imported and domestic fabrics. Plain or belted backs. Sizes from 34 to 46. Broadway Side.

TWO TROUSER SUITS—another special purchase. Single or double breasted in light or dark colors. Sizes 34 to 44. Broadway Side.

TOPCOATS—Taken from our stocks. Single breasted slip-on models in a great variety of fabrics and patterns. Sizes 34 to 46. Fourth Avenue.

Suits and Topcoats \$34

\$50 and \$55 Suits Domestic Imported

\$50 and \$60 Suits Imported Domestic

\$50 and \$55 Topcoats Imported Domestic

All have been lowered from our own stocks. Models for men and young men in as fine a group of clothing as you could imagine—but never hope to find at this low price. Too many kinds of fabrics and patterns to tell you all about them; better come in and see for yourself how fine the clothing and how great the savings. Sizes 34 to 46. Fourth Avenue Side.

\$2.50 to \$3.50 Shirts, \$1.35

SELLING RECENTLY FOR \$1.35

In some cases sizes are incomplete; hence the low price. But there is wide choice in sizes 14 to 17 among the thousands of shirts in the group. Plain broadcloth in white, tan, gray or blue. Broadcloths with self stripes or figures. Rayon-striped madras. Plain color poplins. Repps. Woven madras.

Neckband styles. Collar-attached. With matching collars. The low price should whisk these shirts out in a hurry. Try to get in early to share in the good fortune.

\$1 and \$1.50 Silk Neckties, 50c
SELLING RECENTLY FOR 85c

Repps. Foulards. Stripes. Figures. Checks. Plain colors. Generously made of lustrous silks—and marked at the lowest price we've heard of for the quality.

Street Floor, New Building

GIRLS VIE WITH BOYS IN ORATORY CONTEST

They Win Seven of Fifteen Places in Five Boroughs of the City.

DIVIDE MANHATTAN HONORS

Carry Off Most Places in the Brooklyn Events, but Bronx Goes to Male Sex.

FORTY COMPETITIONS HELD

Westchester, Long Island, Other Parts of State and New Jersey Report Keen Interest.

High school girls ran a close race with the boys in the more than forty borough, county and district contests held yesterday afternoon and last night throughout New York City, New York State and New Jersey in connection with the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution conducted by the New York Times.

They divided honors in Manhattan, carried Brooklyn and lost in the Bronx, Queens and Richmond. Of fifteen places in competition in the five boroughs, the girls captured seven. In the other contests at large they fully maintained their place as the return continued to come in at a late hour last night.

Most of the contests were well attended, with the supporting students delegations from the participating schools contributing their cheers to enliven the proceedings. Music also formed a conspicuous part in the programs, and Miss Eva L. Bennett of Julia Richmond High School and Paul Martin, organist, who is a member of the musical faculty of Boys' High School, Brooklyn, were responsible for much of the success of this feature at the Manhattan and Brooklyn contests.

Leading Men as Judges.

The judges throughout formed a notable background for the enterprise last night, and prominent figures from the bench and bar, church and educational institutions generously contributed their time to help in the general purpose of civic betterment. One of the dramatic features of some of the larger city contests was unconsciously supplied through the agency.

It was noticeable that some of the more proficient orators held their eiders without a break throughout their ten-minute discourses, and frequent comment was made afterward that they succeeded better than they knew in gaining and keeping the interest of such figures. Indeed, the look upon some of the judges' faces appeared to express surprise at their own interest in the efforts of the youthful oratorical aspirants.

This is a list of the larger contests, the winners and their high schools:

BOROUGH FINALS.

Manhattan Public High Schools.
At Julia Richmond High School—These six contestants qualify for Manhattan-Bronx Interborough Finals on April 23: Charles K. Banghart, Washington Heights Evening H. S.; William Scheer, High School of Commerce; Henry Kohn, DeWitt Clinton H. S.; Olga Cabral, George Washington H. S.; Helen Bylund, Wadleigh H. S.; Elizabeth Jones, Washington Irving H. S.

Judges—Supreme Court Justice Thomas C. C. Crain, former Judge Alfred J. Talley, John G. Agar, Dr. Frank H. Sommer, Dean of New York University Law School; Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, head of civics and sociology, City College.

Bronx Public High Schools.

At Morris High School, the Bronx—These two contestants qualify for interborough finals: Judah Marmor, Morris H. S.; Theodore Leskes of James Monroe H. S.

Judges—Dr. John M. Clapp, the Ronald Press Company; Superintendent William O'Flaherty; Miss Sarah R. Parks, Hunter College; Superintendent John L. Thibault, Principal Frederick N. Westphal.

Brooklyn Public High Schools.

At Girls' High School, Brooklyn—These six contestants qualify for Brooklyn-Queens-Richmond Interborough Finals on April 23: Marian Millstein, Thomas Jefferson H. S.; Harry Engel, Boys' H. S.; Haakon Gulbrandsen, Brooklyn Technical H. S.; Judith Wolfert, Bay Ridge H. S.; Marian Drizin, James Madison H. S.; Catherine Alcott, Bushwick H. S.

Judges—Supreme Court Justice Harry L. Lewis, District Attorney Charles J. Dodd, former State Senator Alvin W. Burlingame, Mrs. Isaac Franklin Russell, William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce.

Queens Public High Schools.

At Jamaica Training School for Teachers, Jamaica—These two contestants qualify for interborough finals: Samuel Lederer, Bryant H. S., Long Island City; Jack Auchmuty, Flushing H. S.

Judges—Federal Judge Robert A. Humphrey, County Judge Frank F. Adel, Assistant District Attorney James A. Dayton, Miss Mary K. Smith, Jamaica Education Department, Jamaica Training School for Teachers.

Oratory Contest Details.

SUBJECT: The Constitution of the United States.
THOSE ELIGIBLE: Students of high schools—public, private and parochial—under nineteen years of age.
PRIZES: First prize, \$1,000 and a trip to Europe.
Second prize, \$500.
Third prize, \$250.
Five prizes of \$100 each.
Fifty-six prizes of \$50 each.
FOR INFORMATION: Write Oratorical Contest, The New York Times, 222 West Forty-third Street, New York City.

DISTRICT FINALS.

Brooklyn Parochial and Private High Schools.
At the Academy of St. Francis Xavier, Brooklyn:
First—Edith Greene, St. James Academy for Girls.
Alternate—Joseph P. Feary, St. John's College High School.

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Charles Walburg of Hudson High School.

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SAYS WESTCHESTER CAN PAY FOR PARKS
Macy Tells Commerce Chamber County's Present Debt Is Far Within Limit.

V. Everett Macy, President of the Westchester County Park Commission, addressing the Westchester Chamber of Commerce at its annual dinner at the Biltmore last night, said that the mere knowledge that extensive parks and parkways were being planned by the Park Commission had largely contributed to the \$300,000,000 increase in real estate values in the county in the last three years.

Progress, parks and planning of the county were the principal topics discussed at the dinner. Mr. Macy praised the Board of Supervisors for their planning the plans and appropriating millions of dollars for the proposed parks and parkways.

"The fact that every one realizes the necessity of these parkways and the improved conditions that will result," he said, "is shown in the rapid and phenomenal rise in the value of land throughout the county, ranging from 100 to 700 per cent. If in some miraculous way the commission could have acquired all the necessary land in one day, the county could have saved at least \$5,000,000."

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CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST
First Church of Christ, Science and Health

FIRST SUNDAY

who received his call by
vote of the Church on
March 31.
Subject:

**THE MESSAGE AND MISSION OF DIVINE
SCIENCE AS I UNDERSTAND IT**

You are cordially invited by the
Church to attend and hear this great
teacher, whose books and eloquent mes-
sages have given him so powerful a

'SUCCESS FOR ALL—
 Give It Your ATTENTION
 DR. RICHARD LYNCH
 Will Speak on This Subject
 Tomorrow at 11 A. M.
 UNITY AUDITORIUM,
 33 West 39th St.
 A Warm Welcome Awaits You.

DR. STEPHEN S. WISE
WILL PREACH ON
**'WILL THE JEW AND HIS
IDEALS SURVIVE?'**
Before the
Free Synagogue
at
CARNEGIE HALL
Seventh Avenue and 57th Street
Sunday Morning, April 18th.

at 10:45 o'Clock.
All Are Welcome.

DR. KRASS
Speaks Sunday Morning, April
18th, at 11 o'Clock Sharp
on
"FEMINISM"
Touching the Question of

Touching the Question of
Marriage and Modernity
at
TEMPLE EMANUEL
Fifth Avenue & 43rd Street
All are cordially welcome.

MARY CHAPIN
PRES. INT'L NEW THOUGHT ALLIANCE
Internationally Known Lecturer
The
Quality
of
LOVE
SIRIAM VOGANANDA

SWAMI YOGANANDA
India's eminent lecturer will also speak
Hotel Commodore Ballroom
SUNDAYS 11 A. M.
ALL ARE WELCOME

METAPHYSICAL SCHOOL OF HEALTH
MISS VILLA FAULKNER PACE
Founder and Director, lectures at
STEINWAY HALL 115 West 57th Street
WEDNESDAY, April 21, 8 P. M.
Studio 616
"Making a Success of Your Job."
SPECIAL NEW COURSE AT 9 P. M.
THURSDAY, April 22, 3:15 P. M.
Studio 616
"Your Spiritual Power."

**IN THE COMING WORLD
OF BIBLE PROPHECY"**
...ures of the Actual
World War.
BY
Bible Lecturer
... 20 '21

10 o'clock
THE 62d St. and
 Broadway



SHORT TALKS
 ON

STORY OF THE KINGDOM
by
ZUMDAR
World-famous healer,
Followed by
A LING MEETING

ATTANT CHURCH Broadway at 76th St.
Thousands have been healed. Love offering.

OPINIONS

LOS ANGELES
TIMES:

The Philharmonic Auditorium presents the extraordinary spectacle of thousands of neophytes being turned away an hour before opening of a lecture, with filled

ator, meta-
and greatest
om India.

"I have examined the Yogoda system of Swami Yogananda and in my opinion it is ideal for training and harmonizing man's physical, mental and spiritual nature."

BOSTON POST calls Swami "the Cause of gymnastic" and "the man who exercises without exercising. Use of pills, drugs, etc., can be done away with. . . . 'Yogoda' teaches one to PUT ON OR FOUND

57th St. and
7th Avenue

To the Jews of New York

An Accounting of the

SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS

Sent on their mercy mission during the past ten years

By the Jews of America through the

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Poland, Lithuania and Kurland (Prior to 1920)	\$12,228,363.03
Russia and Ukraine	9,476,323.61
Poland	8,629,498.55
Palestine	7,200,000.00
Russia (Prior to 1920)	4,012,104.50
Austria and Hungary (Prior to 1920)	2,984,091.10
Roumania	2,530,635.58
Greece, Turkey, Serbia and Syria (Prior to 1920)	1,376,649.34
Austria	1,078,094.05
Various countries	775,808.54
Turkey	754,197.72
Germany	707,885.20
Czecho-Slovakia	696,880.01
Lithuania	610,770.06
Hungary	596,714.25
Siberia	499,813.58
Central Europe	388,451.53
Latvia	371,049.41
Switzerland	237,281.77
Japan (Yokohama refugees)	127,002.50
Holland	92,115.70
Baltic Provinces	66,026.08
Alexandria (Egypt)	58,851.55
Syria	49,956.34
Greece	42,000.00
Persia	38,738.89
Jugoslavia	35,000.00
Italy	29,998.99
Bulgaria	28,861.48
Cuba	28,815.49
France	24,713.32
Canada	19,993.75
Spain	18,000.00
Abyssinia	12,000.00
Danzig	10,012.25
Algiers, Tunis and Morocco	9,000.00
Denmark	3,135.18
Belgium	2,500.00
Esthonia	1,757.89
Serbia	293.82

OVER seven million Jews were helped and helped until we thought they could care for themselves.

In this we were mistaken, for the hope of a new and better day for the Jews of Europe was rudely shattered.

Peace had come to battle-scarred Europe, but not for the Jews. Hate was still rampant in many European countries.

Boycotts, special legislation, special taxes, limitation of activities, restriction of labor—all were aimed at the Jew, with the result that a new economic crisis overwhelmed them.

In Poland, in Esthonia, in Galicia, in Roumania, in Bessarabia, in Lithuania, in Latvia, in Austria, in Germany, in Hungary and in Russia; the Jewish situation is worse than it was at any time during the terrible years of the War.

This Vast Sum Was Raised by
AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE
CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
PEOPLE'S RELIEF COMMITTEE

DEATH stalks in every Jewish home. Death from hunger, death from disease, death self-imposed, is the daily lot of the Jew in those countries.

Unable to endure the suffering of their loved ones, many kill themselves.

Orphan asylums are closed for lack of food. Schools and religious institutions are closed for lack of support.

Thousands of hungry children roam the streets in search of bread.

Hundreds of thousands of men and women pray that they may be spared the fate of those who have already died miserable, unnatural deaths.

This message is for every Jew in Greater New York who feels keenly the suffering of his people.

It is a message that must and will be answered!

There is one hope for the Jews of Eastern Europe, and that hope is in the Campaign of

FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Now being raised throughout America through the *United Jewish Campaign*

Greater New York's share of this amount is

SIX MILLION DOLLARS

UNITED JEWISH CAMPAIGN of NEW YORK

Campaign Headquarters, Biltmore Hotel

The Campaign starts APRIL 25th and ends MAY 9th.

FELIX M. WARBURG
Hon. Chairman
LOUIS MARSHALL
Hon. Chairman

WILLIAM FOX
Chairman
OTTO A. ROSALSKY
Chairman
Advisory Council

DAVID A. BROWN
Natl. Chairman
DAVID M. BRESSLER
Vice-Chairman

PAUL BAERWALD
Treasurer
H. A. GUINZBURG
Asso. Treasurer

JONAH J. GOLDSTEIN
Vice-Chairman
HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Chairman
Reconstruction Comm.

Time Tested Investments

Fidelity Trust Company
Resources \$50,000,000

The merger of the Coal and Iron National Bank and the Fidelity-International Trust Co. makes this an institution of prominence in New York City Banking.

Price at Market

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
25 Exchange Place New York

Co-operation

We specialize in High Grade Bonds and Preferred Stocks, principally those of strong Electric Power & Light Companies, protected by a favorable net asset position, a wide margin of safety in earning power and a constructive and enterprising management. To those investors desiring the heavy co-operation of an organization such as ours, we feel we can be of valuable service, and accordingly invite their correspondence.

W.C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WE extend the facilities of our organization to those desiring information or reports on companies with which we are identified.

Electric Bond and Share Company
(Incorporated in 1905)

Paid-up Capital and Surplus
\$80,000,000

71 Broadway New York

Guaranteed Stocks

Insurance Stocks

Investment Bonds

Commission Orders

Executed

Investment Suggestions will be mailed on request for T-20

Joseph Walker & Sons

Founded 1855
Members New York Stock Exchange
61 Broadway Telephone Bethel Green 7040 New York

IMBRIE & Co. Ltd.

115 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Irregular Recovery on Stock Exchange—Money Continues Easy, Bond Prices Firm.

Without showing any increase of activity, a good part of yesterday's stock market recovered more of the ground lost in the professional attack on values last Wednesday and Monday. The movement of prices was irregular, however, advances in some of the industrial and railway shares being offset by declines in others of the same group. The advances were clearly attributable to repurchases by the speculative sellers of those earlier days; there was no evidence of outside interest in the market. What the action of prices seemed to indicate was such inertia on the part of the non-professional constituency that real holders of stocks are just now as reluctant to sell as they are to buy. Put in another way, the market appears to be itself disposed to halt, awaiting presumably some development in the general situation, either on the part of the money market or at present quotations, rates at New York and London are at parity with one another. Outside of the financial markets, the only noteworthy incident of the day was a decline on the grain and cotton markets, less important in itself than as reflecting the general tendency of prices. Cotton sold yesterday at the low price of last year and nearly down to this year's lowest. The puzzle of the cotton trade is not the decrease in Europe's purchases—that was inevitable, as soon as the shortage of stocks on hand had been made good—but the unprecedented large takings of home mills, in the face of a textile trade that is generally described as "slow."

The weekly statement of "brokers' loans" by New York member banks of the Federal Reserve shows further decrease of \$88,000,000, bringing the total reduction from the high point of Feb. 17 to \$451,372,000. The only change shown from the recent drift was a slight increase in such New York loans for account of out-of-town banks; the week reported on being the first since the middle of February in which they have not been substantially reduced. Since these reports of loans to brokers were only begun in January, it is impossible to compare the reduction since the stock market turned in February with the movement for the corresponding period in other years.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926.

Day's Sales. Thursday. Wednesday. A Year Ago. Two Years Ago

1,036,346 1,353,446 1,237,736 1,189,320 Holiday

Year to Date. 1925. 1924. 1923. 1922.

141,804,182 126,664,562 76,451,306 83,037,692 77,085,791

Same Period

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Conservative Investments

SHIELDS & COMPANY
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

High Rate Guaranteed Bonds

We endorse each bond, guaranteeing interest and principal, which we collect and pay promptly. Bonds are secured by first mortgages on centrally located office buildings, commercial property, hotels and apartments in Florida worth twice amount of loan. Many insurance and trust companies purchase our securities. Our company, established seven years ago, specializes in first mortgage loans. Interest payable New York City; titles insured by New York Title & Mortgage Company. Booklet NT gives full particulars.

Palm Beach Guaranty Company

Capital and Surplus \$1,250,000
Guaranty Building
West Palm Beach, Florida

DISCOUNT HOUSE OF

SALOMON BROS. & HUTZLER

MEMBERS OF THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
SIXTY WALL STREET
NEW YORK

BOSTON DETROIT CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA MINNEAPOLIS

Halsey, Stuart & Co.

Incorporated
14 WALL STREET

STROUD & CO.

Incorporated
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON

Bonner, Brooks & Co.

Bonds
New York Boston
London

Investment Securities

HAYDEN, STONE & CO.
NEW YORK BOSTON

Investment Securities

GUARDIAN
DETROIT COMPANY
Incorporated
120 Broadway New York

Highest Grade Bonds

Robt. Maynard & Co.
111 Broadway New York
Telephone Rector 1285

EQUIPMENT TRUST SECURITIES

FREEMAN & COMPANY
14 FINE STREET NEW YORK

STOBIE, FORLONG & Company

[Branch Office located in all Canadian towns]
Head Office: Bar and Wallington Streets
TORONTO, CANADA

W. A. Harriman & Co.

INCORPORATED
89 Broadway, New York
Philadelphia Chicago
Buffalo Syracuse

The United Light and Power Company

Operators—Engineers
Constructors
Chicago, Illinois

NEW YORK STANDARD PLANS STOCK ISSUE

Oil Company Stockholders Asked to Approve Addition of 2,500,000 Shares.

TOTAL WOULD BE 17,500,000

Funds Required in Deal to Get Control of the General Petroleum Co.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New York has been called for May 17 to approve an increase in the company's capital stock from 15,000,000 to 17,500,000 shares of \$25 par value. Part of the increased capital will be used to acquire the capital stock of the General Petroleum Company of California. Stockholders also will be asked to approve a contract between the two companies, under which Standard Oil of New York would issue two shares of its own capital stock for one share of General Petroleum. Under these terms, Standard of New York will issue 2,500,000 new shares.

In connection with the consolidation General Petroleum will retire all of its outstanding preferred stock at par and accrued dividends. On June 30, 1925, a total of \$3,212,000 of \$25 par value preferred stock was outstanding.

Mr. Pratt further says: "Standard Oil Company of New York and its subsidiary, the Magnolia Petroleum Company, have created intensive distributing facilities throughout New York and the New England States, California, Oklahoma, Arkansas, parts of New Mexico, Kansas and Louisiana. They have in these localities an established good-will and a reputation for their brands which is a source of great value, and have built up these physical distributing facilities at large cost. This company also developed widespread distributing facilities in China, Japan, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Straits Settlements and the Near East, which represent a large investment, with a demand for its products in these thickly populated areas, which promises rapid increase."

"While the company has created and operates this extensive marketing organization and has the major part of its investment in these facilities for distribution, it has neither sufficient crude production nor adequate refining capacity to furnish all the petroleum products which it markets. Further, it has no crude production or refining capacity whatever on the Pacific Coast, which is its natural source of supply for the extensive operations of the Far East in which this company is engaged. As a result it is practically dependent on purchases from other companies to meet the needs of its distributing facilities in Eastern Asia."

General Has Crude Output. "General Petroleum Corporation, on the other hand, has extensive producing properties in the California field, which in 1925 produced approximately 10,000,000 barrels of crude oil, and also purchased approximately 18,000,000 barrels from wells in fields served by its pipeline. It does an extensive business in selling oil for fuel to railroads, steamship lines and industrial plants in the States on the Pacific Coast. It has refineries at Los Angeles which handled in 1925 a total of approximately 18,000,000 barrels of crude oil. It has marketing facilities for refined products in California, Oregon and Washington, but not in foreign countries or in any States except those on the Pacific Coast."

"The business of the two companies is therefore complementary. The acquisition of the properties of the General Petroleum Corporation with their substantial crude production, refining capacity and terminal facilities at Tidewater, will make their surplus over and above Pacific Coast requirements available and lessen the present disproportion between the needs of the widespread distributing facilities of this company and the supply of crude and refined products produced by it."

ANDES PETROLEUM STOCK ISSUE BOUGHT

Group Takes Up 300,000 Shares of Common—Atlantic Refining to Acquire Half Interest.

A new issue of 300,000 shares of common stock of the Andes Petroleum Corporation has been bought by a group headed by Henry Zuckerman & Co. and Jerome B. Sullivan & Co. It became known yesterday that this group closely the information that the Atlantic Refining Company of Philadelphia has contracted to acquire an undivided one-half interest in all the Andes Petroleum property in South America.

Contract to purchase from Andes and Atlantic Refining jointly, 12,500 acres of checkerboarded in the Marsa District, Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela, was made by the Venezuela Gulf Oil Company, a subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Corporation of Pittsburgh. Terms of the purchase are an amount in cash, a payment in oil and a royalty.

The Andes Petroleum common shares will soon be offered to the public. It was said, the proceeds of the sale to be used in paying 50 per cent. of the cost of drilling undertaken with the Atlantic Refining Company and to provide additional working capital.

Andes Petroleum has an authorized issue of 3,000,000 shares of the common stock without nominal or par value, and the acquisition of the 300,000 shares by the bankers leaves outstanding 1,667,500 shares.

Officers and directors of Andes Petroleum are: Anthony Andujar, President; Louis De Brigard, Vice President; Treasurer; John H. Allen, President of the American Foreign Banking Corporation; John C. Cogsworth, director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia; Philip De Bondt, President of the Oriental Navigation Company; R. W. Evans, President of R. W. Evans & Co., Inc.; Henry S. Fleming, James L. Freeman, B. H. Hooper, W. J. Morris, R. B. Rogers, R. A. Putnam, H. J. Sheeran and Harold C. Tiebout.

Amerasia Gets Oil Lease. The Amerasia Corporation has acquired leases on 900 acres of proved oil land in the Panhandle field of Texas and 1,000 scattered acres in the Seminole field of Oklahoma from the Douglas Oil Company of Oklahoma, it was announced yesterday.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Fresh Slump in Franc—Japanese Yen at New High, as Chinese React.

A successive record low for all time in the French franc, and new bottoms for the year in the Chinese exchange, while sterling, pester, the Scandinavians and the Japanese yen all developed strength and higher prices, featured the trading in the foreign bill market yesterday.

The fresh slump in the franc carried it to 3.34½ cents, 1½ points under the previous low established on Thursday, and an overnight loss of 4 points. Belgian francs also gave up 3 points to 3.67½ cents. Nothing new appeared in the situation to account for the reaction, although local dealers are vexed that Paris should be surprised at the action of the franc here, for it is from this quarter chiefly that selling orders originate. Good buying of Spanish pesetas lifted it 3 points to 16.25 cents, the year's high previously touched last Tuesday. Sterling gained a small fraction to 24.53½.

The break in the Chinese exchange dovetailed with record lows in silver both here and in London. Loose ran from one-quarter to one-half cent, and followed the virtual throwing over of the Chinese currency, which to buy the Japanese yen on its rise to parity. Yesterday the yen jumped 4 cent, to 46.63 cents, highest in three years.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926.
RANGE OF RATES, SIGHT EXCHANGE.
LONDON—High, 14.80; Low, 14.75; Final, 14.75.
PARIS—High, 3.34½; Low, 3.34; Final, 3.34½.
BERLIN—High, 4.02½; Low, 4.02; Final, 4.02½.
COPENHAGEN—High, 26.17½; Low, 26.17; Final, 26.17½.
STOCKHOLM—High, 23.77; Low, 23.77; Final, 23.77.

Closing Rates.
In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

Europe.	Fr.	Thurs.	Week	Apr.	Apr.
STERLING—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
Denmark—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
FRANCE—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
Italy—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
GERMANY—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
AUSTRIA—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
DENMARK—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
FINLAND—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
HUNGARY—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
NORWAY—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
POLAND—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
PORTUGAL—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
RUMANIA—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
SPAIN—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
SWEDEN—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
SWITZERLAND—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100
YUGOSLAVIA—Par 100 cents per franc.	100	100	100	100	100

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1926.
Stock Exchange call money continued easy at 4½ per cent, which coincided with the rate on Thursday. Business in the outside market was done at 3½ per cent, but in neither place was the demand strong. Trading in fixed period markets was quiet, in which the interest of borrowers has been curtailed in the face of the supply. More appeared on offer for 60 to 90 days at 4½ per cent, than previously, but business in these and the later maturities was small. Commercial paper and acceptances were unchanged.

Call Loans. Prime bankers' acceptances for purchase or redemption by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.
30 days 3½
60 days 3½
90 days 3½
Four months 3½
Six months 3½

Money in London ½ lower at 3½ per cent; short bills unchanged at 4½ per cent; three months' bills unchanged at 4½ per cent.
Gold bullion unchanged at \$134.40. Bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England for shipment to Holland amounted to \$500,000.

Cleaving House Exchange. Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$1,136,000,000; balances, \$1,000,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$60,000,000; exchange this day a year ago, \$1,123,000,000.

SILVER BULLION. Bar silver in London ¼ off at 23½ per ounce; New York price ¼ cent off at 65½ cents.

Range for 1925: Highest, 111½ Jan. 4; Lowest, 111 Jan. 4; Range for 1926: Highest, 111½ Jan. 4; Lowest, 111 Jan. 4.

Anacosta Head Goes to Europe. C. F. Kelly, President of the Anacosta Copper Mining Company, has sailed for Europe to confer with German officials on the company's option on the Von Gelschleben property. Mr. Kelly would not discuss the nature of his trip, however. Anacosta obtained a six months' option last November to buy the property, which is the largest non-ferrous mining company in Europe.

Parish Firm, London Irregular—Sterling Rises at Paris. LONDON, April 16.—Trading was quiet and prices moved irregularly on the Stock Exchange today. Old 5½ per cent. consols, 64½; British 5 per cent. war loan, 102; both unchanged; 4½ per cent. war loan, ½ lower at 95½; De Beers Mining, ½ higher at 15; Rand Mines unchanged at 2½.

PARIS, April 16.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 5 centimes lower at 46 francs 50 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan 20 centimes lower at 56 francs 50 centimes. Exchange on London 70 centimes higher at 144 francs 50 centimes. The American dollar was quoted at 29 francs 72 centimes, against 29 francs 61 centimes, yesterday.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

News, Comment and Incident. On the Stock Exchange and in the Financial Markets.

Weakness in the automobile stocks during the last hour of trading on the Stock Exchange unsettled the entire list and resulted in most issues ending the day below the high levels. At the close, however, the net changes among the auto shares were about evenly divided between gains and losses. The railroad stocks, as indicated by the averages, closed higher, and the industrial closed lower, owing chiefly to the reaction in the metals and specialties. Steel common, one of the leaders, ended the day with a fractional gain.

During the early hour of trading the market was firm, and net gains were noted throughout the list, the day progressed more attention was given to the proposed tariff revision on motor car imports into Canada, and this caused considerable professional speculation. The market, though Indian interests have been buyers rather than sellers of silver, they have been getting it at very low prices, however, and have not been in any sense supporting the market. Coincident with the low record for silver, Japanese yen reached their highest price since before the earthquake of 1923, and the belief was expressed that the Tokio Government would announce a return to the gold standard before the end of the year.

Competition in the Southwest. An evidence of the active competition among the railroads of the Southwest is disclosed in the annual report of the National Railway of Mexico in which the Executive President informs stockholders that both the Missouri Pacific and the Southern Pacific have approached the company with offers to purchase the Texas Mexican Railway which connects Laredo and Corpus Christi, Texas. Both offers were rejected, he reports. The economic possibilities of this territory and the profitable traffic it furnishes are forwarding railroad companies there faster than in any other section.

How Money Was Sent to Cuba. Although the banking disturbance in Cuba has ended, the financial machinery that was called into play to check the run is worthy of attention. The basis of the transfer of currency to Havana was the use of the gold settlement fund of the Federal Reserve system. This fund amounts to \$300,000,000 and is held in Washington, with various amounts credited to the individual Reserve Banks. When a branch in Cuba, it applied to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and stated its requirements. The bank here relayed the information to Washington, which in turn notified the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, which has an agency in Havana. The Atlanta Bank sent the currency. The New York Bank arranging the credit was debited on the New York Federal Reserve Bank's books for the amount obtained, and settled through the usual machinery. A similar amount was transferred to the account of the latter's gold holdings in the settlement fund.

Drives at the Market. It takes very little in the way of news to start the bearish fraternity on a rampage at the market, and although in most cases within the last few days, these drives have not been successful, nevertheless, they are repeated again and again. Yesterday's drive was centered on the motor shares immediately upon publication of the news that some of the American companies operating in Canada had shut up shop pending a clearer interpretation of the tariff ruling which has been made.

Treasury 2½ at New High. United States Treasury 2½ per cent. bonds, the issue that was sold to the public on March 15 of this year, touched a new high point yesterday, with sales at 107 3/8-3/4, which represented an advance of 11-3/4 of a point over their original offering price of 96.

MARKET AVERAGES.
Range April 16, 1926.
STOCKS.
High. Low. Last. Chg.
25 railroads..... 87.79 87.25 87.00 +.25
10 industrials..... 114.75 114.25 114.00 +.25
30 stocks..... 114.75 114.25 114.00 +.25
DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.
High. Low. Last. Chg.
Apr. 15..... 112.50 112.00 112.15 +.15
Apr. 16..... 114.75 114.25 114.00 +.25
Apr. 17..... 114.75 114.25 114.00 +.25
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Apr. 20..... 114.75 114.25 114.00 +.25
Apr. 21..... 114.75 114.25 114.00 +

The guarantee of this company eliminates every element of doubt and risk from a mortgage investment. It insures prompt payment of both principal and interest when due.

BANKERS BOND & MORTGAGE CO.
1315-17 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

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NEW YORK
Telephone 2140 Whitehall
San Francisco Chicago Los Angeles

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Irving Bk.-Col. Trust
Farmers Loan & Trust
Great American Ins.
Home Insurance
Aetna Life Insurance
STOCK & RIGHTS

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phone Rector 9020 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Keene Gas & Elec. 5s
So. Carolina Gas & Elec. 6s
Twin States Gas & Elec. 5s
Vermont Hydro Elec. Pfd.

H.D. KNOX & CO.
NEW YORK BOSTON
14 Broad St. 27 State St.
Telephone 1392-10 7 Hanover
Private Wire Connection

PAN-AMERICAN OIL HAS BIGGEST YEAR

Petroleum & Transport Co.
Earnings Net Increase of \$12-150,000 During 1926.

EQUAL TO \$9.95 A SHARE

Statement Notes Current Assets of \$53,497,794, With Liabilities of \$16,607,791.

Net profits of the Pan American Petroleum and Transport Company for 1926 established a new high record, it was announced yesterday. Gross profits for the year aggregated \$41,971,195, against \$39,731,151 in 1925. After all charges and reserves for depreciation, depletion and taxes the company reported a balance of \$27,335,994 available for the capital stock, or \$9.95 a share on the average amount of Class A and B stocks outstanding. In 1924 the net amounted to \$15,155,072, or \$4.85 a share. The increase of \$12,180,000 in net available for the stock was equal to 80 per cent. The earnings for 1926 do not include the return from the California properties sold last year to Edward L. Doheny and his associates, who organized the Pan American Western Petroleum Company. In 1922, when the company operated the California properties, gross profit aggregated \$40,049,737 and net profit \$31,578,537. The consolidated balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1925, showed current assets of \$53,497,794 and current liabilities of \$16,607,791. The current assets included \$21,853,685 cash, \$11,333,374 accounts receivable, and inventory, carried at cost of \$12,903,340. Total assets amounted to \$119,119,433. The statement says production amounted to 38,600,000 barrels in 1925, a gain of 2,000,000 over 1924. Chairman of the Board of Directors, in a statement to stockholders said:

"The balance sheet shows an investment in the Lago Oil and Transport Corporation on Dec. 31, 1925, of \$6,989,938, representing the cost of 497,369 Class A shares and 1,000,000 Class B shares of the capital stock of the company. The present market value of these stocks, based on exchange market quotations of the Class A stock, is approximately \$25,000,000. As a result of options exercised early in 1926, your company has acquired a majority of the capital stock of the Lago Oil and Transport Corporation and has assumed the management of the company as well as its operating subsidiaries. "The management feels that the results for the year and the present financial condition of the company are highly satisfactory. It further believes that through acquisition of control of

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY ON AN UPWARD TREND

Electrical World Bases Its Conclusion on Increased Use of Power by Plants.

Industrial activity throughout the United States maintained a distinct upward trend during March, according to the current issue of Electrical World. During each of the first three months a substantial gain was noted. Basing its computations upon the consumption of electrical energy by the large central station power customers of the country which is "a sensitive indicator of industrial activity," Electrical World concludes that the gain in March for the country at large was 13.6 per cent above the average monthly industrial activity for the past three years. In February the gain was 7.3 per cent, while in January it was 3.8 per cent.

In making out the report the statisticians used consumption figures of 1,500 large manufacturing plants which consume approximately 5,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of energy per year. "The metal industries taken as a group and for the nation as a whole report activity in March of 12.7 per cent above the monthly average for the last three years," says the publication. "The transportation industry, including automobiles and shipbuilding, went up to 11.3 per cent above the average, while the textile industry reported 2.8 per cent above. "March activity in the leather industry, which was 5.9 per cent below, in the clay and stone industries the activity was reported as 10.4 per cent above the average."

Fisk Rubber Stocks Increase.
Stocks of manufactured goods of the Fisk Rubber Company have shown a slight increase, despite the fact that the company has been among those to abandon the "Spring dating" practice, and also that Fisk's March sales were 10 per cent above those of a year ago and profits have risen slightly in proportion. Indications at present are, officials of the company said, that April sales and profits will show up as well if not better than those of March.

Buys Interest in Westland Oil.
An interest in the Westland Oil Company, which has oil and gas permits on Sane Creek and Shafer Creek domes in Southern Utah, was purchased yesterday by the Associated Oil Company. The sale price is said to have been more than \$100,000.

LOANS TO BROKERS HIT LOWEST POINT

Federal Reserve Board Reports Decrease of \$85,099,000 Here in a Week.

TOTAL WAS \$2,487,352,000

Out-of-Town Banks Reverse Recent Tendency by Sending More Funds to Market.

Loans of New York City Federal Reserve member banks to brokers and dealers reached their lowest point of the year during the week ended April 7, the Federal Reserve Board announced yesterday. The total loans, secured by stocks and bonds, was \$2,487,352,000, a decrease of \$85,099,000 from the week of March 31. The week's total represents a reduction of \$63,773,000 from the high point of the year, which was \$2,551,125,000, for the week ended Jan. 6.

The latest reduction in brokers' loans marked a continuation of a trend that has prevailed since early January, since the first of the year, but the recent ratio of lending between out-of-town and New York banks was reversed. During most of this year the loans of out-of-town banks have been declining steadily, while the New York banks' loans have been gradually increasing. The decline in the week of April 7, however, was accounted for entirely by the New York banks, an increase having been shown by the others.

Detailed figures for the last two weeks reported follow:

	April 7, March 31.
New York banks' loans for own account	\$248,396,000 \$1,047,794,000
For account of out-of-town banks	1,018,154,000 1,006,411,000
For account of others	510,810,000 515,656,000
Total	\$2,487,352,000 \$2,570,061,000

The week of April 7 marked the first time that the New York banks' loans to brokers had fallen below the billion-dollar mark. The period under review took in the days early this month when the money market was affected by the results of the quarterly settlements and sharp advances in the rates on call loans. As was the case on most occasions when money rates stiffened recently, out-of-town banks sent funds in large quantities to be loaned here.

The reduction in the aggregate of brokers' loans reflected further liquidation in the stock market, a process that has been in progress over a large part of the present year.

Gabriel Snubber Earnings.
Net earnings of the Gabriel Snubber Manufacturing Company for the first quarter after depreciation, taxes and all charges were \$297,517.

The Chase National Bank

of the City of New York
57 BROADWAY
Organized 1877

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Chairman, Board of Directors

GATEWAY MCGARRAH
Chairman, Executive Committee

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Vice Chairman of the Board

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CARL J. SCHMIDT
ALFRED G. ANDREWS
ROBERT L. BARR
GEORGE E. WARREN
FRANK C. ROSE
HARRY H. FORD
HARVEY E. GARDNER
WILLIAM E. LANE
M. G. WHEATLEY

Vice Presidents and Cashiers
WILLIAM F. HOLLY

Second Vice Presidents
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GEORGE W. LAYTON
GEORGE W. SIMMONS
EDWIN A. LEE
WILLIAM F. POND
JOSEPH H. LAYTON
M. HADEN POWELL
ALFRED W. HUDSON
JAMES L. MILLER
JOSEPH G. ROYNSKY
BENJAMIN E. SMYTHE
JOSEPH F. VILLALBA

Controller
THOMAS RITCHIE

Statement of Condition at Close of Business, April 12, 1926

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$295,315,277.42	Capital	\$40,000,000.00
Loans and Discounts	477,861,533.71	Surplus	25,000,000.00
U. S. Government Securities	71,657,134.07	Undivided Profits	14,137,602.59
Other Securities	29,913,125.36	Reserved for Taxes, Interest, etc.	5,765,201.97
Real Estate, Vaults, Furniture & Fixtures	8,436,418.67	Deposits	792,298,936.79
Redemption Fund—U. S. Treasury	77,500.00	Circulating Notes	1,527,100.00
Customers' Acceptance Liability	\$38,550,643.60	Acceptances	\$39,992,645.82
Less amount in Portfolio	3,905,314.40	Less amount in Portfolio	3,905,314.40
Other Assets	1,009,590.45	Other Liabilities	4,099,255.71
	\$918,915,628.88		\$918,915,628.88

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HENRY W. CANNON
Chairman, Board of Directors

ALBERT H. WOOD
Chairman, Board of Directors

JOHN J. MITCHELL
President, Illinois Merchants Trust Co., Chicago, Illinois

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Chairman, Board of Directors, Washington Electric & Mfg. Co.

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DANIEL C. JACKSON
President, First Nat. City Bank

CHARLES M. SCHWAB
Chairman, Board of Directors, Bethlehem Steel Corporation

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Vice-President

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NEWCOMB CARLTON
President, Western Union Telegraph Co.

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Chairman, Board of Directors, Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation

NEVE SCHLEY
Vice-President

H. WENDELL ENDICOTT
Vice-President

BERNARD MILBANK
Vice-President

HENRY OLSENHEIMER
Vice-President

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Vice-President, The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., Inc.

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MALCOLM G. CHACE
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President

WILLIAM E. & GRISWOLD
V. & J. Griggs

HENRY O. HAVEMAYER
President, Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal

WILLIAM A. JAMISON
Artistic Bank

L. P. LORE
President, The Delaware & Hudson Co.

THEODORE PRATT
President, National Commercial Bank & Trust Co., Albany, N. Y.

SAMUEL P. FAYOR
Chairman, Executive Committee, Kensington Arms Co., Inc.

FREDERICK W. ROEBLING, JR.
President, J. A. Roebling & Sons Co.



THE PHILADELPHIA-GIRARD NATIONAL BANK

Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1926

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LEVI L. RUE
RODMAN E. GRISCOM
GEORGE H. McFADDEN
W. FREDERICK SNYDER
WM. NEWBOLD ELY
JOHN GRIBBEL
FRANCIS B. REEVES, JR.
WM. W. FRAZIER, JR.
GEORGE D. ROSENGARTEN
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PIERRE S. DUPONT
ASA S. WING
JOSEPH WAYNE, JR.
SAMUEL M. VAUCLAIN
EVAN RANDOLPH
WALLACE D. SIMMONS
SAMUEL D. WARRINER
MORRIS R. BOCKIUS
ARTHUR V. MORTON
WILLIAM JAY TURNER
J. HOWARD PEW
A. J. COUNTY
WILLIAM P. BARBA
HENRY G. BRENGLE
WALTER S. THOMSON
S. PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON
A. L. COREY, JR.
R. R. M. CARPENTER
STACY B. LLOYD
A. G. ROSENGARTEN
WILLIS C. DUNBAR
E. H. ALDEN
JOHN T. DORRANCE
RICHARD D. WOOD
CHARLES P. BLINN, JR.

LEVI L. RUE
Chairman

JOSEPH WAYNE, JR.
President

RESOURCES

U.S. Bonds & Certificates of Indebtedness \$ 7,689,628.12
Loans, Discounts and Investments 156,969,040.22
Accrued Interest Receivable 362,247.63
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit and Acceptances 16,178,657.64
Due from Banks 31,285,790.20
Exchanges for Clearing House 20,168,551.22
Cash and Reserve 14,069,735.72

TOTAL \$246,723,650.75

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock \$ 8,000,000.00
Surplus and Net Profits 19,683,354.44
Unearned Discount 767,329.09
Reserved for Taxes and Interest 598,910.11
Circulation 1,071,497.50
Letters of Credit and Acceptances 16,634,109.48
Domestic and Foreign Acceptances Sold 2,905,227.30
Customers' Foreign Balances 154,689.16
DEPOSITS 196,908,033.67

TOTAL \$246,723,650.75

PHILADELPHIA'S LARGEST BANK

National Bank of Commerce in New York

ESTABLISHED 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, APRIL 12, 1926

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	\$295,315,277.42	Capital Paid up	\$25,000,000.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,785.60	Surplus	35,000,000.00
United States Securities	64,391,863.28	Undivided Profits	6,528,178.54
Other Bonds and Securities	10,123,194.11	Dividends unpaid	39,345.50
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	1,800,000.00	Deposits	414,744,639.80
Banking House	4,000,000.00	Bills Payable	9,000,000.00
Cash in Vault and due from Federal Reserve Bank	50,602,991.31	Reserved for Interest, Taxes and other Purposes	6,120,177.58
Due from Banks and Bankers	8,177,034.83	Unearned Discount	1,285,098.82
Exchanges for Clearing House	86,465,859.58	Acceptances executed for Customers	36,192,095.87
Checks and other Cash Items	3,185,680.14	Acceptances sold with our Endorsement	26,723,118.15
Interest Accrued	1,548,653.93		
Customers' Liability under Acceptances	34,645,559.08		
	\$560,632,654.26		\$560,632,654.26

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
JAMES S. ALEXANDER

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J. HOWARD ANDREY
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STEVENSON E. WAGE
THOMAS WILLIAMS

FINANCIAL NOTICES

Notice of Redemption To the Holders of CONTINENTAL POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

Three-Year 6% Gold Notes

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, PENNSYLVANIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), is authorized to redeem its Three-Year 6% Gold Notes, dated October 1, 1924, at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to the date of redemption, on or after May 1, 1926, at the principal office of the Company, 17 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, upon each of such Notes the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to the date of redemption, together with a premium of 15% of such principal amount.

Upon presentation and surrender at said office, on or after May 1, 1926, of such Notes, with all coupons maturing subsequent to April 1, 1926, attached thereto, payment will be made of the principal amount and accrued interest to the date of redemption, together with a premium of 15% of such principal amount, upon such presentation and surrender, between April 1, 1926, and May 1, 1926, obtain payment of the principal amount thereof and accrued interest to the date of redemption, together with a premium of 15% of such principal amount, upon such presentation and surrender, between April 1, 1926, and May 1, 1926, at par and accrued interest to that date, and after that date interest will cease.

Notes registered as to principal shall be accompanied by proper instruments of assignment and transfer in blank.

PENNSYLVANIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
By H. M. BURNHAM,
Secretary.

Dated, New York, N. Y., March 27, 1926.

VIRGINIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY. TO THE HOLDERS OF SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES.

THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE VIRGINIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY, SERIES A, DATED JUNE 1, 1911, AND SECURED BY DEED OF TRUST DATED JUNE 11, 1901, AND DUE JULY 1, 1941.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned as Trustee that in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 of said deed of trust, all of the remaining outstanding bonds secured by said deed of trust will be retired on July 1, 1926, at par and accrued interest to that date, and after that date interest will cease.

THE LYNCHBURG TRUST AND SAVING BANK, TRUSTEES.

Notice of Redemption Called of Miller Laves District No. 3 of Miller County, Arkansas. The 10-25 bonds of Miller Laves District No. 3, dated June 1, 1911, numbered 11 to 119 inclusive, aggregating \$180,000, are called for payment June 1, 1926. Bonds do not pay interest after this 25th day of November, 1925. Board of Directors of Miller Laves District No. 3. J. C. STEVENS, Secretary.

TERREHARA, ARK.

DIVIDEND.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.
NEW CORNELIA COPPER COMPANY will pay a dividend of FORTY CENTS (\$40.) a share on May 1, 1926, to the stockholders of record as of April 1, 1926. At record date of 31st day of March 1926. JAMES E. PIERCE, SECRETARY.

NORTHWESTERN LINE GAINS IN NET INCOME

C. & N. W. Reports \$10,784,578 for the Year, an Increase of \$3,000,000.

PASSENGER REVENUE OFF

Southern and Missouri Pacific Offer to Buy National Railways of Mexico Declined.

The pamphlet report of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, made public yesterday, shows total operating revenues of \$148,538,200, compared with \$149,454,584 the year before, but net income of \$10,784,578, or an increase of more than \$3,000,000 over the \$7,784,578 in net reported for 1924. Surplus for the year was \$3,410,826, against \$2,971,574. Earnings of \$6.35 on the common stock compare with \$4.20 the year before.

Revenue from the transportation of freight advanced from \$108,516,754 in 1924 to \$104,883,443 in 1925, while passenger revenues declined from \$28,572,636 to \$28,709,126. "A careful analysis of the cause of the passenger decrease," says President Frederick W. Sargent, "has been made and it is interesting to know that the percentage of decrease in all the short haul business in substantially the same ratio as the increase in registered motor vehicles in the States served by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's lines."

The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway, which is wholly controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern, reports net income of \$312,165 and a balance, after payments of dividends on the preferred stock, of \$250,000.

Report of the National Railways of Mexico for the fiscal year ended June

30, 1925, discloses that the Southern Pacific and the Missouri Pacific approached the management of the National Railways of Mexico with a proposal to purchase the Texas-Mexican Railway, which operates in the States between Laredo and Corpus Christi.

"As the execution of such a transaction required the trustees' authorization due to the mortgage affecting all the company's properties," says President Leon Salinas, "it was necessary to ask for their opinion in order to undertake said transaction, which, according to the judgment of the trustees, seemed to be in the interest of the National Railways."

"The conditions proposed by the trustees meant an obligation as burdensome as it was unjustifiable, and our Board of Directors considered it best to abstain from dealing in these terms and wait for a favorable change in the company's situation that might enable it to carry out a convenient arrangement regarding the Texas-Mexican Railway under more advantageous conditions."

C. B. & Q. PROSPECTS GOOD.

Year's Net May Exceed Earnings of 1925, Hale Holden Says.

Net earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad in 1925 will equal those of 1924 and may exceed them if the present season is realized, according to an estimate by Hale Holden, President.

"Our estimated March gross revenues were about \$740,000 more than the gross of \$42,120,500 earned in the previous March, and the surplus after charges for the first quarter of the year, with March estimated, was \$4,880,287, an increase of \$1,838,535 over the surplus of \$3,041,752 in the corresponding quarter of 1924," he said. "We carry our dividend requirements at about \$680,000 more in the first quarter. Weather conditions were unfavorable for maintenance work, and we spent substantially the same amount on maintenance as in the first quarter of last year."

CHASE NATIONAL BANKERS SHARE IN CHASE NATIONAL

Wiggin Chairman of the Board, McGarragh Head of Executive Committee, McHugh President.

OTHER PERSONNEL CHANGES

R. L. Clarkson Vice Chairman of Directors—Vice Presidents Are Transferred.

The list of officers of the consolidated Chase National Bank, which formally absorbed the Mechanics and Metals National Bank last Monday, was announced yesterday and showed several important changes in personnel. Robert L. Clarkson, who has been doing double duty as Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Chase National Bank, becomes the senior executive officer of the new institution, with the title of Chairman of the Board of Directors. Gates W. McGarragh, formerly Chairman of the Mechanics and Metals, becomes Chairman of the Executive Committee of the consolidated bank, and John McHugh, formerly President of the Mechanics and Metals, becomes the President of Chase.

USE OF GASOLINE SHOWS 20% GAIN

Consumption in 33 States in Two Months Aggregated 581,229,000 Gallons.

FLORIDA LEADS IN INCREASE

Advances of 80% There Reported by Petroleum Institute—Oklahoma Second.

Consumption of gasoline in the United States in the first two months of this year gained substantially over that of a year ago, according to the American Petroleum Institute. The gain was especially large in Florida and other Southern States as a result of the last boom there. According to the Institute, thirty-three States which compile figures of gasoline consumption, reported a total of 581,229,000 gallons consumed in January and February, an increase of 77,740,000 gallons, or 20.3 per cent, compared with 503,489,000 gallons in the corresponding months of 1925. Florida led all States in the percentage gain. Gasoline consumption in Florida in January and February was 52,000,000 gallons, an increase of 10,000,000 gallons in the two months, a gain of 80 per cent. The total consumption for this State alone was equal to 4 per cent of the consumption for the entire country in the same period. The daily consumption of gasoline in the United States in the first two months of this year was 892,440 gallons. Oklahoma, which ranked second to Florida in the percentage gain, consumed 1,200,000 gallons in the first two months, or 50 per cent more than in the same period in 1925. North Carolina reported a gain of 39 per cent, consumption, Mississippi 32 per cent, Missouri 28 per cent, Minnesota 27 per cent, Georgia 33 per cent and North Dakota 36 per cent.

WHITE ROCK EARNINGS DECREASE

The White Rock Mineral Springs Company reports net earnings for the initial quarter of this year of \$175,644, after depreciation, Federal taxes, etc., which is a decrease of \$26,805 under the net-income of \$202,449 for the same period in 1925. The 1925 earnings are equal, after dividends on 7 per cent first preferred stock, to \$2.80 a share (par \$100) earned on \$1,000,000 second preferred, and to 56 cents a share on common stock. The 1924 earnings equaled \$2.40 a share on second preferred and 68 cents a share on the no par common.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Table with 4 columns: FOREIGN ISSUES, Bid, Asked, and Description. Includes entries for Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, and Venezuela.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Table with 4 columns: Bid, Asked, and Description. Includes entries for 1920-1921, 1921-1922, 1922-1923, 1923-1924, 1924-1925, 1925-1926, 1926-1927, 1927-1928, 1928-1929, 1929-1930, 1930-1931, 1931-1932, 1932-1933, 1933-1934, 1934-1935, 1935-1936, 1936-1937, 1937-1938, 1938-1939, 1939-1940, 1940-1941, 1941-1942, 1942-1943, 1943-1944, 1944-1945, 1945-1946, 1946-1947, 1947-1948, 1948-1949, 1949-1950, 1950-1951, 1951-1952, 1952-1953, 1953-1954, 1954-1955, 1955-1956, 1956-1957, 1957-1958, 1958-1959, 1959-1960, 1960-1961, 1961-1962, 1962-1963, 1963-1964, 1964-1965, 1965-1966, 1966-1967, 1967-1968, 1968-1969, 1969-1970, 1970-1971, 1971-1972, 1972-1973, 1973-1974, 1974-1975, 1975-1976, 1976-1977, 1977-1978, 1978-1979, 1979-1980, 1980-1981, 1981-1982, 1982-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1985, 1985-1986, 1986-1987, 1987-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991, 1991-1992, 1992-1993, 1993-1994, 1994-1995, 1995-1996, 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999, 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002, 2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008, 2008-2009, 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2191-2192, 2192-2193, 2193-2194, 2194-2195, 2195-2196, 2196-2197, 2197-2198, 2198-2199, 2199-2200, 2200-2201, 2201-2202, 2202-2203, 2203-2204, 2204-2205, 2205-2206, 2206-2207, 2207-2208, 2208-2209, 2209-2210, 2210-2211, 2211-2212, 2212-2213, 2213-2214, 2214-2215, 2215-2216, 2216-2217, 2217-2218, 2218-2219, 2219-2220, 2220-2221, 2221-2222, 2222-2223, 2223-2224, 2224-2225, 2225-2226, 2226-2227, 2227-2228, 2228-2229, 2229-2230, 2230-2231, 2231-2232, 2232-2233, 2233-2234, 2234-2235, 2235-2236, 2236-2237, 2237-2238, 2238-2239, 2239-2240, 2240-2241, 2241-2242, 2242-2243, 2243-2244, 2244-2245, 2245-2246, 2246-2247, 2247-2248, 2248-2249, 2249-2250, 2250-2251, 2251-2252, 2252-2253, 2253-2254, 2254-2255, 2255-2256, 2256-2257, 2257-2258, 2258-2259, 2259-2260, 2260-2261, 2261-2262, 2262-2263, 2263-2264, 2264-2265, 2265-2266, 2266-2267, 2267-2268, 2268-2269, 2269-2270, 2270-2271, 2271-2272, 2272-2273, 2273-2274, 2274-2275, 2275-2276, 2276-2277, 2277-2278, 2278-2279, 2279-2280, 2280-2281, 2281-2282, 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2373-2374, 2374-2375, 2375-2376, 2376-2377, 2377-2378, 2378-2379, 2379-2380, 2380-2381, 2381-2382, 2382-2383, 2383-2384, 2384-2385, 2385-2386, 2386-2387, 2387-2388, 2388-2389, 2389-2390, 2390-2391, 2391-2392, 2392-2393, 2393-2394, 2394-2395, 2395-2396, 2396-2397, 2397-2398, 2398-2399, 2399-2400, 2400-2401, 2401-2402, 2402-2403, 2403-2404, 2404-2405, 2405-2406, 2406-2407, 2407-2408, 2408-2409, 2409-2410, 2410-2411, 2411-2412, 2412-2413, 2413-2414, 2414-2415, 2415-2416, 2416-2417, 2417-2418, 2418-2419, 2419-2420, 2420-2421, 2421-2422, 2422-2423, 2423-2424, 2424-2425, 2425-2426, 2426-2427, 2427-2428, 2428-2429, 2429-2430, 2430-2431, 2431-2432, 2432-2433, 2433-2434, 2434-2435, 2435-2436, 2436-2437, 2437-2438, 2438-2439, 2439-2440, 2440-2441, 2441-2442, 2442-2443, 2443-2444, 2444-2445, 2445-2446, 2446-2447, 2447-2448, 2448-2449, 2449-2450, 2450-2451, 2451-2452, 2452-2453, 2453-2454, 2454-2455, 2455-2456, 2456-2457, 2457-2458, 2458-2459, 2459-2460, 2460-2461, 2461-2462, 2462-2463, 2463-2464, 2464-2465, 2465-2466, 2466-2467, 2467-2468, 2468-2469, 2469-2470, 2470-2471, 2471-2472, 2472-2473, 2473-2474, 2474-2475, 2475-2476, 2476-2477, 2477-2478, 2478-2479, 2479-2480, 2480-2481, 2481-2482, 2482-2483, 2483-2484, 2484-2485, 2485-2486, 2486-2487, 2487-2488, 2488-2489, 2489-2490, 2490-2491, 2491-2492, 2492-2493, 2493-2494, 2494-2495, 2495-2496, 2496-2497, 2497-2498, 2498-2499, 2499-2500, 2500-2501, 2501-2502, 2502-2503, 2503-2504, 2504-2505, 2505-2506, 2506-2507, 2507-2508, 2508-2509, 2509-2510, 2510-2511, 2511-2512, 2512-2513, 2513-2514, 2514-2515, 2515-2516, 2516-2517, 2517-2518, 2518-2519, 2519-2520, 2520-2521, 2521-2522, 2522-2523, 2523-2524, 2524-2525, 2525-2526, 2526-2527, 2527-2528, 2528-2529, 2529-2530, 2530-2531, 2531-2532, 2532-2533, 2533-2534, 2534-2535, 2535-2536, 2536-2537, 2537-2538, 2538-2539, 2539-2540, 2540-2541, 2541-2542, 2542-2543, 2543-2544, 2544-2545, 2545-2546, 2546-2547, 2547-2548, 2548-2549, 2549-2550, 2550-2551, 2551-2552, 2552-2553, 2553-2554, 2554-2555, 2555-2556, 2556-2557, 2557-2558, 2558-2559, 2559-2560, 2560-2561, 2561-2562, 2562-2563, 2563-2564, 2564-2565, 2565-2566, 2566-2567, 2567-2568, 2568-2569, 2569-2570, 2570-2571, 2571-2572, 2572-2573, 2573-2574, 2574-2575, 2575-2576, 2576-2577, 2577-2578, 2578-2579, 2579-2580, 2580-2581, 2581-2582, 2582-2583, 2583-2584, 2584-2585, 2585-2586, 2586-2587, 2587-2588, 2588-2589, 2589-2590, 2590-2591, 2591-2592, 2592-2593, 2593-2594, 2594-2595, 2595-2596, 2596-2597, 2597-2598, 2598-2599, 2599-2600, 2600-2601, 2601-2602, 2602-2603, 2603-2604, 2604-2605, 2605-2606, 2606-2607, 2607-2608, 2608-2609, 2609-2610, 2610-2611, 2611-2612, 2612-2613, 2613-2614, 2614-2615, 2615-2616, 2616-2617, 2617-2618, 2618-2619, 2619-2620, 2620-2621, 2621-2622, 2622-2623, 2623-2624, 2624-2625, 2625-2626, 2626-2627, 2627-2628, 2628-2629, 2629-2630, 2630-2631, 2631-2632, 2632-2633, 2633-2634, 2634-2635, 2635-2636, 2636-2637, 2637-2638, 2638-2639, 2639-2640, 2640-2641, 2641-2642, 2642-2643, 2643-2644, 2644-2645, 2645-2646, 2646-2647, 2647-2648, 2648-2649, 2649-2650, 2650-2651, 2651-2652, 2652-2653, 2653-2654, 2654-2655, 2655-2656, 2656-2657, 2657-2658, 2658-2659, 2659-2660, 2660-2661, 2661-2662, 2662-2663, 2663-2664, 2664-2665, 2665-2666, 2666-2667, 2667-2668, 2668-2669, 2669-2670, 2670-2671, 2671-2672, 2672-2673, 2673-2674, 2674-2675, 2675-2676, 2676-2677, 2677-2678, 2678-2679, 2679-2680, 2680-2681, 2681-2682, 2682-2683, 2683-2684, 2684-2685, 2685-2686, 2686-2687, 2687-2688, 2688-2689, 2689-2690, 2690-2691, 2691-2692, 2692-2693, 2693-2694, 2694-2695, 2695-2696, 2696-2697, 2697-2698, 2698-2699, 2699-2700, 2700-2701, 2701-2702, 2702-2703, 2703-2704, 2704-2705, 2705-2706, 2706-2707, 2707-2708, 2708-2709, 2709-2710, 2710-2711, 2711-2712, 2712-2713, 2713-2714, 2714-2715, 2715-2716, 2716-2717, 2717-2718, 2718-2719, 2719-2720, 2720-2721, 2721-2722, 2722-2723, 2723-2724, 2724-2725, 2725-2726, 2726-2727, 2727-2728, 2728-2729, 2729-2730, 2730-2731, 2731-2732, 2732-2733, 2733-2734, 2734-2735, 2735-2736, 2736-2737, 2737-2738, 2738-2739, 2739-2740, 2740-2741, 2741-2742, 2742-2743, 2743-2744, 2744-2745, 2745-2746, 2746-2747, 2747-2748, 2748-2749, 2749-2750, 2750-2751, 2751-2752, 2752-2753, 2753-2754, 2754-2755, 2755-2756, 2756-2757, 2757-2758, 2758-2759, 2759-2760, 2760-2761, 2761-2762, 2762-2763, 2763-2764, 2764-2765, 2765-2766, 2766-2767, 2767-2768, 2768-2769, 2769-2770, 2770-2771, 2771-2772, 2772-2773, 2773-2774, 2774-2775, 2775-2776, 2776-2777, 2777-2778, 2778-2779, 2779-2780, 2780-2781, 2781-2782, 2782-2783, 2783-2784, 2784-2785, 2785-2786, 2786-2787, 2787-2788, 2788-2789, 2789-2790, 2790-2791, 2791-27

BARSALE OF STOCK IN VICTOR PAGE CO.

Court Grants Injunction Until Trial of Action Brought by Attorney General's Office.

NO AUTOS YET ON MARKET

Concern, Founded in 1921, Lays Its Failure to Produce to Agents Who Have Been Discharged.

Supreme Court Justice William B. Carwell, in Brooklyn, has granted the motion made by Deputy State Attorney General William H. Milholland temporarily to enjoin the Victor Page Motors Corporation of Stamford, Conn., from further sales of its stock, or other activities. The injunction will remain in effect until the trial of the action, date for which has not been set. Justice Carwell granted the motion Thursday and his action became public yesterday.

The Page Motors Corporation has been under investigation both in Connecticut and New York. In Connecticut the case was dismissed after it was learned that the corporation had been arrived at out of court. Some weeks ago, Mr. Milholland, accompanied by State troopers and office assistants, temporarily broke up a meeting of the corporation's stockholders when he demanded that Victor Page, its president, who was then present, take an oath and submit to questioning.

Threats to throw Mr. Milholland out were made, a newspaper photographer's camera was thrown at his back and the stockholders finally voted that Mr. Page refuse to answer questions until the following day when he could have an attorney with him. Testimony was taken for several days at Mr. Milholland's office and when the case was first presented in court a stay was granted pending the decision reached Thursday.

It is alleged by the State Attorney General's office that the corporation, although organized in 1921, has not placed a single motor automobile on the market, although it has admittedly produced several experimental motor cars.

The action to enjoin the company is directed also against Mr. Page, Charles Freeman, chairman of the corporation's Production Fund Committee, and John Page Knox, its attorney, secretary. Mr. Page has testified that the corporation's failure to produce automobiles has been due to misrepresentation made by agents who have since been discharged, but whose statements caused investigations that have taken up the time and money of the corporation. It was stated that the corporation had received for its stock about \$500,000.

TO ABSORB RANGE COMPANY

Albert Pick & Co. in \$1,000,000 Deal With Cincinnati Concern.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—A million dollar transaction whereby Albert Pick & Co. of Chicago will acquire the John Van Range Company of this city has been virtually completed. It is the latest move in the reorganization of the company, which was organized in 1921, and which has since been reorganized several times.

Negotiations are expected to be concluded in about thirty days, when stockholders will be asked to vote on the deal. The deal involves the main manufacturing plant of the Range company in Cincinnati, sales branches in Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago and other cities, and several warehouses here.

Incorporated in 1921 to manufacture large ranges for hotels, restaurants, etc., the John Van Range Company was said to have done an annual business of approximately \$2,000,000. The company specializes in the outfitting of hotels, restaurants and large institutions.

REORGANIZATION OF THE GRAYBAR ELECTRIC COMPANY'S SALES DEPARTMENT

Including the creation of several new activities, was announced yesterday by C. E. Cullinan, Vice President, in charge of sales. The company was organized to take over the manufacturing business of the Western Electric Company. Under the reorganization, M. A. Curran, formerly manager of the central station department, becomes assistant to Mr. Cullinan and Mr. Ray, formerly manager of the supply and equipment department, becomes general supply sales manager.

Mergenthaler Assets \$30,000,489.

In the annual statement of the Mergenthaler Linotype Corporation it is shown that assets of the company on March 31 totaled \$30,000,489, as compared with \$30,004,353 on March 31, 1925. Profit and loss surplus on March 31 was \$11,320,935, as against \$10,616,042 on Sept. 30, 1925. Among the assets were: Cash, \$38,827; bills receivable, \$3,971,000; accounts receivable, \$3,000; and inventories, \$1,000. Liabilities totaled \$18,759,541, including bills payable, \$5,000,000; accounts payable, \$1,000,000; and reserves, \$5,359,541.

Acquires Savannah Utility.

C. W. Kellogg, President of the Engineers Public Service Company, announced yesterday that the plan for acquisition of the Savannah Electric and Power Company had become effective through the deposit of 95 per cent. of the common stock of the latter company. The acquired company does an exclusive electric light, power and traction business in Savannah and its suburbs. Its power stations have 13,300 kilowatt capacity and its railroads have sixty-seven miles of single track.

Serve Company to Reorganize.

Plans for recapitalization of the Serve Company under a Delaware charter were approved by stockholders at a meeting in Richmond, Va., yesterday. Under the plan, holders of the old company's Class A shares will receive stock of the new company on a share-for-share basis. The new company will have only one class of stock and all of it will have voting power.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

Common stock, \$25 par value.

A quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the company, payable May 15, 1926, to stockholders of record as of April 15, 1926. Transfer books will remain open until April 15, 1926.

C. E. Cullinan, Secretary & Treasurer.

RECEIVERS NAMED FOR EMPIRE FARMS

New Jersey Concern's Assets Are Put at \$3,000,000 and Liabilities \$1,000,000.

Equity receivers have been appointed, it was learned yesterday, for Empire Farms, Inc., operators of hundreds of acres of truck farms at Great Meadows, Warren County, N. J. The corporation's assets are put at \$3,000,000 and liabilities at \$1,000,000.

Robert Walker who has been manager of the farms for fifteen years and William L. Dill, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner, were appointed receivers by Federal Judge William N. Runyon in Newark on Monday.

The corporation controls the stock of the Albano Corporation and the Mooreland Farms Corporation. The New York office is at 3 Rector Street, John N. Hoff of Brooklyn, N. J., is President, and H. Clay Linn of New York, Secretary.

Under the plan, a stockholder, holder of the stock to preserve the assets, through Furst & Furst, attorneys, of Newark. Several suits, the nature of which was not disclosed, are being brought by the corporation to set forth in his application that ready cash to meet judgments is not available.

BUYERS ARROW BUS LINES.

Newark Public Service Reported to Have Paid \$500,000.

Announcement was made by the Public Service Transportation Company in Newark yesterday that it had purchased the Arrow Bus Company, which operates three lines, one between Newark and Camden, one between Newark and Midland Park and the third between Paterson and Suffern.

Although the price was not made known it is reported that it was approximately \$500,000. Fifty buses operate on the lines, with forty-two permits on the Newark-Paterson line, six on the Paterson-Midland Park line and twelve on the Paterson-Suffern line.

Prior to March 5 the lines were operated by John H. Stoddard, but on March 5 he was incorporated under the Arrow Bus Lines, Inc., with an authorized capital stock of 100,000 shares. Besides Mr. Stoddard, the incorporators were: C. A. Stoddard, a brother, and R. T. Wilson, a brother-in-law.

LIVERPOOL'S COTTON WEEK.

British Stocks Lower—Imports Also Reduced.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Weekly cotton statistics are as follows: British stocks, 920,000 bales, against 940,000 bales a week ago, 923,000 two weeks ago, and 1,060,000 a year ago; of which American, 620,000 bales, against 634,000 a week ago, 624,000 two weeks ago, and 852,000 a year ago. Imports 51,000 bales, against 50,000 a week ago, 50,000 two weeks ago, and 100,000 a year ago; of which American, 49,000, against 50,000 a week ago, 49,000 two weeks ago, and 100,000 a year ago. Exports, 4,000 bales, against 3,000 a week ago, 4,000 two weeks ago, and 10,000 a year ago; of which American, 16,000, against 12,000 a week ago, 16,000 two weeks ago, and 10,000 a year ago.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Yesterday's closing wholesale cash prices for commodities in the New York market, unless otherwise noted, were:

WHEAT—No. 1, 1.15; No. 2, 1.14; No. 3, 1.13; No. 4, 1.12; No. 5, 1.11; No. 6, 1.10; No. 7, 1.09; No. 8, 1.08; No. 9, 1.07; No. 10, 1.06; No. 11, 1.05; No. 12, 1.04; No. 13, 1.03; No. 14, 1.02; No. 15, 1.01; No. 16, 1.00; No. 17, 0.99; No. 18, 0.98; No. 19, 0.97; No. 20, 0.96; No. 21, 0.95; No. 22, 0.94; No. 23, 0.93; No. 24, 0.92; No. 25, 0.91; No. 26, 0.90; No. 27, 0.89; No. 28, 0.88; No. 29, 0.87; No. 30, 0.86; No. 31, 0.85; No. 32, 0.84; No. 33, 0.83; No. 34, 0.82; No. 35, 0.81; No. 36, 0.80; No. 37, 0.79; No. 38, 0.78; No. 39, 0.77; No. 40, 0.76; No. 41, 0.75; No. 42, 0.74; No. 43, 0.73; No. 44, 0.72; No. 45, 0.71; No. 46, 0.70; No. 47, 0.69; No. 48, 0.68; No. 49, 0.67; No. 50, 0.66; No. 51, 0.65; No. 52, 0.64; No. 53, 0.63; No. 54, 0.62; No. 55, 0.61; No. 56, 0.60; No. 57, 0.59; No. 58, 0.58; No. 59, 0.57; No. 60, 0.56; No. 61, 0.55; No. 62, 0.54; No. 63, 0.53; No. 64, 0.52; No. 65, 0.51; No. 66, 0.50; No. 67, 0.49; No. 68, 0.48; No. 69, 0.47; No. 70, 0.46; No. 71, 0.45; No. 72, 0.44; No. 73, 0.43; No. 74, 0.42; No. 75, 0.41; No. 76, 0.40; No. 77, 0.39; No. 78, 0.38; No. 79, 0.37; No. 80, 0.36; No. 81, 0.35; No. 82, 0.34; No. 83, 0.33; No. 84, 0.32; No. 85, 0.31; No. 86, 0.30; No. 87, 0.29; No. 88, 0.28; No. 89, 0.27; No. 90, 0.26; No. 91, 0.25; No. 92, 0.24; No. 93, 0.23; No. 94, 0.22; No. 95, 0.21; No. 96, 0.20; No. 97, 0.19; No. 98, 0.18; No. 99, 0.17; No. 100, 0.16; No. 101, 0.15; No. 102, 0.14; No. 103, 0.13; No. 104, 0.12; No. 105, 0.11; No. 106, 0.10; No. 107, 0.09; No. 108, 0.08; No. 109, 0.07; No. 110, 0.06; No. 111, 0.05; No. 112, 0.04; No. 113, 0.03; No. 114, 0.02; No. 115, 0.01; No. 116, 0.00; No. 117, 0.00; No. 118, 0.00; No. 119, 0.00; No. 120, 0.00; No. 121, 0.00; No. 122, 0.00; No. 123, 0.00; No. 124, 0.00; No. 125, 0.00; No. 126, 0.00; No. 127, 0.00; No. 128, 0.00; No. 129, 0.00; No. 130, 0.00; No. 131, 0.00; No. 132, 0.00; No. 133, 0.00; No. 134, 0.00; No. 135, 0.00; No. 136, 0.00; No. 137, 0.00; No. 138, 0.00; No. 139, 0.00; No. 140, 0.00; No. 141, 0.00; 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No. 678, 0.00; No. 679, 0.00; No. 680, 0.00; No. 681, 0.00; No. 682, 0.00; No. 683, 0.00; No.

118,000 MURDERERS FREE, SAYS JURIST

Technicalities Must No Longer
Shield Criminals, Declares
Judge Kavanagh of Chicago.

METAL TRADES MEET HERE

National Association, at Dinner in
Aster, Hears Woman Warn of
Risks in Women's Clubs.

There are at large in the United States 118,000 men and women murderers who have never been brought to justice, Marcus Kavanagh, Judge of the Superior Court of Chicago, declared last night at the annual dinner of the National Metal Trades Association at the Hotel Astor. There were more than 10,000 criminal homicides as compared with 100 in England. Speakers at the meeting preceding the dinner were Representative Ogden L. Mills, whose subject was "The Problem of Crime in the United States"; John W. O'Leary, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. William J. Sullivan, of the Department of Agriculture.

Judge Kavanagh declared that the lawlessness in this country today was unparalleled in the history of civilization. "There is no mystery as to why we have so much crime," he said. "Evil-minded men in the United States have no respect for the law, because their experience has been that they need have little fear of its penalties. The time has arrived when the criminal form of practice, pleading and procedure must no longer be allowed to shield the criminal."

Representative Mills criticized sharply Governor Smith's program of borrowing for State improvements as contrasted with the "pay as you go" plan. Comparing the economies of the Federal Government had reduced, largely through the State and local Governments, he declared that the Federal Government had reduced its expenditures at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year. He said this saving to the taxpayer was virtually wiped out by the action of States and localities, which have been increasing their expenditures at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 a year.

Mr. O'Leary, speaking on the contribution of metal to American industry, declared that scientific principles of business management had vastly increased production and facilitated distribution, largely through their application to labor problems. "To transfer the viewpoint of labor from that of opposition to the employer," he said, "is the key to cooperation and enthusiasm for the product is not only possible but is being realized daily."

The remedy for the problems confronting agriculture is through a balance of production to the market demand, said Dr. Sullivan. Overproduction of corn, oats, wheat and soybeans is the real reason for present agitation by the farmer. The Department of Agriculture, he declared, is attempting to give farmers advance information on market conditions at the time of planting.

Mr. Margaret B. Benson of the Women's Department of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, speaking on "Women in Industry," asserted that a number of women's organizations have become the dupes of international socialist propaganda, and have directly or indirectly become agents for communism in schools, churches and social groups throughout the country. Other speakers included W. Irving Billard, Vice President of the National Association of Manufacturers, who declared that the National Industrial Conference Board, speaking on "The Nub of the Agricultural Situation."

SENATORS ASSAIL BUILDINGS MEASURE

Democrats Refuse Unanimous
Consent to Consider the
\$165,000,000 Bill.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 16.—The \$165,000,000 public buildings bill, which is believed to have the approval of President Coolidge, replaced the Italian debt settlement in the Senate today. A fight on the measure was started by Senator Tamm, of Missouri, and other Democrats, who criticized it as "political" in character. Senator Fernald of Maine, in charge of the bill, declared his proposed expenditure of money was intended to save the Government from paying out annual rents aggregating nearly \$20,000,000. He asked unanimous consent to consider the measure, but Senator Harrison made objection and the motion was then made to set aside the debt settlement on which there has been an agreement to vote next Wednesday.

The last Public Buildings bill of a general character was passed in 1913. Senator Fernald called attention to the enormous growth since that time of the public business in post offices and other Government branches. Rents in the District of Columbia amount to more than \$10,000,000 and in the country at large to more than \$22,000,000. Not all of these would be saved, he said, but the money would be applied where emergencies exist.

Of the total carried by the bill \$60,000,000 would be for buildings in the District of Columbia and \$115,000,000 outside. Of the latter sum, \$10,000,000 is for the purchase of completing projects authorized in 1913. Democratic objectors complained that the remaining \$105,000,000, which is in the form of a continuing bill, would not be apportioned fairly.

"If we continue renting much longer," said Senator Fernald, "the rest of the country will own the country." Asked by Senator Simmons of North Carolina how the sum carried in the bill was determined, Senator Fernald said it was "about all that the President would stand for."

The Senator said it was all the President would stand for," asked Senator Harrison.

"About all," Senator Fernald replied. "And as to the method of spending," asked Senator Harrison, "it is the only method the people would stand for."

He asked why the long practice of having Congress, instead of the Treasury Department, direct the places where the money was to go should be abandoned.

"You say to the Secretary of the Treasury," he added, "here is so much money, go to it. The elections are coming on."

WEST 75TH ST. SITE SOLD TO BUILDER

Jacob Axelrod Assembles Plot
for a 15-Story Hotel to
Cost \$1,500,000.

DEAL FOR EAST SIDE PLOT

Builder is Negotiating for East End
Avenue Property—Apartment
House Sales.

Jacob Axelrod has purchased 11 West Seventy-fifth Street, between Charles F. Douglass, Jr. and 12th St. by 105 feet. The lot is 15, 17 and 19 West Seventy-fifth Street, which together with No. 11 makes a plot of 39 by 105 feet, upon which he will erect a fifteen-story apartment hotel at a cost of \$1,500,000 from plans of George F. Pelham, architect. Leroy Coventry was the broker in the transaction yesterday.

Henry Shapiro & Co., who recently acted as brokers in the sale of 73 and 75 East End Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-third Street, to the Iroquois Realty Corporation, a subsidiary of the Schulte Real Estate Company, Inc., have receded the property at a substantial profit to the Fidelity Realty Corporation.

The same brokers have also sold for Samuel Chase the adjoining property at 71 East End Avenue to the Fidelity Realty Corporation. These two purchases give the buyers a total of 76.2 by 82 feet, improved with three four-story tenements and stores. A deal is now pending for the resale of this plot to a builder.

G. Tuoli & Co., in connection with Houghton Company, sold for John Ruege the six-story apartment house with two stores at 2142 Amsterdam Avenue, site 25 by 57 by 100 feet.

Blankfort-Pfeiffer-Katz, Inc., acquired 641 and 643 Tenth Avenue, a plot of 50 by 100 feet, adjoining the northeast corner of Forty-fourth Street. Plans are being prepared for an extensive improvement of the property.

Mrs. Daniel H. Jackson has purchased 415, 417, 419 and 421 East Fifty-third Street, consisting of four five-story tenements on plot 100.3 by 100 feet, adjacent to the Flower Hospital. William P. Casey, Inc., were the brokers in this transaction.

E. Ornstein, Inc., sold to Frank Moser 1,283 and 1,270 First Avenue, a six-story new law flat on a plot 40 by 100 feet with two stores.

E. Ornstein, Inc., sold for Joseph Vokach the five and one-half story building at 335 East Ninetieth Street, to a Mrs. Goldsmith.

BROOKLYN BUILDING PLANS.
Five Operations to Cost \$982,000
Announced for Vacant Sites.

The following plans have been filed with the Bronx Bureau of Buildings:

Carroll Place, east side, 150 feet south of McClellan Street, two six-story brick tenements, 113 feet by 55.9 feet; Longleaf Holding Corporation, owner; Melner & Uffner, architects; cost, \$280,000.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 397.75 feet south of 165th Street, five-story brick tenement, 86.3 by 137.10 feet; Britton Construction Corporation, owners; I. L. Cramman, architect; cost, \$175,000.

Metcalf Avenue, southwest corner of 172d Street, five-story brick tenement and store, 100 by 125 feet; Lawrence W. Gallatin, architect; cost, \$171,000.

Matthews Avenue, west side, 150 feet south of Waring Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 17.5 by 40 feet; Lawrence W. Gallatin, architect; cost, \$7,000.

ST. ZITA'S HOME A BUYER.
Takes Over West Fifteenth Street House—West Side Deal.

The Colman Realty Corporation, William J. Colman, President, sold to St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women for their occupancy the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 146 West Fifteenth Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold to an investing client the three-story and basement brick building, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, at 330 West Ninety-sixth Street. It was sold for Belle M. Williams and has been in the ownership of the selling interests for the past thirty years.

Raymond P. Quinn sold through his representative, Victor L. Hall, the four-story and basement dwelling, 19.10 by 90 feet, at 348 West End Avenue, for Miss M. F. Cramer.

Upholds \$900,000 Gift to Agriculture
The Appellate Division upheld yesterday the bequest made by Mrs. Elizabeth Blee Franch, widow of Herman Franch, for many years President of the Union Sulphur Company, of her residuary estate, valued at \$900,000, toward chemical research to be carried on in the United States.

Mrs. Franch in recognition of her husband's interest in agricultural chemistry, gave the bulk of her estate to the United States Trust Company, which was directed to consult with the American Chemical Society, and choose a number of institutions or organizations to receive the income from the fund for agricultural chemical research.

Ends Litigation Over Tinker Estate.
Special to The New York Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 16.—Surrogate Robert S. Pelletreau of Suffolk County today decided in favor of Edward L. Tinker of 449 Park Avenue, New York City, and East Setauket in the litigation over the estate of Miss Annie R. Tinker, who died in London in February, 1924. By the Surrogate's decision the valuation of the 500 shares of the Tinker Realty Corporation, a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury. This would take care of sixty-five buildings.

"Certainly in view of the fact that it cannot be charged we are playing politics," added Senator Fernald.

23-Story Office Building For a Broadway Corner

A twenty-three-story store and office building will be erected on the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street as the result of plans filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings. It is estimated that the improvement will cost \$1,800,000.

The proposed building will occupy a plot measuring 104 by 195 feet. The owner of record is given as Mary A. Fitzgerald of Paris, France. The plans were filed by Buchman & Kahn, the architects.

LANE BRYANT LEASES IN WEST 40TH STREET

Takes Over Contract on Building
Being Erected at No. 16—
Other Sales Negotiated.

The Producers Realty Company, Nathan Wilson President, sold through Peter Grimm its sixty-three year lease on 16 West Forty-third Street to Lane Bryant, Inc., of Thirty-eighth Street near Fifth Avenue. According to the terms of the lease, the lessee takes over the contract on the building being erected on the property.

This announcement follows closely upon the news that Lane Bryant, Inc., acquired the Vanitie lease at 1 West Thirty-ninth Street, giving it an entrance on Fortieth Street directly connected with its main quarters.

The Grand Realty Company, Inc., leased to a client for Patrick J. Flannery the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, a plot of 50 by 100 feet, improved with three four-story tenements and stores. A deal is now pending for the resale of this plot to a builder.

Libby's Holding Corporation, Max Bernstein President, has leased to the Corn Exchange Bank for a period of ten years, commencing May 1, 1936, a store having a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 85 feet in the building on the southwest corner of Broadway and 128th Street.

After extensive alterations are made the Corn Exchange Bank will occupy this space as a branch for its banking business. The broker in the transaction was Edward A. Manning, and Benjamin Bernstein represented the owner.

Brown, Wheelock, Harris, Vought & Co., Inc., have leased to the owner, Sarah Altman, the entire store and basement at 909 Southern Boulevard to Beck Hazard, Inc., for a term of years, as a branch location for their chain of shoe stores. They also have leased to the same lessee, for the owner, the Anselm Seltz store and basement at 836 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., who represented the United Charities, Inc., owners, a store and basement at 104 East Twenty-third Street.

MANHATTAN PLANS FILED.
Buildings to Erect Offices and Tenement Houses.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings as follows:

Thirtieth Street, 247 and 249 West, for a sixteen-story, offices, 49 by 98 feet; 247 West Thirtieth Street Realty Co., Inc., owner; G. & E. Blum, architects; cost, \$400,000.

Academy Street, 611 to 619; for a six-story tenement; Imasto Holding Corp., owner; Bates & Franklin, architects; cost, \$170,000.

Post Avenue, 54 to 60; for a five-story tenement, 100 by 100 feet; Robert Goldsmith, owner; Bates & Franklin, architects; cost, \$170,000.

Academy Street, 610 to 618; for a six-story tenement, 100 by 100 feet; Magnus Building Corp., owner; Bates & Franklin, architects; cost, \$170,000.

EAST SIDE SUITES LEASED.
Gordon Auchincloss and William G. McAdoo In Leases.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., leased for the Elbar Realty Corporation, Pease & Ehlman, agents, an apartment consisting of ten rooms and four bathrooms in the new fourteen-story apartment house under construction at 911 Park Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, to Gordon Auchincloss for a term of years.

Douglas L. Ehlman & Co. leased to William G. McAdoo and Mrs. Dorothy R. Taylor, at 270 Park Avenue to S. J. Dannenberg and Charles Kaye, at 743 Fifth Avenue to Harry Silverstein, at 830 Park Avenue to E. E. Meacham, at 1,225 Park Avenue to S. C. Wolfenstein, and at 358 Lexington Avenue to Henry B. Thompson.

Architect In Investment Deal.
John H. Scheier, architect and real estate investor, bought the northwest corner of Delancey and Norfolk Streets. The property is known as 130 Delancey Street, and 97-99 Norfolk Street. It consists of two five-story tenements with stores and was purchased from the estate of Bertha Levy, in whose family the property has been held since 1899.

MORTGAGE LOANS PLACED.
Manhattan and Bronx Properties Are Financed.

Charles B. Van Valen, Inc., have obtained for Seward Ehrlich's Dexter Holding Company a mortgage of \$120,000 on the property 120 to 122 West 230-240 East Seventy-first Street.

The Seaboard Investing Company, Inc., has arranged a first mortgage loan of \$100,000 on a property of 100 to 102 West 100th Street, standing at 5% per cent, representing four mortgages at \$20,000 each on four six-family dwellings on the west side of William Street, 100 feet north of East 213th Street, Bronx, for the Airflight Construction Corporation, Alfred B. Garucci, President.

James Boyd, placed with the New York Title and Mortgage Company two loans of \$10,000 each affecting the two seven-story and basement elevator apartments at 135-40 West 140th Street.

Real Estate Loans.
The Double Gee Corporation, Max C. Greenwald and Gaston J. Gilbert, are the purchasers of 1,515 Avenue A.

Frank J. Clancy, President of the Clancy Land and Improvement Company, has started the development of the Weeks Farm, consisting of thirty acres, on the southeast corner of Rocky Hill Road and Hollis Court Boulevard, Flushing, L. I.

OPERATORS RESELL BROOKLYN TENEMENTS

Multi-Family Houses and Private Dwellings Involved in
Change of Ownership.

VACANT PARCELS ARE SOLD

Buyer Plans Taxpayer for Westchester Avenue Site—Other Lot Sales.

The resale of apartment houses by operators proved the feature of the Bronx market yesterday. Brokers also reported a good demand for private houses and residential and business plots.

The Active Holding Company, Inc., Harry Cahn, Philip Wattenberg and Maurice Muller, have sold to the Gorb Realty Company, Inc., the newly completed business building with stores at 143-145 West 233rd Street, formerly Terrace View Avenue, being 36 feet north of Layden Street.

Arthur Herzog, operator, sold to Dr. Tannenbaum the buildings, 245 to 251 East Tremont Avenue, 50 by 100 feet, comprising four stores. Also sold 231 East Tremont Avenue, 55 by 100 feet, a business building with five stores, for all cash. Both properties were immediately resold to a corporation, G. Schacht Co. were the brokers.

Ennis & Slinott, operators, have resold the five-story apartment at 643 West 215th Street, being the northeast corner of Seaman Avenue, on a plot 48.25 by 100.75 by 50 by 100 feet, to Richard J. Anderson, Jr. William Johns was the broker in the transaction.

Charles M. Radice sold to John Cennelli the three one-family houses on the north side of East 179th Street, east of Webster Avenue.

Mr. Radice also resold through the same brokers the plot, 100 by 100 feet, on the south side of East 179th Street, between Sherman and Vermilyea Avenues. The buyers, the Marzetta Building Corporation, will improve the property with a six-story apartment project.

Louis Zipkin sold 315 East 168th Street, a five-story apartment built on a plot 38 by 100 feet to Eugene School. The property rents for \$5,000 a year and is sold through the office of Solomon & Davis.

Edward J. Wilson has sold the vacant plot, 50 by 90 feet, on the north side of Westchester Avenue, 50 feet east of Colonial Avenue, adjoining the Pelham Park subway station. The purchaser owns the adjoining 30-foot corner and will erect a one-story taxpayer on the combined plot of 100 feet. J. Clarence Davies, Inc., negotiated the sale.

Elizabeth M. Grace resold through Albert G. Hirsch a plot of five lots, 125 by 100 feet, on Burke Avenue, 25 feet east of Home Avenue. This is the site of the five-story building with stores, by the same broker, in the past two weeks.

The United Land Development Company sold to Tom and Constance Nigro a plot on the east side of Nechemah Street, between Westchester Avenue and another plot to Bol and Anna Nigro on the south side of Eastchester Road, about 95 feet east of Nechemah Street, to be sold to a client, a plot, 50 by 100 feet, on the south side of 216th Street, west of Lacombe Avenue.

The Macleavin Realty Corporation, operators, purchased from Noah Dresner the two-story brick building with stores, 100 by 25 feet, forming the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Hyman Bloom & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Samuel Kaplan sold for J. F. Benjamin the five-story flat at 100 West Sixty-sixth Street, renting for \$4,000. D. L. Korn, architect, was the broker.

O'Reilly & Dunn sold for Anna G. O'Reilly to Max Rosenthal, 1,024, 1,040 and 1,042 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-second Street, three five-story tenements.

Frederick Zittel & Sons, Inc., sold to the Elbar Realty Corporation, Pease & Ehlman, agents, a plot 100 by 100 feet, forming the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Hyman Bloom & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Frank Penna sold his two-family house at 1,291 East Seventh Street to Joseph Jacob, Charles Goldman & Son were the brokers.

The same brokers also sold to David Seidel the one-family house at 1,485 West Twenty-fourth Street, for the Trachson Building Corporation.

EAST SIDE "GO-OPS" SOLD.
William T. Dewart to Live at Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street.

William T. Dewart, who recently succeeded to the presidency of the various enterprises of the late Frank Munsey, has purchased through Ewing & Ives, Inc., and Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., an apartment of fourteen rooms and six baths in the cooperative apartment house to be erected at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street. Mr. Dewart's apartment will be on the top floor of the building.

Potter, Hamilton & Butler, Inc., have sold for the Thomas Holding Corporation, Greentree, Westchester County, to a New York business man, who will occupy immediately, George Howe, Inc., were the brokers.

Investor Buys Elmhurst Manor Lots
The Queensboro Corporation has sold to an investor eight lots lying fronting on Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Streets, Grand and Astoria Avenues, Elmhurst Manor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Today Public Auction
Castle Hall—135 E. 149th St.
(At Most Ave. Sub. Sta.)

1:30 P. M.
319
BROOKLYN BOOM
LOTS AND PLOTS

Lessee to Alter East Side House.
Pease & Ehlman have sold for Joseph G. Abramson his lease of the four-story and basement, 33-foot dwelling at 200 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Twenty-fifth Street, to Mrs. Helen Brodner, who will alter the dwelling into a studio and apartment building and occupy part of it.

Three Bayville Tracts Sold.
Dr. Roy Hamilton bought through the James B. Nolan Company, Inc., a tract of about twenty-five acres fronting on Great South Bay, near Babylon. The price paid was reported as \$25,000. The same brokers also sold a tract of thirty acres of meadow land near Babylon to the Kestel Realty Corporation for \$25,000. Leroy Coventry, Syndicate also purchased through the same brokers a sixteen and one-half acre tract in Babylon for \$21,000.

Investors Buy Vacant Queens Plots.
The Laurel Hill Realty Company, in conjunction with the Hub Realty, have sold the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifth Street, Queens, a plot 36 by 100 feet, to an investor, making the second sale within a week. They also sold a triangular plot at the southeast corner of Grand Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, Queens, to a client for investment.

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BROAD ST. BUILDING SOLD AT AUCTION

Plaintiff Gets Property for
\$285,000—Other Auction Results.

The feature of the auction offerings in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday was the six-story business building at 74 Broad Street.

The sale was the result of foreclosure proceedings in an action instituted by Charles Burston against the 74 Broad Street Corporation to recover \$28,448.

The building was knocked down to the plaintiff for \$285,000. There is a \$285,000 mortgage on the property, the successful bid being \$50,000 above this lien.

Other Auction Results.
By HENRY BRADY.
East Twenty-sixth Street, 323 and 330, south side, 300 feet west of First Avenue, 50.3 by 59.3 feet, five-story lot building; United States Trust Company against 528 East Twenty-sixth Street Realty Company and others; Stewart & Slicer; due, \$15,252.04; taxes, \$2,507.75; to the plaintiff for \$77,000.

By HOWARD W. SCOTT.
West 132d Street, 164, south side, 123 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 50.3 by 98.11 feet, three-story dwelling; Bartrick M. McDaniel against Morton Van Horn and others; Miller, Broderick & Boardman; due, \$71,641.81; taxes, \$2,434.14; to Benjamin Maier for \$115,000.

By J. LINCOLN SMITH.
West 109th Street, 55 to 65, north side, 100 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 125 by 125 feet, three-story apartment; Chatham Mortgage Company against Katherine M. Mayer and others; Jais & Solomon; due, \$23,112.82; subject to a mortgage of \$12,500; to George Lickel for \$157,000.

In the Bronx Exchange.
By JAMES J. DONOVAN.
Loring Place, 1,863, east side, 100 feet south of Burnside Avenue, 31.2 by 100 feet, two-story dwelling; Mary Kelly against Joseph Beam and others; Clocks & Koch; due, \$2,324.00; taxes, \$430; to the plaintiff for \$15,021.

PRIVATE HOUSE SALES.
Buyer to Occupy Residence in the Chelsea Section—Other Deals.

In the Chelsea section R. Telfair Smith, Inc., sold to Katherine L. Arrowsmith the four-story and basement brick and brownstone private residence at 475 West Twenty-second Street to a client for occupancy.

B. Ornstein, Inc., bought the four-story private dwelling at 435 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The Hines Realty Company sold for Henry Peters 415 West 148th Street to Ellen M. Soderberg. This is a dwelling, 18 by 100 feet.

The same company sold for Dr. Thomas L. Wilson 19 West Seventy-third Street to Dr. Ecanon. After extensive alterations Dr. Ecanon will occupy.

The same brokers sold for Clarence C. Behrmeder to Adolfo Area 23 West 128th Street, 35 by 100 feet, a dwelling.

Porter & Co. sold for Charles E. Dix to a client for occupancy the three-story brownstone dwelling at 78 West 113th Street, adjoining the corner of Lenox Avenue.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.
Six Two-Family Houses Sold on East Ninth Street.

Green & Co., as agents for the Greenapo Homes Corporation, have sold six two-family houses on East Ninth Street, between Avenues U and V.

2,154 East Ninth Street was sold to S. Bullock & Horion Company sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling on a lot 18.5 by 75 feet, at 238 De Kalb Avenue, between Clinton and Avenue J, to George V. Klack to a client for occupancy.

Frank Penna sold his two-family house at 1,291 East Seventh Street to Joseph Jacob, Charles Goldman & Son were the brokers.

The same brokers also sold to David Seidel the one-family house at 1,485 West Twenty-fourth Street, for the Trachson Building Corporation.

EAST SIDE "GO-OPS" SOLD.
William T. Dewart to Live at Park Avenue and Sixty-seventh

LOWEST SUMMER RATES on the WEST SIDE

12 Newly Built Apartments

Home-like in every detail—open rooms, high ceilings, delightful color, facing the lawn of the Museum of Natural History and at the gate of Central Park. Full Hotel Service.

New Furniture in Each Apartment

1 room, bath
2 rooms, bath
3 rooms, bath

Rates \$80. to 175. monthly

Exceptional Home Cooking at a minimum cost

THE NEW HOTEL MANHATTAN SQUARE

50 WEST 77th ST.
EAST 37th

Unfurnished—West Side.

25 W. 68th

NEW 9-STORY FIREPROOF

4.5 Rooms

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 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Business Opportunities

Bank and business references required. \$100 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of any person who has inserted a fraudulent advertisement in The New York Times.

CAPITAL WANTED

LADIES READY-TO-WEAR STORE, WELL established, wants experienced partner with small capital. Best opportunity. 2 2431 Times Annex.

AUTOMATIC GOLF COURSE NOW BEING displayed in the city. Requires \$10,000 and up to manufacture, distribute. Phone Terrace 2397.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS

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Stores and Departments For Rent

CONCESSIONS TO LET. Seashore, near New York, on the boardwalk and beach, hotel, equipped, 200 rooms, bathing, 25 rooms, dance floor and casino; bathing pavilion; 400 bath; billiard parlor; 10 tables; croquet and clear stands. Inquire between 2-5 P. M. Tel. Belle Harbor 1750.

IDEAL DEPARTMENTS WONDROUS LOCATION, knit goods, children's and junior's wear, linoleum, carpets and jewelry. For particulars Wisconsin 0876.

DEPARTMENT IN 100 PER CENT. DEPARTMENT store, gent's furnishings and boys' clothing. For particulars phone Wisconsin 5681.

DANCING PAVILION, ALSO REFRESHMENT booth, for rent; season. Apply Mrs. T. Bryon, 45 Ocean Av., Ideal Beach, Keanburg.

BEAUTY PARLOR, COMPLETELY equipped, for rent. Apply Assistant Manager, Alamo Hotel, 11st and Broadway.

FOR RENT, SPACE FOR MECHANIC IN established garage. Phone Morrisdale 9287, Gould.

FOR SALE

Plants and Factories

WELL-EQUIPPED SHOE FACTORY FOR women's novelty shoes, in Rochester, N. Y.; wonderful opportunity. X 2037 Times Annex.

Stores and Shops

FLOWER SHOPPE, GOOD PAYING BUSINESS; exceptional opportunity for quick buyer with Mother's Day returns. Florist, 1107 Times Building.

BATTERY, IGNITION, RADIO SERVICE, main thoroughfare, Upper Bronx; must sell quick; reasonable. 168 Times Fortham.

FULLY EQUIPPED SHOE FITTING ROOM for women's novelty shoes, Rochester, N. Y. X 2006 Times Annex.

Hotels and Furnished Room Houses.

TWO FURNISHED APARTMENT HOUSES, 140 rooms, electric light, steam heat, running water in every room. 65th St., between Central Park and Broadway; large income; lease for sale; \$15,000 cash necessary; brokers protected. Moneta, 350 Madison Av.

FOR RENT—TWO BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, well-equipped dining room and kitchen in leading year-round east coast North Carolina hotel. Write Mrs. W. Hewitt, Manager, Wilmington Hotel, Wilmington, N. C.

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FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR BROADWAY, excellent opportunity, 160 rooms, 35 baths, elevator; estimated rental \$20,000; will lease for \$28,000; security required, \$10,000. Phone Wisconsin 1000.

LEASE ON FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE, well filled; reasonable price. Call after 10 A. M., 248 West 57th St.

Restaurants and Tea Rooms

ROAD HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE. Ideal location on Rockaway Boulevard, between South Ozone Park and Rockaway; beautifully equipped; reasonable terms. KAZLOV & COMPANY, 3411 Church Av., Brooklyn. Investment \$345-4.

GOING IN BUSINESS? WE DESIGN, build, equip your store completely; easy payments. Gardner 219 West 43d. Phone Wisconsin 9760.

LUNCHROOM IN GOOD BROADWAY LOCATION. Phone Circle 7550.

Garages

GARAGES, ANY SIZE, ANYWHERE. Galliard, 100 East 42d. Ashland 8716.

Leases

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—5TH AV. VALUABLE leasehold on commercial building. Box 288, 228 West 44d.

Miscellaneous

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE ALMOST complete block front of stores, apartments, together or separately (one corner included); buy, move, thriving section. Telephone Olivette 4188.

ESTABLISHED MAIL ORDER BUSINESS selling men's shirts direct to consumer through agent; very attractive proposition. D 508 Times.

FOR SALE OR RENT—ADULT CAMP; equipped. Inquire Room 301 Times Building.

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YOUR SALES LETTERS, DO THEY BRING the desired result? We will tell you that will. Complete service. Essex Advtg., 1370 Broadway. Ashland 1493.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED, ALL States; reasonable fee. Elyon, 105 West 40th. Pennsylvania 6389.

FINANCING—LOANS

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ELFEN FINANCE CO., 1119 BROADWAY, advances money on accounts, notes and trade acceptances. Phone Ashland 9623-9627.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

ACCOUNTANTS—WILL BUY C. P. A. business; submit details. P 713 Times Downtown.

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Eveready Batteries fit—and improve—all makes of flashlights. They insure brighter light and longer battery life. Keep an extra set on hand. Eveready-Mazda Lamps, the bright eyes of the flashlights, likewise last longer. There's an Eveready dealer nearby.

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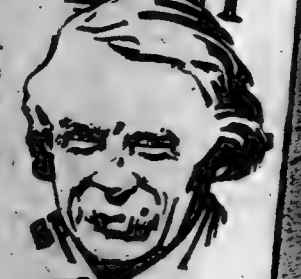


EVEREADY FLASHLIGHTS & BATTERIES
—they last longer

5 Reasons why you should read Sundays
NEW YORK
American

What
LLOYD GEORGE
thinks of
MUSSOLINI

Here's an unusually fine editorial treat! England's famous ex-premier gives his views of Italy's fiery leader—discussing Mussolini's recent glittering pageant-like visit to Tripoli and asks if it signifies a return of ancient Italian Imperialism. Read this timely article in tomorrow's Sunday New York American.



2 What is the Worst Crime in the World?

"It is capital punishment," says Kathleen Norris. "Present methods might well make Torquemada, the famous torturer of the Inquisition, turn enviously in his grave," she declares, and paints a stark picture of the brutal practices in vogue today. Read this thundering denunciation in tomorrow's Sunday American by

KATHLEEN NORRIS

3 HOW U.S. SHOULD DEFEND ALASKA FROM AERIAL INVASION

The former assistant chief of the United States Air Service graphically visualizes an attack on Alaska by Far Eastern powers—and tells how the Mongols can be quickly and successfully repulsed. He takes his readers on a flight with the defending aerial fleet, showing just what course must be pursued to withstand this foreign invasion. Read this vivid account of the Asiatic menace in tomorrow's Sunday American by

GENERAL MITCHELL

4 Are Morals a Matter of state lines?

"What justice can there be in some of the evils of the present day confusion? In one state a marriage is dissolved in a few minutes on any one of seventeen accepted grounds; in another state no divorce can be obtained on any ground." Read this highly interesting digest of divorce conditions in tomorrow's Sunday American by

RUPERT HUGHES

5 IS THE ERA OF THE "FLAPPER" PASSING?

Is the pendulum of youth swinging back to a more old-fashioned standard? How many things point to "necking," "petting" and "loping" parties is told in tomorrow's Sunday American by the noted novelist and dramatist—

JESSE LYNCH WILLIAMS

—And then, too, there are many other fine features—humorous articles by George Ade, Montague Glass and Ed Wynne—"The Pottery" by McEvoy—"The Dumb World," by Bruno Lanning—pictures by McGurk—eight pages of comics—the weekly magazine section—and a host of other good things—all awaiting you in your copy of

TOMORROW'S NEW YORK American
Read the American Every Day

GARVIN NEW EDITOR OF ENCYCLOPEDIA

Head of London Observer Takes Britannica Post at Request of American Directors.

A WRITER FOR 31 YEARS

He Began on The Fortnightly Review—Wrote Notable World War Weekly Articles.

By T. E. YBARRA.

Garvin, 1924, of The New York Times Company.

LONDON, April 17.—James Louis Garvin, editor of The Observer, one of the most prominent journalists in Great Britain, has been appointed editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

He stated today that one of his reasons for assuming the new post was the emphatic desire that he do so expressed by the American members of the Encyclopedia management. A large majority of its readers now, he added, are Americans.

In outlining plans for continuing the work of this compendium of knowledge Mr. Garvin said today: "Above all I aim at making it a work of intellectual cooperation between distinguished scholars and experts of all kinds in many countries, and the deliberate design is to restore international unity in these matters, which was broken by war and has remained too long and too widely interrupted in peace."

"It is a spirit of knowledge no national prejudice can be allowed to exist, for all nations help to accumulate what may be called the common stock of civilization."

The Encyclopedia Britannica first appeared in 1768 in Edinburgh. The first regular edition was completed in 1771.

A Noted Publicist.

J. L. Garvin, the journalist, who has been selected as editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica in succession to the late Hugh Chisholm, was born of Irish stock at Birkenhead, England, in 1856. He was educated at Birkenhead, Hull and Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

Specialized courses of private tuition in science and modern literature supplemented his academic and collegiate work.

After a short experience in business, during which time he wrote on political subjects for a number of papers, young Garvin decided to enter the journalistic field.

The Chronicle at that time was owned by Joseph Cowen, whose friends had been Maxwell, Kosminski and the late Charles Dilke. Garvin, as well as E. L. Godkin in America, this association left a lasting impression on young Garvin, giving him a keen interest in foreign as well as in domestic affairs.

In his days on The Chronicle he also came into prominence as a speaker through his advocacy of the cause of Parliament against Gladstone. Within a short time after going on the staff of The Chronicle, Garvin also began to contribute to The Fortnightly Review, a connection which he maintained for seventeen years. His articles on literature as well as on politics for this publication eventually led to his removal to London, where, in 1899, he joined the staff of The Daily Telegraph.

Shortly after his arrival in London he began to contribute a long series of articles to The Fortnightly Review under the name of "Calchas." These were the result of his tireless study of European affairs in general and German affairs in particular, and their contentment that a world war was a matter of time.

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FORBIDS U. OF P. DANCES TO WOMEN STUDENTS

Head of Beaver College Complains of Drunkenness at Fraternity Event.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP).—Reports of drunkenness and a "general howdy dance" atmosphere at a recent dance sponsored by the University of Pennsylvania, fraternities, have caused President Lyan H. Harris of Beaver College for Women, Jenkintown, Pa., to refuse further permission for young women of his college to attend university affairs.

President Lyan H. Harris of Beaver College has an enrollment of 250 students. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, given at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, precipitated the decision to "black list" future university events, Dr. Harris said.

Provost Josiah C. Pennington of the university, replying to Dr. Harris' complaint, told him the inter-fraternity affair was being investigated and hinted that the university Council of Welfare might forbid all dancing in the future. The resident of Beaver College said today:

"I do not mean to imply that all the couples were drunk," Dr. Harris said. "Our action is not prompted by any fanciful feeling with regard to prohibition, but would be exactly the same if there were no prohibition law in effect. At all of these dances some, at least, of the Christian homes and are of decent rearing. It seems scarcely proper to subject these to contact with open drunkenness."

"We know that the majority of our students are from respectable homes and we trust they are ladies. At all events we do not feel justified in sending them to a place where they are exposed to the influence of a bad example."

Dr. Harris' charges were denied tonight by E. Scott Lowery, Jr., President of the inter-fraternity Council, under whose auspices a dance singled out by the college president was conducted. Lowery said he expressed indignation when informed of Dr. Harris' statement.

"The dance was conducted in strict accordance with the rules of both the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel management and the police. At 2 A. M., the morning of the dance, Police Captain Abbott made his personal appearance on the affair in his official capacity and was satisfied with the conduct of the ball. Such an attack is unprecedented and is perhaps more prejudicial to the national honor than from personal knowledge."

Some Famous Locomotives.

Behind this train, which first ran in 1831, were other locomotives, including the famous 999, which pulled the Empire State Express at 112½ miles an hour in 1933. The engineer for that record run, Charlie Hogan, now manager of the department of shop labor, was among the guests.

The last unit in the parade was the oldest Mohawk locomotive, just out of the shops at Schenectady, weighing 131 tons.

Proceeding to the south side of the station, Mr. Crowley and Mayor Thatcher ascended a flag-draped platform, where Mr. Crowley reviewed briefly the history of the railroad and its growth from the original 11½ miles of track to the present 12,000 miles of tracks.

Speaking of the digging of the Erie Canal and its effect on the railroad, Mr. Crowley said that up to the time of the opening of the canal a few months before the first steam road charter was granted, first

mileage of the country then was only 50,000 miles, and now it is nearly 300,000.

"I remember in the early days of expansion, not only of our own lines but all others going from the Atlantic to the West, a statement that every mile of new railway brought into cultivation and production 100,000 acres of farming land, and it was a wonderful picture to see these new communities and happy homes rising like magic as the steel rails brought them out of the wilderness into participation with civilization and the prosperity of the country. The whole story of American development is a marvelous, exciting and inspiring narrative, and it is told by the conception, building and successful operation of the American railroads."

Influence of One Family.

"Great as has been the growth of the New York Central Lines, yet it is a remarkable fact that during most of their existence they have been under the management and general control of one family. When, in 1826, Commodore Vanderbilt built his first line of navigation, he declared that the future of the country was in railroads. It was wonderful foresight that enabled him to make this prediction. He bought the Harlem Railroad and in a few years transformed it from bankruptcy into a prosperous line."

The Commodore was succeeded by his son, William K., who was a very able and successful railway executive. Through his sons and grandsons the New York Central is still a family corporation. The Vanderbilts have associated with them the ablest men in the country in their Board of Directors, and the best minds in America for business, finance and transportation."

"Commodore Vanderbilt was one of those rare geniuses who, by their own natural equipment, make themselves phenomenally successful in life and add enormously to the results and productivity of the country. He had a remarkable facility in grasping the present situation and forecasting the future. He was one of the great organizers and managers of American enterprise. He said little in conversation, but absorbed the ideas and suggestions of others, and possessed a rare and vital power of discernment between what was wise and otherwise in the vast accumulation of advice which was flowing in upon him."

"The General Superintendent at that time was Mr. Tillinghast, who was very original and among the many who were claiming recognition or reward for what they had done. Discouraged, the Commodore went to Mr. Tillinghast and was thrown off his guard by Tillinghast for the first and only time in his life."

Tells Story About Richness.

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TABLETS UNVEILED ATRAILCELEBRATION

New York Central Officials Hold Exercises at Albany and Schenectady.

OLD HISTORY IS RECALLED

Grandson of Founder of Road's First Unit a Speaker at Centennial Celebration.

President Patrick E. Crowley and 300 executives and guests of the New York Central Railroad Lines went to Albany and Schenectady yesterday, where Mr. Crowley presided at the unveiling of two tablets, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the granting of a charter to the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad. This was the first unit of the New York Central System and ran from Schenectady to Albany, a distance of seventeen miles.

Two "Centennial" specials left the Grand Central Terminal, which was gay with bunting for the occasion, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Traveling at Twentieth Century speed, the trains rolled into Albany at 10 o'clock where they were met by Mayor John Boyd Thatcher 2d of Albany, Lieut. Gov. Seymour Lowman and a committee.

Behind a band of which Mr. Harris, Vice President in charge of Finance and Corporate Relations; John L. Burdett, Vice President, who has been with the railroad for fifty-six years, and others marched past a pageant of locomotives consisting of steam power units, at the head of which was the diminutive De Witt Clinton and its train of yellow stage-coach model cars. At the throttle of the Clinton, clad in garments that were the property of the railroad, stood Charles Stark, one of the oldest engineers in the service, who is now Supervisor of Mechanical Examinations at West Albany. With him was Conductor Charles Wooman of the Mohawk Division, the oldest passenger conductor. Gaily attired women wearing gowns and hats, and their escorts occupied the tops and the interiors of the coaches.

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MEXICO TO PROSECUTE BISHOP OF HUEJUTLA

Attorney General Declares He Incites Disorder in Pastoral—Pope Urges Calm.

MEXICO CITY, April 17 (AP).—The District Judge issued an order today directing Bishop Jose Maria Martinez of Huejutla, State of Hidalgo, to appear before the court on charges preferred by the Attorney General.

These charges grew out of the recent pastoral letter of the Bishop, in which he expressed his opposition to the intention of the Mexican Government to insist on obedience to the religious clauses of the Constitution.

The Attorney General asserts that the language of the letter constituted a violation of the law, and he has instructed the District Judge to seek a severe punishment for the prelate if he is found guilty. Bishop Ortega declares the letter is an attempt to incite the people to disorder and disobedience to the law, and also that it slanders his Government officials.

The Mexican Archbishop today published an Apostolic Letter from Pope Pius in which the Pontiff expresses regret over the situation in Mexico and praises the people and clergy for their fidelity to the Church.

The letter instructs the Bishops, clergy and Catholic societies diligently to avoid political participation and to express their views in a peaceful and harmonious settlement of the Mexican problem through religious and spiritual activities.

MEXICO HURRIES WARSHIPS ON PATROL

Government Is Said to Have Word of a Shipment of Arms for Revolutionists.

VERA CRUZ, April 17 (AP).—A Mexican cruiser and four gunboats left here today, steering southward toward the Gulf of Mexico.

The Government maintained silence as to their mission, but the general belief is that they have been despatched to patrol the coast of Central America, where a shipment of arms for revolutionists is said to have been made from Cuba for a band of revolutionists.

HAVANA, April 17 (AP).—Rumors that a shipment of arms and ammunition had been made from Havana to Mexico and rumors of a Mexican revolutionary junta last month, brought prompt Government investigation, after which Generalissimo Sanchez (who was head of the De La Huerta revolution in Mexico) left Havana for Santiago de Cuba.

General Sanchez, according to a telegram from the Governor of Oriente Province, disappeared from Santiago de Cuba, and officials have been unable to trace his movements.

McKee Addresses Bronx Reclitors.

Joseph McKee, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Albert Goldman, Commissioner of Plant and Structures, were the principal speakers last night at the annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of the Bronx at the Concourse Plaza.

Mr. McKee urged support of the Board of Aldermen and told of the many difficulties met in trying to satisfy every one. More than 1,000 members of the board and their guests attended the dinner.

Message From Gov. Smith.

Governor Smith, in a letter expressing his regret that his official duties kept him from attending the dinner, said:

"It is indeed a jump of centuries to the 'DeWitt Clinton,' the revered mechanical ancestor of the Southwestern Limited, the Empire State Express and the transportation wonders of the present age."

"It is not for me to recall again the story of the 'Central.' Every school child knows it, but I cannot refrain from commenting upon the meaning of this great enterprise, its contribution to our civilization. Every tie and every rail have been words in the glowing pages of progress."

"The 'Central' of today is really a fulfillment of the daring prophecies of the hardy pioneers of a century ago, as well as an augury of the limitless possibilities of the future."

"The story of the New York Central has been a story of untold and immeasurable benefit to the people of this country, to every class and rank and order, of profit to business; of remuneration ungraspable to communities; of gainful occupation to labor; of lucrative return to capital, and altogether of tremendous avail, advantage and service."

"And no one today can see behind the veil of the next hundred years. But of one thing I am confident, and that is that this country of ours will carry on to greater achievements, blazing the broad trail of scientific discovery and human progress."

Coolidge Sends Regrets.

President Coolidge, who was invited to attend, sent the following regrets to Patrick E. Crowley, President of the railroad company:

The White House, Washington, March 17, 1934.

My dear Mr. Crowley: The invitation of yourself and the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company to attend your dinner at the Waldorf, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the granting of the charter of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad Company, has been received to me through Mr. C. C. Felt.

As this was the first railroad to be built in the State of New York, your celebration is of particular importance and significance. It compares transportation conditions as they existed then with the development as exemplified by the New

EARLY DAYS OF RAILROADS

Ralph Budd Tells of Adventures of the Central's Third President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Not only did the founders of the New York Central Lines throw open the East to transportation, but one of them blazed the way clear to the Pacific Coast.

In a telegram of congratulations to the New York Central Railroad on the occasion of its hundredth anniversary today, President Ralph Budd of the Great Northern Railway revealed the little known amazing adventures of Ramsey Crooks, third President of the railroad, which later became the New York Central, and right-hand man to John Jacob Astor.

From stark nakedness in the Pacific Northwest wilderness to all the comforts of civilization in New York City, Crooks passed through the greatest vicissitudes possible to man in eighteen months. "He was a partner in the historic John Jacob Astor fur trading expedition of 1811, which established Astoria, Ore.," said President Budd in his telegram.

"Up unknown river valleys, through almost impassable forests and across mysterious mountains he worked his way to the unknown Northwest. Captured by unfriendly Indians, he and his party were stripped of all possessions and clothing and left to perish."

"They wandered about for days, by instinct alone, and then found which they could find with their own hands. When they had almost despair of ever reaching civilized life again, Crooks, by a happy chance, the catch of a song by a voyager paddling down the river. Within eighteen months he was back on Broadway, ready to start his new career."

"The first railroad he worked for was the Great Northern. The first railroad locomotive ever operated in the Northwest was named the 'William Crooks.'"

"I feel there is a tie almost of kinship between the great Northern and the New York Central. The William Crooks, the son of Ramsey Crooks, was the first chief engineer of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, and the son of the Great Northern."

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DEPEW, 92, REVIEWS CENTRAL'S 100 YEARS

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

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DOBBS SHOPS FOR WOMEN

The Beginning of Wisdom

lies in the choice of a faultless Dobbs Spring Coat, for unto it all things may be added! The new soft Oudenochis Dobbs-tailored for cool days in town, and collared with "Snowflake" weasel.

To harmonize in color and line the Dobbs Hat is made of soft Antelope Chiffon. Felt with crown slightly draped.

Dobbs prices are surprisingly moderate.

618 and 620 FIFTH AVENUE AT 50th ST.

W. & J. SLOANE 575 FIFTH AVE., at 47th St., NEW YORK CITY

Antique Clocks from the LYMAN C. FLYNT

COLLECTION OF 400 Antique Clocks are now on Exhibition and for Sale at our establishment. This notable group, the most complete in America, includes examples by such makers as Willard, Curtis, Terry, Hoadley, Dunning and others and comprises virtually all the better known clock types, as well as numerous oddities.

Because we purchased this collection in its entirety we are able to offer these rare and unusual clocks at most reasonable prices.

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AMUNDSEN AIDS BYRD GOES TO SPITZBERGEN

Bets Ice Pilot for American
Party Before Leaving Tromsø
With Ellsworth.

WANTS TO HELP ALL HE CAN

Takes Experts on Freighter-to
Prepare Base Hangar for
Arrival of the Norge.

AIRSHIP IN PERFECT SHAPE

Ready to Leave Leningrad on Word
That All Is Ready for Her
Arrival.

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and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

TROMSØ, April 17.—Captain Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth left here tonight in a snowstorm on the freighter Knut Skau for King's Bay, Spitzbergen, whence the airship Norge will attempt her flight over the Pole.

With them went mechanics, including four Italian and Norwegian airplane experts, to prepare for the arrival of the Norge. Two weeks' hard work will be required there before the mast and hangar are finished and everything is ready to receive the airship, which is awaiting word at Leningrad that the hangar is ready and the training of the landing crew completed.

The work will be made easier by the fact that the midnight sun began two days ago, so that it is always light. The crossing to Spitzbergen will take five or six days, as the freighter is heavily loaded with hydrogen gas and other supplies and the ice is still likely to delay entrance to King's Bay; but the ship will push through as fast as possible in order that the dirigible may take advantage of the first good weather.

There will be friendly rivalry with Commander Byrd, who is expected on May 1, and may take off about the same time as the Norge. Amundsen will do everything possible to aid Byrd, whom he regards highly. One of the last things Amundsen did today was to obtain an ice pilot for Byrd, who in his steel ship runs greater risk if caught in the ice.

"It is only what I would expect any one to do for me," said Amundsen. "I want to help Byrd all I can, to show him the ice conditions and give him the benefit of all our experience last year. We have to stick together in the North. There is no question of who will be first over the unknown Arctic, the purposes of the expeditions being different."

However, others in the expedition hope the Norge will get away first after the hard year's work on the arrangements. The trip of Amundsen and Ellsworth up the coast of Norway was a triumphal one. At every village the wharves were crowded with people, many children cheering when the men appeared on deck. Amundsen's room is filled with flowers and letters sent by school children.

Last year's expedition made him and Ellsworth national heroes, invoking all the spirit of ancient Norse traditions.

NOBLE PRAISES THE NORGE.

It Came Through Difficult Trip Well
and Needs No Repairs.

By WALTER DUANEY.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Co.
and The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
LENNINGRAD, April 17.—"The Norge's performance was satisfactory to my highest expectations," said Colonel Noble, commander of the Amundsen-Ellsworth dirigible which arrived at Gatchina yesterday, in a talk to The New York Times correspondent today. He went on:

"Although in the course of the sixty-seven-hour flight from Rome to Leningrad we met extremely heavy weather over Northern France and the Baltic, everything functioned perfectly and on our arrival we found nothing needing repair or alteration. "No less satisfactory was the working of the crew and the problem of command generally which might have appeared to present certain difficulties owing to the divided nationality. I gave orders to the Norwegians in English, which you might call the official language of the expedition, and all went without hitch or friction, though we had a trying time over the Baltic and Latvia when we were lost in the clouds fifteen hours, not knowing whether we were over land or sea. But we still had fuel for twenty-eight hours more flying when we landed at Gatchina and so I had no real cause for anxiety."

"The Russian arrangements for the landing and for guarding the ship were most excellent and all needed supplies of hydrogen, gasoline, etc., were provided immediately. Indeed, the ship is ready to leave for Spitzbergen right away, but we must wait news about the mooring mast in Vadsø and the hangar at King's Bay. Neither appears yet to be ready, therefore it is unlikely that we will leave for eight or ten days at the earliest."

Colonel Noble said he had no doubts about the airship for the flight to Alaska, but that his chief preoccupation was the weather. He added:

"If conditions are less favorable than we hope for, we may reduce the crew to fifteen or even fourteen men and replace the weight thus saved with gasoline. If conditions are favorable we may reach Nome, but, of course, Point Barrow remains our real objective."

Commander Lueder by His Aid.
Lieutenant Riser-Larsen, the Norwegian vice commander of the Norge, expressed no less satisfaction at the ship's performance in the flight from Rome to Leningrad than the Italian constructor, Colonel Noble, to whom Larsen paid a high tribute for his conduct of the operations in trying conditions.

ated the need of Holmes lights, which were dropped between Puhlan and Oslo to indicate any drift from the wind. Drift will be calculated by taking a line from a prominent ice hummock with sufficient accuracy to give approximate position. He said there would be no attempt at landing at the Pole, but that flags would be dropped as symbolic gesture. Currents undoubtedly will remove or ice destroy them before long, just as Peary's traces have doubtless long been obliterated. He thought it possible that land would be discovered toward Canada, and perhaps toward Alaska.

Between Spitzbergen and the Pole we do not expect to find much new data," he said, "but there are great possibilities on the other side. By that time the ship will be lightened and we can fly 800 or 1,000 metres high, which will give visibility for a hundred kilometers on either side. Even at that height we can easily tell by the formation, variation and height of the ice above sea level, whether there is land or sea beneath."

Russians Intensely Interested.
Russian aeronautic circles are enormously interested in the Norge's flight. Today the ship was visited by a group of forty-five officers of the Aeronautic School, who examined every detail and made sketches and photographs.

Colonel Noble said some months ago there had been a question of the purchase of one or more of his dirigibles by the Soviet Government. An expert visited the factory and made an elaborate study of the question. The same expert visited the dirigible at Gatchina, but Colonel Noble said:

"I do not think the subject will be raised now, as we are pressed for time and have other things to think about. Moreover, you must understand that my factory works exclusively for the Italian Government and any purchase of airships would have to be discussed by the respective authorities."

He added that he had been asked to speak Thursday at the Institute of Engineers of Ways and Communications on the following subjects:

1. The dirigible factory from the financial and technical viewpoint.
2. The technical details of the dirigible Norge.
3. The flight from Rome to Leningrad and the lessons therefrom.

Obviously, the magnificent performance of the ship and its low price as compared with rigid airships or sea warships cannot fail to appeal to the Russians, whose naval strength is vastly below the average of the great powers.

The reception by the Academy of Science to the visiting airman has been postponed till 3 o'clock Wednesday. In the evening Colonel Noble is to address the aeronautic engineers. Meanwhile, excursions and visits to museums and other points of interest have been prepared for the members of the expedition.

To Drop Fascist Symbols at Pole.
ROME, April 17 (AP).—If the Amundsen expedition reaches the North Pole in its Italian-built and Italian-commanded airship Norge, Fascism will have at least symbolically reached the top of the earth. Commander Noble, who built the dirigible and is in command of it, consented before leaving Italy to drop at the Pole a piece of a Fascist battle flag and a piece of black cloth symbolic of Fascism. Both of these objects were presented to him by the Fascist organization of Grotte di Castro.

SOVIET-REICH DEAL ACCEPTED BY BRITISH

They Take Berlin's Word That
It Will Not Affect Locarno
or the League.

M. P.'S GOING TO RUSSIA

Conservative Party Members Will
Investigate for Themselves Con-
ditions Under Red Regime.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 17.—The compact of benevolent neutrality entered into by Russia and Germany, as announced in The New York Times, has been the chief diplomatic event of the week. Some alarm, according to reports, has been caused in certain European capitals by Germany's action, but it is not shared by the British Government. "We would rather it had not taken place at this particular time, but now that it has been accepted, Germany's statement of her reasons for it," practically represents the British official attitude. It is an acknowledgment of the assurances given to both the British and French Governments by Germany that the clauses of the new treaty will conflict neither with the Locarno compact nor with Germany's future obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations, of which she is regarded as a de facto member.

Disposition to Welcome Treaty.
There is a disposition in some influential British quarters not only not to condemn the new compact, but to welcome it. Though the British Government officially maintains its attitude of what might be described as passive hostility to the Soviets, there are signs that some of its followers have more open minds. A party of four Conservatives, members of Parliament, for instance, left England today to pay, for the first time since the Russian revolution, a visit to Russia. It comprises Sir Frank Nelson, Robert Boothby, Captain R. C. Bourne and Colonel T. C. Moore.

The main idea is to see exactly how things stand under the Soviets," said Sir Frank Nelson. Colonel Moore said:

"I have formed the opinion that the Soviet Government is rather in a state of evolution at present and preparing to recognize Russia's pre-revolutionary obligations. I believe not only that the welfare of each country is necessary for the good of the world but that Russia has far more to gain by cultivating relations with Britain than any other country."

Writer Predicts Great Changes.
J. L. Garvin, editor of The Observer, appears to welcome the new compact. "European economic unity and the general disarmament of hearts which alone can insure that of hands and world peace itself," he writes, "must depend on whether there is to be a changed attitude in other countries toward two mighty peoples who have now reaffirmed their fundamental sense of common interests. They are something like one of the elemental forces of the earth which cannot be forced forever by the paper chains woven between Paris, London and Rome with the assistance of Warsaw and the Little Entente."

"Gradually, slowly, the greater ex-

Allies and their satellites will have to bring themselves to look the hated word revision, or there will be no peace and no peace."
"American credit has poured into Germany on a vast scale. Without definite intention, but with full effect, United States investors are subsidizing German commercial strength, bound to reach a height never attained before. Austrian Germans in the end will join the fatherland."
"The Soviet system will soon have been established for nearly ten years. The violent phases of the revolution are over. One thing must be thoroughly realized. Any fundamental change whatever in the present Government system can mean some regime less favorable to the Western nations and to peace."
"If Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay were to lead out of the book of Wilhelmstrasse and seek their own direct settlements with Russia, then in the next seven years a great deal more of their diplomatic ground will crumble than in the last seven."

AMERICAN SHIP ON REPARATION BOARD

T. N. Perkins, Changing Places
With W. P. Cooke, Heads
Arbitral Tribunal.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 17.—Thomas N. Perkins, who for the last eighteen months has been the American member of the Reparation Commission, deputized to act in questions relating to execution of the Dawes plan, has resigned and today the commission appointed in his place Walter P. Cooke, who was Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal between the commission and Germany. With the consent of the commission the two Americans have exchanged appointments. Mr. Perkins taking the post of Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal.

It is understood that the reason for the exchange is that Mr. Perkins, for business and family reasons, finds it inconvenient to remain permanently in Paris. His new appointment will enable him to spend a good part of each year in the United States.

All his colleagues on the Reparation Commission today expressed regret at his departure. Louis Barthou and Sir Basil Kemball Cooke, the French and British members, saying they had found Mr. Perkins's collaboration of the greatest usefulness in easing the application of the Dawes plan.

WILKINS PLANE REPAIRED.

Test Flight Is Made With It by
Army Aviators at Fairbanks.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, April 17 (AP).—Two army aviators, Major Thomas G. Langhorne and Captain A. N. Wiley, made a test flight here today with the airplane Detroit, which was wrecked March 19 and repaired in Fairbanks.

Captain George Hubert Wilkins, leader, and Lieutenant Carl B. Eliason, aviator, were expected here today from Point Barrow, Alaska, in the Alaskan. The Alaskan and the Detroit are the equipment of an expedition in search of land in the Arctic Ocean. It was intimated that both machines would hop from here to Barrow, 550 miles to the northwest. Wednesday, that the Detroit will then make a dash from Point Barrow north into the unknown, and that thereafter the planes will return here.

After that, when additional supplies have been cached at Barrow, the Alaskan is to be left there in reserve while Wilkins and Eliason in the Detroit make the final jump.

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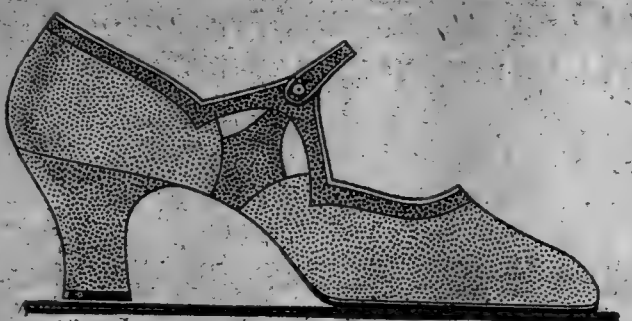
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FRENCH TO DEMAND RIFFIAN GUARANTEE

General Simon Will Seek to
Advance Front in Peace Par-
ley, Which Begins Today.

OUTLOOK IS DOUBTFUL

Conference Will Be Secret and May
Last Two Weeks, but End of
the War is Held Remote.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
PARIS, April 17.—Assurances have
reached Paris that Abd-el-Krim has

accepted the Riffian delegates to "no
overriding possible" in recent years.
This statement, which is confirmed by
one of the Riffian delegates, has en-
couraged the hope that the Oudja
conference will be successful.
General Simon has announced that
as a preliminary to all negotiations he
is going to demand tomorrow as a
guarantee of good faith security that
the French lines be advanced by five
or six miles so as to cover certain
strategic points.
This revolutionary measure, the
General says, is absolutely essential if
there is to be a truce, and without its
acceptance by the Riffians it is impos-
sible that the beginning of the negotia-
tions may be postponed for some days.
France has no intention of talking
peace in the attitude of having been
evenly stalemated, he added; she first
of all is imposing her conditions for
the suspension of hostilities.
Even with this first point gained the
negotiations, however, seem likely to

be difficult and prolonged, lasting at
least two weeks. They will be
held in secret, by the decision of
General Simon to hold the first meet-
ing with the Riffian delegates to-
morrow at Camp Bertin, some eighty
miles from Oudja.
It is surrounded by a fortified
camp, the General told newspaper-
men today. "And so we are assured
that at least our first meeting will be
secret."
The difficulty in the French negotia-
tions is to avoid offending the pride
and independence of Abd-el-Krim.
While feeling first by the decision of
his followers and reward his aban-
donment of his country and the cause
he has fought for.
It is no secret in Paris that during
the past few weeks the Riffian chief
has made repeated attempts to seek a
separate peace with France and break
the agreement between Paris and
Madrid. Abd-el-Krim with some jus-
tice regards himself as the victor in

his long struggle with Spain, and it is
no longer the Riffian chief's desire
conditions which have even the ap-
pearance of being imposed by General
Simon on Riffia's Government.
If difficulties arise tomorrow they
will, it is expected, be caused by the
demand of the Spaniards to advance
their position the same way as the
French.
General Simon himself described the
negotiations as likely to be "delicate
and laborious" and, though Abd-el-
Krim's attitude and his choice of dele-
gates is encouraging, the certainty of
settlement is somewhat remote.
Meeting Place Is Kept Secret.
QUENJA, Morocco, April 17 (AP).—The
French, Spanish and Riffian peace
delegates will meet tomorrow morning
at a spot on the fighting front, the
location of which is being kept secret,
to discuss the preliminary terms of
an armistice.
This gathering is preparatory to the
first official meeting of the peace dele-

gates, to be held here on Monday after-
noon.
PARIS, April 17 (AP).—Le Matin's cor-
respondent at Rabat says the Sultan
of Morocco, Mulai Yusef, is to come
to France for a day of about ten
days. He will make the trip on a war-
ship and will be accompanied by an
imposing cavalry guard.
Coolidge Hopeful for Harbors Bill.
WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP).—After
a conference at the White House to-
day, Representative Wilson of Connecti-
cut, the Republican House leader,
said President Coolidge was hopeful of
passage of general rivers and harbors
legislation at the present session. The
President was not represented as op-
plicitly endorsing the omnibus bill,
which would authorize appropriations
totaling \$24,000,000, but as favoring,
in a broad way, the continuation of gen-
eral rivers and harbors improvements.

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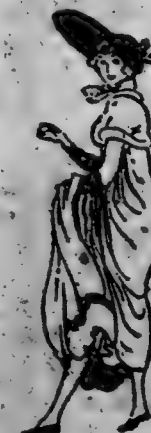
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THE SHOE SHOP—Fourth Floor

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as you prefer



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PLAIDS—SUBDUED TO THE SOFTNESS OF OLD TAPESTRIES
PLAIDS—OF BLACK AND WHITE IN MODERNISTIC MODES
PLAIDS—THAT BLEND ALL SHADES OF A SINGLE COLOUR
PLAIDS—THAT TAKE THEIR PATTERNS FROM THEIR WEAVES

Plaid Coats—Informal enough for jaunts and journeys—
smart enough for town and tea



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1902 FIFTH AVENUE'S FIRST FASHION SHOP 1926

FRENCH BEGIN FIGHT TO HALT FRANC FALL

Fund Committee Calls People to Make a Stand Against the Momentum of Pessimism.

UNIT DROPS DESPITE GIFTS

Divergent Views Fail to Explain Real Cause—The Midi Proposes Making Tourists Pay in Gold.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 12.—France is facing a confused fiscal situation. On the one hand voluntary public subscriptions are being in for the redemption of the floating debt. On the other hand the franc is steadily losing ground. The whole country is asking why.

While many newspapers put the blame for the decline in French currency on foreign speculators and foreign markets, others say that the political differences in France are responsible for the weakness of the franc. Technical experts think that the franc's decline is partly accounted for by heavy seasonal buying and that manufacturers are now building up fresh stocks of raw materials to replace those exhausted by a winter of industrial activities.

But followers of the exchange market say it is also true that the fall of the franc should be partly blamed upon the sensitiveness of the Paris market to sentimental variations. These observers contend that the growing enthusiasm for the national contribution will have a hard time in meeting the impetus given to the franc's decline by the accumulated pessimism of many months.

Comparisons With Mark's Fall

Some newspapers go so far as to draw comparisons between the present position of the franc and that of the German mark when the latter began to slide, although that is held to be an exaggerated conclusion in the case of France, where the printing-press has not been resorted to largely. "The Journe Industrielle" says:

"The peril of the present exchange crisis is that it is pushing us toward a level beyond which it is no longer possible to master the movement—a level which is hard to fix."

"Let us remember that the dollar took two years to pass from 48 to 184 marks, one year from 184 to 7,350, six months from 7,350 to 154,000, and five more months to reach 4,200,000,000,000. During this time exhausting efforts were made to arrest the movement. But above all there was a public belief in the decline—some people undoubtedly helped in it—and the country's abandonment of its money created a movement which swept away all barriers."

"But it is quite as necessary to avoid falling into a chasm through ignorance as through alarm."

Such statements as these are sufficient proof that France is passing through a period of financial sea-sickness. Seen in this light, the preparations for a wide campaign by the committee selected yesterday to head the national subscriptions are coming in the nick of time.

Growing Fear of No Fiscal Solution

Although the Parliament has voted laws making up the budget deficit before the budget itself is adopted, that fact, even taken together with satisfactory foreign trade and the improved position of the Bank of France and the Treasury, does not appear sufficient to assuage public fears.

The frequent shifting of Finance Ministers has caused a growth of the opinion that the financial problem is insoluble. And this fear originated the movement in favor of public subscriptions which began several months ago—even before the Government realized the benefits it might reap from them—when there were spontaneous offerings from several small villages in remote parts of the country.

Now that official machinery has been established to gather the willing gifts from a people who already feel themselves heavily overtaxed, a nation-wide campaign will be waged to centralize and stimulate the sacrifices of the "financial volunteers."

On the list of leading men of all professions—law, medicine, learning, sciences, army, finance, business, religion, etc.—who have lent their services as national committeemen there are no members of Parliament.

Plan for National Campaign

The National Committee for Voluntary Subscriptions will hold its first meeting on Monday, when it will consider the best means for furthering the movement. The general plan is to facilitate payments by the receipt of them in practically every public establishment. All gifts will be entered in the gold book at the Finance Ministry, and extracts will be posted in the town hall of each Commune, giving the names and donations.

Consulates and embassies abroad will probably be empowered to receive subscriptions, although no appeal will be made to try to arouse foreign interest. Gifts from foreigners, however, will be received and many rich American residents here have already made important contributions.

Until the gifts are centralized in Paris no official total will be issued, but as soon as the work of organization is complete weekly contributions will be published. Officials are unwilling to set any figure which they expect to be reached. Two slogans have been adopted by the organizers of the movement.

The first is: "In the present circumstances no faltering can be tolerated."

This was taken from Marshal Joffre's order of the day before the Battle of the Marne in 1914.

The second is: "Forward! Lift up our heads! This country will save itself once again!" This was from Finance Minister Raoul Peret's speech on March 30.

Would Make Americans Pay in Gold

The Midi publishes on its third page today a report of the meeting of the stockholders of the Hotel Continental, in which it was said: "The directors indicated that the American tourists who had been made to pay gold francs instead of paper francs for all their purchases in France, 'Who says we repelled the invader in 1918? The German invader, perhaps, but not the American and English invaders. The latter only changed their clothes. They were in khaki, now they come back in tourists' garb. They have traded gun for fork, but still continue to live on this country.'"

After a half column of abuse the Midi says that every American or Englishman should be made to pay in gold, since they force Frenchmen who go to their countries to pay in gold. The

newspaper figures that only one-fifth as many would come, while, to estimate, would be a great relief, but holds that, paying in gold, that fifth would spend just as much.

France Lower as Offensive Starts

PARIS, April 12.—A general offensive against the floating debt was launched today when a committee, of which President Doumergue is honorary President and Marshal Joffre Commander-in-Chief, was formally installed for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for a sinking fund.

Another low record for the franc was registered today, however. This morning the dollar purchased 23.82, and its position in exchange is causing the Government much anxiety.

The primary object of the free offering sinking fund of which the committee will take charge is to reduce the short-term bonds so that they will no longer menace the Treasury. The fund will eventually serve to retire interest-bearing war debts, as well as domestic loans, though other measures are expected to take out the proceeds of the voluntary subscriptions.

People in all walks of life seem eager to do their bit for Joffre and the French Treasury in the new battle of the Marne, and the prospects are that the campaign which during the war brought 1,500,000,000 francs in gold into the Bank of France will be cast into the shade.

The voluntary fund is not counted upon to work the miracle alone of French financial salvation, but the spirit it develops is expected to help

largely in saving France's financial difficulties.

To Honor Morse's Memory

The 135th anniversary of the birth of Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, will be celebrated by the telegraph fraternity at a dinner and dance to be given by the Association of Western Union Employees at the Hotel Roosevelt on April 27. The committee has been assured of the attendance of President Newcomb Carlton of the Western Union Telegraph Company, President Joseph B. Hayes of the Association of Western Union Employees and Major Gen. Charles P. Sumner.

The President of the Paris Municipal Council sent 1,000 francs and the Councilors 500 francs each.

JURY FAILS TO AGREE ON O'NEILL DRAINAGE

New Trial Is Ordered in Los Angeles for Cast of 'Desire Under the Elm'

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, April 12.—The cast of "Desire Under the Elm" will be tried again, the jury having disagreed on the first trial here this week.

Members of the jury are reported to have said that there was no hope for a verdict, since they were unable to agree in their opinions as to the agency or indecency of the play.

After a conference between Prosecutor Friedlander and his deputy, Roy Reams, who prosecuted the case, Friedlander announced that he would plan a retrial. He said he would confer with members of the different bodies who requested the prosecution, and in case they recommended a dismissal he might drop the case.

During the trial of the cast of seven, the prosecution witnesses testified that they were shocked by scenes and words of the play.

Defense Attorney Arthur W. Green called as many more witnesses who said that the play was a great dramatic triumph and that its moral lesson overshadowed and neutralized the use of harsh words.

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LEADS LUMBER ASSOCIATION

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 12.—Frederick H. Underhill of Philadelphia was elected President of the National American Wholesale Lumber Association at the close of its annual convention here in the Ambassador Hotel.

The following directors were elected: Dwight L. Hedrick, Cincinnati; G. L. Linder, Portland; F. W. McClure, Memphis; E. W. Macdonald, Boston; A. G. Mansboro, Toronto; J. R. Montgomery, Pittsburgh; Max Myers, Cleveland; G. M. Stevens, New York; and Ben S. Woodhead, Beaumont, Texas.

The association adopted resolutions urging support of the House bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, opposing the Senate bill proposing regional appointment of Interstate Commerce Commissioners and advocating prompt action by the States relative to improved timber taxation methods, reforestation and conservation.

Strike in Canton Continues. CANTON, April 12 (P). (delayed).—Strike conditions here fall to show signs of settlement. Many persons are going quietly to Hongkong. Large seizures of foreign goods by strikers continue.

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ROME WELCOMES MUSSOLINI HOME

Guns Boom, Bells Peal, Huge
Crowds Throw Hats in the
Air and Raise Arms.

PLANES SIGNAL HIS COMING

Similar Enthusiasm Marks His
Arrival at Gaeta From His
Tour of Tripoli.

Copyright, 1935, by The New York Times Company.
By Wirephoto to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 17.—On his return from his triumphal tour in the Colony of Tripoli, Premier Mussolini was received home again with almost regal honors. In Gaeta, where he first landed from the dreadnought Cavour; then in Rome, where he arrived late this evening, scores of thousands of citizens greeted him with enthusiastic acclaim, such as in olden times they accorded only to commanders of Roman armies returning to the Eternal City after inflicting defeat upon Rome's enemies. All official Rome was gathered at the station to greet him as soon as he stepped off the train. Thousands upon thousands of citizens lined the route between the station and his residence,

apparently accounting a brief glimpse of him as he sped past in a motor car ample reward for hours of patient waiting. Guns boomed, church bells pealed and airplanes circled overhead as the Premier's train came within sight of the city.

Crowds Gathered Before White Sea. Many hours before Mussolini's train was scheduled to arrive streams of people anxious to secure some vantage point began converging from all sections of the city toward the station. Fascists in black shirts, with flags and banners, began lining both sides of the route, holding back the immense crowds that lined the sidewalks and every available open space. A steady trickle of carriages and motor cars bore all the State and city notabilities to the station.

The arrival of Mussolini's train was heralded by the droning airplanes high overhead. A few minutes later, guns boomed and church bells began pealing. Tremendous cheering broke out when the train steamed into the station. It reached its climax when Mussolini smilingly appeared in the window of his saloon car. Thousands of arms stretched toward him in the Roman salute, while the station resounded with cries of "Viva Mussolini!" "Viva il Duce!" "Viva Fascismo!"

First to greet Mussolini as he stepped from the train was Senator Crenonesi, Governor of Rome, who expressed the Eternal City's joy at seeing him back again safe and sound after the attempt on his life on the eve of his departure for Tripoli. He was followed by the Cabinet Ministers, by high State officials and by the chief officers of the army and navy.

Mussolini appeared in excellent health and spirits. His usually pallid complexion had been considerably bronzed by the African sun, while the

heavy bandages which covered his nose on his departure had been replaced by small pieces of adhesive plaster. He was full of energy and activity.

Wild Greeting by the People. The scene when Mussolini stepped from the station into the large square outside, packed tight with his admirers, who were with difficulty restrained by cordons of troops, police and Fascist, defies description. Thousands upon thousands of hats flew into the air, thousands upon thousands of hands were raised in the Roman salute, thousands upon thousands of throats shouted their greetings, and their applause marked their admiration. The police cordons swayed before the pressure of the people trying to get near the Premier.

Mussolini remained a few minutes facing the crowd with his hand raised in the Roman salute, then entered his motorcar and drove rapidly toward his home. The scenes of enthusiasm were repeated all along the route as the Premier's car proceeded along the beflagged and artistically illuminated streets.

Mussolini had already received a similarly enthusiastic reception at Gaeta, into which Fascist from the surrounding district, thousands of whom walked many miles in order to be present at the Premier's landing, poured all day. Scores of thousands of people had gathered as the dreadnought Cavour, escorted by a squadron of destroyers, steamed into the harbor. Mussolini, however, evidently in a hurry to reach Rome, drove directly to the station and was gone a few minutes after his arrival. He caused only long enough to say to the Fascists, who obviously expected him to deliver a speech: "Fascisti! Now is the time for acting, not talking."

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

A PERMANENT WAVE THAT LASTS AND LASTS

Spring's showers and summer's winds hold no terror for the woman with a Permanent Wave achieved with "Nestle Lanol or Frederic Method" plus the masterly skill of our Permanent Wave Artists!

15.00 ENTIRE HEAD
Long or Short Hair



FINE HAIR TRANSFORMATIONS

Light enough to be comfortable through summer months. Smart enough to please the most discriminating taste.

Gray and Plain Shades 10.00 | Gray and Plain Shades 15.00

Please for Appointment WISCONSIN 8200

BEAUTY PARLOR—On Bakers

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

Attend These Extraordinary Sales
Specially Planned for Monday



WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPRING COATS OF CLOTH OR SILK

59.75

The style successes of the season
at this remarkably low price

In Monday's selling event you have a choice of the most wanted materials and modes, including high-type coats of silks and cloths for dress, and also a very attractive collection of new travel coats in the favored materials.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' DAYTIME DRESSES OF MODISH SILKS

39.75

Entirely new groups—Entirely new
fashions—Entirely new values

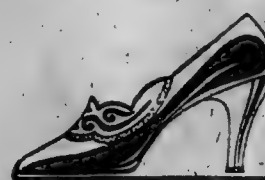
Dresses far superior in quality of material and workmanship to any you would expect to find at so moderate a price. The important modes for Spring and early Summer in attractive assortments, including Georgettes, flat crepes, flowered chiffons and smartly combined materials.

WOMEN'S DEPTS.—SECOND FLOOR

MISSES' DEPTS.—THIRD FLOOR

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO.

Our low prices extend
also to smart accessories
of all kinds, of which
these are typical values.



Women's Footwear

6.90

A Remarkable Value

Shoes fashioned with
utmost grace and sym-
metry in leading modes
and shades, very
moderately priced.

Light-tone Kidskin
Colored Satins
Tan Calfskin
Patent Leather

Chiffon Silk Stockings

The Utmost in Value

1.45

Pure silk, full fashion-
ed, and reinforced
with lisle at tops for
extra wear. In 20 Paris
shades, also black.

New Silk Negligees

In All Boudoir Shades

15.00

Gracefully draped Neg-
ligees of finest quality
satin-brocaded crepe de
Chine with wide bands
of contrasting silk.

For the Exquisite Woman Kurzman sponsors THE VOGUE OF SHIRRING



\$95 to \$135

Crepe Elizabeth Frocks

Ghanel presented it to Paris—Kurzman presents it to New York—the most delicately lovely and feminine fashion that has appeared in years. It is especially for the woman of a certain exquisite taste whose perfection in dress is the perfection of intricate simplicity.

The SHIRRED SILK COAT, \$125

SHIRRED HATS, from \$35

IMPORTER *Kurzman* 5th Ave. at 36th St.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

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A Most Unusual Sale of

Balibuntal Hats

Of a Quality Usually
Sold For 18.50 to 25.00

12.75

Only a very special purchase makes possible this low price for Hats of genuine balibuntal straw. Smart replicas of the new Paris successes, presenting tailored or dress modes in leading shades.

Large and Small Head Sizes



RUSSEKS

Let Your

Permanent Wave

Reflect the Chic of PARIS

The PIEROPARIS METHOD
The MATCHLESS PERMANENT WAVE
assures you, that your hair will be be-
comingly waved and treated beneficially.

Telephone WIS. 6600 for YOUR appointments

Also Nestle Process

RUSSEKS BEAUTY SALON—Seventh Floor



A LOST NECKLACE

A valuable necklace, an heirloom brooch, a ring or other personal property that has been lost may be recovered if an advertisement is ordered at once for insertion in the Lost and Found columns of The New York Times. Rate 60 cents an agate line. If received before midnight announcement will appear next day.

Advertisements may be delivered to the New office of The New York Times—subway level, Times Building.

LEADERS HERE STUDY
NEW APPORTIONMENTAdmit Change of 17th District
is in Favor of Re-electing
Nicoll for the Senate.

SMITH VETO IS FORESEEN

Tammany is Sure Governor Won't
Sign Measure, Republicans
Fear the Same Result.

Great interest was shown here yesterday by both Republicans and members of Tammany in the fate of the Republican Senate Reapportionment bill, introduced in the Legislature on Friday. The prevailing opinion was that it was certain to pass the Legislature, which is Republican in both houses, but that it probably would be vetoed by Governor Smith. The opinion in Tammany was that the Governor was sure to veto it, unless changes to make it less partisan were made. Republicans were slightly more hopeful, but were inclined to believe that it probably would be vetoed.

Local interest centered in the proposed reapportionment for Manhattan, of which a map was published in yesterday's Times. Except where purely personal interests were involved, the interest was greatest in the proposed Seventeenth Senate District, the purpose of which, according to both Republicans and Democrats, is to create a certain Republican district and bring about the re-election of State Senator Courtlandt Nicoll, the only Republican Senator from Manhattan, and one of the two Republicans in the upper house of the Legislature from New York City.

Built Around Seventeenth District.

Apparently the whole scheme of the proposed Manhattan reapportionment has been built about this Seventeenth District. It runs from Bleeker and West Third Streets on the south to West 104th Street on the north and includes practically every Republican or possibly Republican election district in the center of Manhattan Island. Its almost certain Republicanism has been insured by including nothing east of Third Avenue on one side and very little of the territory near the Hudson River on the west side, the tenement sections near both the Hudson and East Rivers being heavily Democratic. In laying out its boundaries only the most strongly Republican parts of the Fifth Avenue and Greenwich Village sections have been retained, and on the west side of Central Park the most Republican part of the Seventh Assembly District has been retained.

Incidentally, the proposed reapportionment, if it becomes law, will create two almost surely Republican Assembly districts, as approximately 2,000 Democratic plurality has been taken from the present Seventh Assembly District, of which Albert J. Berwin is leader, and the present Fifteenth Assembly District, the banner Republican district of Manhattan, will be made more strongly Republican.

Interest in this proposed Senate district has been increased by the fact that Senator Nathan Straus Jr., one of the leading Democrats in the Senate, will be thrown into the same district with Senator Nicoll if the bill becomes law and presumably will run against Senator Nicoll for re-election.

Straus Defeat Is Seen.

Senator Straus, however, is accustomed to running in Republican territory, as the district he represents was considered Republican when he was first elected. The Republicans expressed confidence that the district, as laid out, was so overwhelmingly Republican that Senator Nicoll would defeat Senator Straus if they should be opponents, although they admitted that the latter would be a very strong candidate.

Senator Nicoll's friends were reported to be particularly anxious to get the reapportionment bill through, as they believed he might be defeated in his present district at the November election. Local Republican leaders have made no secret of their expectation of a tremendous Democratic vote in New York City this fall, particularly if, as seems likely, the prohibition referendum takes place then. Passage of the reapportionment bill and the creation of this new district would, according to their viewpoint, place Senator Nicoll beyond the danger of a Democratic landslide.

Publication in THE TIMES of the map showing the boundaries of the proposed Manhattan Senate districts brought speculation as to the reason for the various jogs and tucks. It was explained with seeming justification that most of them were caused by the necessity of making each Senate District practically equal in citizen population to every other and the constitutional prohibition against dividing a block. With blocks varying in population from nothing to more than 2,000 in some of the crowded east side sections, this was said to have been a difficult matter.

Reasons for Boundaries.

A series of steps in the boundary line between the proposed Fifteenth and Seventeenth Senate Districts, running from West Seventy-first Street to West End Avenue, to West Sixty-eighth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to West Sixty-fourth Street, to Columbus Avenue, to West Sixty-second Street, to Broadway, was said to have been caused by a desire to put the Tammany clubhouse of the Seventh Assembly District at 131 West Sixty-fourth Street in the Seventeenth Senate District to be with the rest of the present Seventh Assembly District territory. James J. Hagan, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, was said to have requested that the clubhouse, which is owned by the club, be kept in his district.

The tooth at Fourteenth Street and Irving Place was caused by the wish of influential Tammany members to have Tammany Hall in a Democratic Senate District, the proposed Eighteenth, which for the most part consists of the same territory as the present Sixteenth Senate District, in which the late Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, had his home. This was said to have been entirely a matter of sentiment, as the block in which Tammany Hall is located has only thirteen voters.

A series of teeth appear in the eastern boundary of the proposed Seventeenth Senate District, the line turning from Third to Lexington Avenue and back again at Eighty-ninth Street, Eighty-third Street, Forty-eighth Street and Thirty-second Street. These departures from a straight line were said to have been requested by Republican leaders William C. Hecht Jr. of

the Sixteenth Assembly District and J. S. Shea and Charles F. Luzzow of the Twelfth, so that their clubhouses or residences might be continued in their own territory.

Await Tammany Plan.

The Tammany reapportionment, introduction of which in the Legislature is expected next Tuesday, is awaited with interest. According to Tammany members, the map of the Manhattan Senate districts to be proposed by Tammany will show much straighter boundary lines and no obvious attempt, so far as will appear from the map, to gain partisan advantage. Republicans discussing the matter said that this would be easy, as boundary lines drawn from east to west, dividing Manhattan Island into a series of parallel strips, would create a series of districts every one of which would be Democratic, because of the heavy Democratic vote in the sections adjoining the waterfronts on either side.

The Tammany reapportionment bill, of course, has no chance of being passed by the Legislature, but it is expected to lead Governor Smith in justifying a veto of the Republican measure by furnishing a comparison.

Republicans, in expressing belief that the Governor would veto the Republican bill, said that he would be asked to do so by Tammany because it would cause Manhattan to lose two Senators and four Assemblymen, and Brooklyn to gain one Assemblyman, thus opening the way for a loss of Tammany influence at State conventions and perhaps ultimately its leadership of the Democratic organizations in New York City.

They expressed belief that the Governor, if he vetoes the bill, might seek justification in a discrepancy of populations on the proposed districts, particularly in those up State. As an illustration, they pointed out that the population of the proposed Thirty-fifth Senate District, composed of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, had 128,432 population, while the population of the Thirty-first District, the County of Albany, was 126,214.

NEW JERSEY TO FIGHT
PHONE RATE INCREASECommission, Defeated in Court
Decision, Plans Another Move
to Cut Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Although defeated in its fight in the United States Supreme Court to keep the New York Telephone Company from increasing rates to customers in Northern New Jersey, the State Public Utility Commission made it known yesterday that it would seek in another way to force a return to the old schedule.

It said that the commission erred in refusing to permit a higher rate on the theory that the company had an excessive depreciation reserve. The board held that the company should use this piled up reserve before applying for increased rates. The Supreme Court decided there was no relation between a company's reserve fund or property depreciation and the rates it should charge.

The commission does not understand the court decision that the depreciation rate under which the reserve accumulated was a reasonable rate to be maintained in the future, of that the commission was prevented from fixing a rate which would be lower than the one the company had in effect.

Monday
the

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Will
Offer2000 PARIS
HANDMADE DRESSES40 Different Models
in white and dainty colors

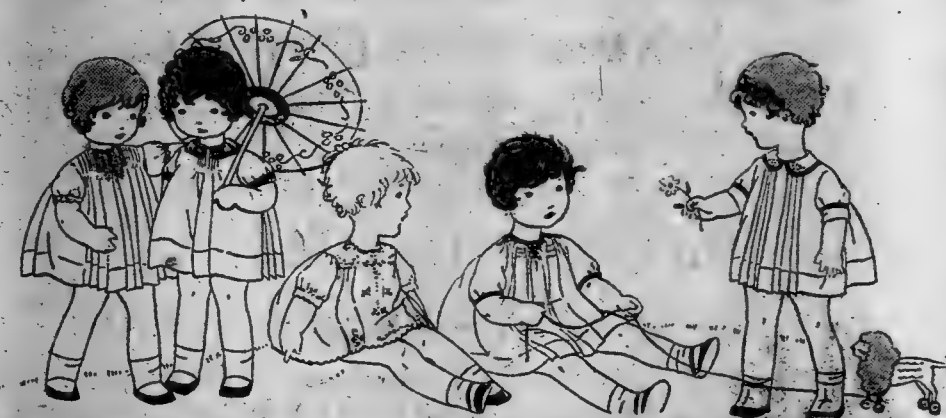
Sizes 6 months to 3 years

One of the Liliputian Bazaar's big feature events

DON'T MISS IT!

MONTHS AGO when our buyer was in Paris preparations for this event were made — we saw dozens of makers, hundreds of dresses, and from them chose the prettiest styles, the most sensational values.

The last shipment is here now, the collection is complete, and mothers may choose tomorrow from tables piled high with lovely little frocks, everyone new and fresh, and made as only the French can make them.



20 models at 1.10-1.50-1.95

FINE white batiste or nainsook frocks with pin tucking, smocking, hand-embroidery, little colored pipings, hand drawnwork, tiny scallops, narrow lace edgings, and other typically Parisian trimming. Sizes 6 months to 2 years.

300 French Handmade White Lingerie Caps—95c and 1.65



17 Models at 2.75

FLOWER-LIKE little dresses in dotted swiss, chiffon voile, and novelty cotton materials, with colorful embroidery, pin-tucks hand drawnwork, pipings and borders in color, appliques, etc. Plain yellow, blue, pink, orange, pink and white with pink, blue, or lavender dots. Sizes 2 and 3 years.



3 Bloomer Models in Chambray—3.95

THE fine, soft French chambray that tubs so beautifully. Trimmed with fine tucks, smocking, and sprays of hand-embroidery. The colors are peach, coral, or blue. Sizes 1 to 3 years.

MONDAY--THE FIRST SHOWING OF
THE IMPORTANT SUMMER FASHIONS
AS SPONSORED BY BEST & CO.

It is not too early to choose Summer clothes at Best's for these are the authoritative Summer fashions whose vogue will increase and whose quality will endure for months to come.

The Summer Fashion of the Large Milan Hat

Best's presents the authentic Palm Beach shape as featured at our Palm Beach Shop. Black and the wanted Spring colors. 17.50 to 28.50

The Summer Fashion of the Sheer Silk Frock

Sheer silks, in town and resort colors, are emphasized in our large collection of Paris inspired Summer Dresses. Prices from 39.50 to 145.00

The Summer Fashion of the Paris Handmade Frock

Handwork is the smart set's badge of chic, and Best's announces exclusive importation of handmade crepe de chine frocks for women and misses. Prices 39.50 to 95.00

The Summer Fashion of the Black Evening Gown

Black chiffon, black and pink combinations, black lace—take first place in the Summer mode for evening. Best's presents these important fashions at 59.50 to 175.00.

The Summer Fashion of Polka Dots

This Summer you must have something in polka dots, the colorful, chic, and charming fashion from Paris. Dresses at 29.50 to 75.00.

The Summer Fashion of the Knitted Coat

Palm Beach and the chic European resorts have endorsed the knitted coat. Our special coat of imported knit material, white or beige, is exceptional at 39.50.

The Summer Fashion of the Short-Sleeved Sweater

Best's introduced it in America in the wonderful Fortmason shirt, exclusive with us. It is the sweater for warm-weather sports wear. Silk and wool, 19.00

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.
Paris Palm Beach London

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at 35th Street—N. Y.

LONG ISLAND ROAD TO SPEND \$11,000,000

Electrifying From Floral Park
to Mineola and Valley Stream
to Mineola This Year.

WILL BUILD NEW STATIONS

Grade Crossings at Mattituck and
Broadway, Elmhurst, to Be
Eliminated.

Long Island Railroad improvements
included in the company's budget for
1926 reach a total of about \$11,000,000.

Among the major projects under way
or to be started soon are the extension
of the electrified system from Floral
Park to Mineola, on the main line, and
from Mineola to Valley Stream, on the
New York Bay extension, and the
double tracking of the Long Beach
Branch from East Rockaway to Wreck
Lead.

Plans also are being prepared to in-
stall a second track on the Montauk
Division from Sayville to a point east
of Patchogue, besides the construction
of a storage yard and engine terminal.

Six thousand seven hundred tons of
100-pound rail have been ordered and
will be used to replace lighter rail and
to provide additional running tracks
and sidings. Tie plates and anti-rope-
ers also have been ordered. New ties
to the number of 155,000 will replace
worn-out ties and be used for double
tracking on the Montauk and Long
Beach Divisions.

The company proposes to erect two

passenger stations, one at Northport
and the other at West Hempstead. The
grade crossing at Broadway, New
York, will be eliminated. This work
is estimated at \$450,000, one-half to be
borne by the railroad, one-quarter by
the state and one-quarter by the City
of New York. Plans also call for the
elimination of the grade crossing at
Mattituck on the main line.

A new steel and concrete bridge is to
be constructed over Queens Boulevard
or the North Shore Division. This will
cost \$400,000. Two bridges, to carry
Forest Park Drive over the Rockaway
Beach and Montauk Divisions will be
rebuilt at a cost of about \$150,000 each.

At a cost of about \$210,000 the road
is having seven electric freight locomotives
constructed. In further compli-
ance with the Kaufmann Electrifica-
tion law, the Long Island purchased
a 100-to oil-burner Diesel locomotive
for freight service at a cost of \$100,000,
and early this year acquired a new
gas electric engine for freight shifting
service, costing \$50,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926.

VISIT OUR PERSONAL DESIGN STUDIO
FOR INDIVIDUAL MODELS TO ORDER

AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL STORE
RUSSEKS
FIFTH AVENUE
At 36th Street

FURS STORED & INSURED IN OUR NEWLY
EQUIPPED STORAGE PLANT AT LOWEST RATES

MARYLIN

Registered in the United States Patent Office

The Fashions of Youth—At Russeks Exclusively

MARYLIN fashions are created for the exacting,
smart young New Yorker and her younger sisters.
They are youthful, simple clothes, clean cut of line
—they are sophisticated, too, and extremely
wearable. They embody all the details of style,
quality and careful making for which Russeks is
noted—and they are most reasonably priced.



MARYLIN

Wears

For Shopping—Two-piece Flat Crepe
Frock in White and All Seasonable Shades \$39.50
For Afternoon—Dress Coat of Silk Moire, \$85.00
worn in the new Paris "throw" effect.
For the Avenue—Trotteur Coat of Black \$45.00
Kashà or Twill with silver pipings.

MARYLIN Jr.

Wears

For School—Two-piece
Frock of Crepe de Chine in \$18.50
Spring colors, 13, 15 & 17 yrs.
For Spring—Coat of Fine
Twill with gilt clipped pocket \$22.50
etc. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Jay-Thorp

57th Street West

An Important Offering of SPRING CLOTHES

An unusual event in which the smart
woman will have opportunity to choose
a complete Spring outfit with the maxi-
mum of chic and economy.

DAYTIME DRESSES

A variety of smart Spring types repre-
senting the most distinguished daytime
fashions, in crêpe de chine, chiffon or
georgette, including many imported
French dresses.

Regularly priced at 95.00

69.50

EVENING GOWNS

The charming fashions that distinguish
Jay-Thorp evening gowns are well rep-
resented in this comprehensive selection
in the lines and fabrics appropriate for
dancing or formal evening functions.

Regularly priced to 145.00

95.00

SPRING COATS

Offering the newer coats for late Spring,
which interpret the accepted fashions of
the advance season, in well tailored styles
for general wear, and fur trimmed satin
models for afternoon.

Regularly priced to 165.00

110.00

ENSEMBLE COSTUMES

Coat-and-Frock Ensembles from our smart
Spring collection—models to suit every
daytime occasion, including a number of
Paris originals—in the finest fabrics and
most fashionable combinations.

Regularly priced up to 250.00

125.00

They're New!

MARYLIN

GLOVES

A Russeks origination—smart French kid
gloves with fancy cuff which may be worn
straight or turn back. All wanted colors.

\$3.50 Pair

Main Floor

MARYLIN

Registered in the United States Patent Office

HAT

A crushable little hat of
grosgrain sewn row on row
and finished with a silk
tassel. All the Spring shades
Very youthful.

\$10



LOUIS XVI MILLINERY SALON—Fifth Floor

They're Bonded!

MARYLIN

HOSIERY

These, all silk chiffons, bonded—so
that if, for any reason, they prove unsat-
isfactory, you may return them for a new
pair. All colors.

\$2.25 Pair

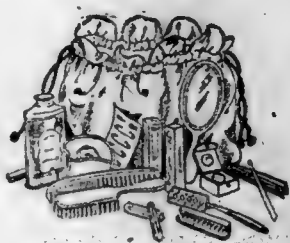
Main Floor



SALE

Women's Gloves Washable Slip-ons

Mode, beige, bois de rose
French Suede - 2.65
Natural Chamois 2.15



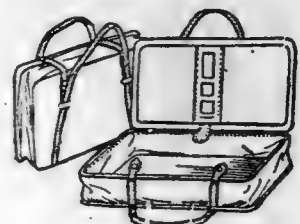
"Cross" Pullman Bag—a great comfort for the woman traveller. Equipped with regulation size toilet articles. Rubberized silk, in attractive colors, striped and fancy patterns; waterproof lining. Specially priced, one week only \$14.75 Regularly \$16.00.



"Cross" Trip Book—contains travel information, world map and space for recording places visited, addresses, etc. and gilt pencil. Pin morocco, blue, brown, green, black, grey and red; with flexible edge, gold tooled. \$6.00



"Cross" Breakfast Tray—for the invalid or the late riser. Enamelled wicker, blue, pink, ivory, black or lavender, with cheerful cretonne-under-glass. Side pockets for mail, papers or silver. \$9.75 Breakfast set—extra—variety of styles and colors.



"Cross" Compac-Kit—lightweight—easy of access. Saves time, no flaps or loops in body of case. Lizard-grain hide, tan, green, grey or blue. 10 x 6 x 2 in. For women's toilet articles. Specially priced, unfitted. \$10.00



"Cross" Compac-Kit—for men's toilet articles; 10 x 6 x 2 in. Tan pigskin or black cobra seal, unfitted. \$15.00

Brown and cream boarded hide, unfitted. \$12.00

As above, 10 x 4 x 2 in. Black cobra seal, tan pigskin and polished alligator calf, unfitted \$10.00

Mark Cross
The World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York
Fifth Avenue & 37th Street
175 Broadway
Boston: 145 Tremont Street

DUST PIPE EXPLODES; 17 HURT IN FACTORY

Flames Trap Several in Plant of Victor Talking Machine Company in Camden.

WOMAN CRITICALLY BURNED

Entire Building Ablaze as 200 Workers Rush to Get Out—Eight in the Hospital.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 17.—An explosion in a sawdust conveyor in the

cabinetmaking plant of the Victor Talking Machine Company here this afternoon injured seventeen employees and caused a fire which imperiled the lives of 300 workers.

Four of those injured are women, one of whom is not expected to live. She is Miss Josephine Coppalini, 33 years old, of 1,935 South Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia. A burst of flame cut her off alone on the third floor. Before firemen or other employees could get to her she was seriously burned. She is in Cooper Hospital. Eight others are in the same hospital. The explosion occurred at 4:20 o'clock. Workers in the cabinet plant saw a sheet of flame leap from a pipe of wood dust. A dull roar shook the building. There was a rush for the doors, but before any of the 200 employees could get out the plant was ablaze in a dozen places. The first frantic rush through the doors sent workers to a box of the

company's own fire alarm. But the company's forces were useless, as the entire building was in flames. An emergency call was sent to the city fire department. Apparatus arrived with several fireboats from the river side, and soon tons of water were pouring into the building. Several employees trapped on the third and fourth floors were rescued. Most of those burned were not seriously injured. Among those in the hospital besides Miss Coppalini are: ALLEGATO, JOSEPH, 33, 641 Wharton Street, Philadelphia; WALKER, Mrs. IDA M., 38, Bellaire, N. J.; ALANGIO, ANTHONY, 36, 571 Rankin Street, Philadelphia; CHRISTIE, JOSEPH, 40, 1,334 Tasker Street, Philadelphia; LERO, MICHAEL, 47, 1,100 Tasker Street, Philadelphia; BOZA, ROCCO, 28, 343 Clinton Street. Fire Chief George B. Wade said he believed the fire had been caused by spontaneous combustion. Damage was estimated at \$10,000.

BUCKNER IN ADDRESS AVOIDS DRY ISSUE

Details Other Angles of His Job at Smith College Club Luncheon.

The Smith College Club of New York held its annual luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday. The speakers were United States Attorney Buckner, William A. Beebe, the explorer; and Dr. William Allen Nelson, President of Smith. About 500 attended. Mr. Buckner avoided prohibition. He discussed the various phases of the work of the United States Attorney's office, remarking that "most people think the United States Attorney is

merely a prohibition cop." In speaking of the civil side of his office, Mr. Buckner stated that his staff had pending 220 suits involving income-tax delinquents, the sum at stake being \$30,000,000. Another angle of his job that required time was that dealing with smuggling, he said, adding that his office had "hundreds and hundreds" of cases of merchandise who were being questioned for undervaluation of imports. "Women," he said, with a smile, "have no monopoly of smuggling, contrary to what some people say." He condemned the tendency to pass "laws and more laws," and said the problem leading all citizens today was "to get the normal State functions back to the States." Mr. Beebe told of his trip to the Galapagos, and Dr. Nelson explained how Smith's experiment in having students put in their third collegiate year in Paris, concentrating their study chiefly upon the French language, was working out.

Permanent Waving

A lower price for even better work because of the simpler process of the new, improved method. Satisfaction is a reward. Entire head, long or short hair.

\$15

The Safe and Scientific Beautifier

Muscle Culture

Many women do not realize how much can be done toward keeping the face fresh and youthful. They surrender to the "mature look" long before necessary. Consult Mile. Reif free of charge.

Lane Bryant

BEAUTY SALON—34 WEST 39TH STREET
Phone Wisconsin 1110 for appointment

Our Cold Storage Fur Vaults for Warm Weather Safety

FIFTH AVENUE

Stewart & Co.

AT 37th STREET

Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

Tomorrow—the Prices Are as Attractive as the Modes



THE HAT of PERLE MAT

A New Flattering Hand-Woven Straw Hat Trimmed in Our Own Studio.



In Natural Kasha Plaid Colorings, Smartly Combined with Velvet

18.50

Trimmed in our own Studio with the perk-iest of velvet bows and bindings in softly harmonizing shades, this lovely hat is fashion's latest favorite.

SILVER FOX SCARFS

for Avenue Wear



145.00 to 395.00

The most luxurious silver fox scarfs to complete the tailored costume. Each scarf personally selected for its handsome markings and choice peltry.

THE SEMI-OXFORD of SHARK CALF



13.50

"Stepping in Society"—and very popular, too, is this distinctive semi-oxford developed in the new shark calf and trimmed with cobra snake skin.

SMART PARIS WEARS THESE VERY COATS

Soft, Flattering Silks Are Successfully Used to Express the Newer Coat Modes for Spring and Summer

Renee Uses Ermine 85.00

The bloused tendencies of Renee are faithfully reproduced in a bloused cape coat of crepe faille, richly furred with fine ermine.

With Monkey Fur 98.50

A very graceful silhouette in crepe silk portrays the rippling cape bordered with monkey fur that repeats itself in a flattering new collar.

The Dolman Coat 135.00

To Vionnet, acclaimed by all Paris for exclusive coat modes, we owe the dolman silhouette, sketched. Developed in crepe Siam with luxurious sleeve border and collar of Russian kit fox.

Tailored Satin Coat 50.00

To the luxurious richness of satin has been added the soft warmth of a fine cashmere lining in this chic coat, tailored on Parisian lines and stitched in a new French manner.

Exact Reproductions of Every Accepted Paris Coat Mode 49.50 to 198.50

Chiffon Gowns

FOR DAYLIGHT DINING



Paris declares that the woman whose wardrobe is distinguished will have several chiffon gowns, tailored—or elaborated with fragile laces—fringed—or in layers of the chiffon itself. We present the mode of chiffon—in many versions!

FOR AFTERNOONS

Even the tailored dress in two-piece effect appears in chiffon! The finely pleated skirt and pep-ulum blouse lend themselves to the grace of the fabric. Grosgrain ribbon and the contrasting color jabot are in the tailored spirit. 59.50

FOR DINING

"Daylight dining" and chiffon gowns must be allied—for smartness! The charm of black and flesh chiffon, with long, flowing sleeved and flaring skirt, is irresistible. Silver stitches add bright finish. (Shown above.) 75.00

FOR FORMAL EVENINGS

The sheerness of black chiffon is the most perfect foundation for a fringed Spanish lace cape—and for the rhinestone buckle at the girdle front. A handsome gown! 112.50



If a Gown is New and Smart—it is Found at Stewart & Co., 49.50 to 198.00

FIFTH AVENUE **Stewart & Co.** AT 37th STREET
Correct Apparel for Women & Misses

42nd Street Queensboro Station now open—opposite Stern Brothers

Stern Brothers

Merchandise advertised here on sale Monday and Tuesday

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets • Motor Entrance Forty-third Street • West of Fifth Avenue • Tel. LONGacre 8000



A SALE OF Silk Costume Slips \$3.95

The Usual Price Being \$4.95

CREPE de CHINE SLIPS, with Irish lace trimming,

RADIUM SILK SLIPS, with double hip hems.

SUN RAY SILK SLIPS, with plain hems or scallops.

CRYSTAL CLOTH SLIPS, with five inch hems.

SATIN SLIPS, with plain hems.

In all the fascinating and versatile shades of the mode, including navy blue; also in black.

All these slips are of excellent-quality silk, and even their usual price, represents a remarkably good value.

Stern Brothers—Second Floor

Fox Scarfs

TO COMPLETE THE NEW SPRING COSTUME

Luxurious full furred skins, each one carefully selected by our expert, for their beauty and faultless qualities.

Silver Pointed Fox \$55.00 • \$65.00

Platinum Foxes, \$75.00

These Choice Magnificent Silver Foxes

\$250 • \$295 • \$375

Stern Brothers—Third Floor

Chiffon Silk Stockings

FULL FASHIONED NEW SPRING COLORS ALL SILK

\$1.55 Pair

Hems and soles are lined, assuring longer service. Colors featured: Woodland Rose, Gravel, Crash, Grain, Rose Taupe, Dove Grey, Shadow, Ecstasy, Opal Grey and White. Main Floor

Faille Crepe, ecru lace and net collar, cuffs and ruffled front; button trimming.

Eyes embroidered Elizabeth Crepe—ecru lace and net vestee.

Elizabeth Crepe dress—button trimming and metallic embroidery; novel leather belt.



A Special Purchase and Sale of

Women's SMART DRESSES \$39.50

Every Dress Made to Sell for at Least \$49.50 and from that up to \$65.00

Exquisitely defining every phase of the new vogue for spring and summer wear. Many copies of imports. Frocks for street and general wear. Frocks for afternoon and informal evening affairs. Fabrics are Georgettes, Silk Voile, Crepe de Chine, Prints, Polka Dots, Georgette over Plain or Printed Crepe. Smart colors. Navy and black.

Stern Brothers—Third Floor

Charmeen Coat, flat crepe and squirrel trimming.

Allover Embroidered Satin Coat—squirrel collar.

Charmeen with embroidery and applique.



A Remarkable Reduction Sale of

Women's SMART COATS \$59.50

Formerly \$79.50 to \$135.00 An Unusual Opportunity

Two hundred coats of that high character of tailoring, style and fabric that every well-dressed woman demands. Fabrics: Twill Charmeen, Kashmir Satin and Silk Crepe. Silhouettes—Straightlines, Cape, Flare and Wrap Models. Trimmed with luxurious furs. Smart colors, Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 46

Stern Brothers—Third Floor

NEW SILKS

At Unusual Savings

New Colors! New Ideas! New Designs! Judge by these two specials how low are the prices.

All Silk Printed Crepe

\$1.55 Yard

A rare choice—an infinite assortment of captivating designs, small, medium and large, in beautiful color combinations. Splendid quality and weight. 39 inches wide.

Black Crepe-Back Satin

\$3.45 Yard

Soft, lustrous Satin, that easily belongs in a much higher priced assemblage. For afternoon and street frocks. 34 inches wide.

Second Floor

NEW COTTONS

Printed DIMITIES 38c Yard

Sheer. Crisp. Dainty spring-like patterns. Excellent for children's frocks, summer dresses, curtains and bedspreads. 36 ins.

English Prints

55c Yard

Adaptable for children's school frocks, misses' dresses and house dresses. An unusual variety of fancy designs on both light and dark grounds. 36 ins. wide

Rayon and Cotton Chiffon Alpaca—

50c Yard

Smart and correct for sports and morning frocks. A soft and silky like material in attractive plaids, checks, stripes and panel effects. Also plain colors. 36 inches wide

Stern Brothers—Second Floor

NEW WOOLENS

All Wool Repp

\$3.45 Yard

One of this season's most fashionable weaves, of excellent quality and found in all the shades, as well as black. Especially desirable for tailored suits and frocks. 54 inches wide

Peau de Soie

\$2.95 Yard

An all-wool fine twill in lighter weight for spring and summer wear. A good collection of new colors, including the favored Navy Blue; also in Black. 54 ins. Stern Brothers—Second Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Sts. • West of Fifth Ave. • Tel. LONGacre 8000

Beginning Monday at 9 A. M.

A Stupendous Sale of ORIENTAL RUGS

Involving enormous stocks of Persian and Chinese Rugs at substantial price-savings

A money-saving event especially planned to meet the heavy demands of our customers for Stern Brothers Rugs for country homes, bungalows, seashore cottages, mountain camps. Heavy durable Rugs—firmly woven for hard service under everyday wear. Tremendous saving opportunities.

Room Size Rugs from Asia Minor

About 9x12 ft. Heavy weave. Soft colors. Delightful for summer homes. \$100

Room Size Mahal Persian Rugs

About 9x12 ft. Extra heavy, long-wearing rugs. Beautiful native colorings. \$160

Room Size Silky Persian Rugs

About 9x12 ft. Deep luxurious pile. Rich, Oriental designs and colors. \$188

Interesting Collection of Individual Room Size Persian and Chinese Rugs SAVINGS of 20 to 50 %



Room Size Heavy Chinese Rugs—Newly Arrived from Tientsin

Size about 9x12 ft. Size about 8x10 ft. \$175 \$145

Unusually heavy, closely woven rugs; deep pile in Chinese motifs and native colorings. Procured through our office in Tientsin—therefore the low prices.

Room Size Luxurious Chinese Rugs \$225

About 9x12 ft. Silky, deep pile, richly embossed rugs in unusually beautiful Chinese designs and colorings.

Persian Saruk Rugs—“Gems of the Orient.” About 4x6 ft. 6 ins. Extra special, \$160

Persian and Caucasian Hall Runners

Size about 3 ft. 4 in. wide x 10 ft. long. \$39.00

Size about 3 ft. 4 in. wide x 12 ft. long. \$49.00

Scatter Size Rugs

Scatter size rugs from Asia Minor. Average 2 ft. 8 in. wide x 4 ft. 5 in. long. An unusually low price. \$16.75

Scatter size rugs from Asia Minor and Afghanistan. Average size about 3 ft. x 5 ft. Sale price, \$21.00

Scatter size Persian Hamadan and Afghanistan rugs. Average size about 2 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft. 6 in. Sale price, \$24.75

Scatter Size Chinese & Persian Rugs

Scatter Size Chinese Rugs—Size 2x4 ft., \$15 Size 3x5 ft., \$28 Size 3x6 ft., \$33. Size 4x7 ft., \$49

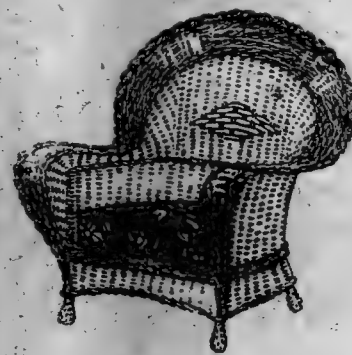
Scatter Size Persian Saruk Rugs. Size about 2 ft. 7 in. x 5 ft., ex- \$75.00 quiste specimens.

Popular Oriental Mats

Anatolian Mats, Sale Price \$5.50 Caucasian and Persian Mats, \$6.75 and \$9.00 Sixth Floor.

Just Received—A Special Purchase of Hand-woven French Willow Chairs

\$16.75



Smart “Lido” design illustrated. Graceful lines—spacious proportions, with high, sweeping fan-shaped back, broad, deep seat and comfortable wide arms. Weatherproof. Waterproof. A splendid, durable chair for porch, sun-room, library, living room or bedroom.

“THE DEAUVILLE” not shown, \$14.75 CUSHIONS to fit chairs, \$1.95 up

Carload of Colonial Chests—Special \$49.75

Just arrived! Procured at a generous price concession—therefore the special price. Mahogany veneered on gumwood—mahogany knobs. Deep spacious drawers. Measurements: width, 36 inches; depth, 22 inches; height, 45 inches.

Convenient Credit Terms. Stern Brothers—Fifth Floor.



PUBLISHED BY
"AMERICA'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE"

MACY'S DAILY NEWS-AD

IN THE INTEREST OF
THRIFTY AND INTELLIGENT BUYING

Store Hours—9 to 5:30

Telephone: LACKawanna 6000

At the Hub of the Metropolis: 34th Street and Broadway

Entire Contents of Page
Copyright, 1926, R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.

Youth Prefers The Bangkok For Smartness

THE NEWER BANGKOKS
ARE FASHIONABLY SIMPLE

Born large shapes and small ones are bound and trimmed with gros-grain ribbon. And our collection emphasizes the new colors—navy blue, red, natural, grey, sand, palmetto, wood and black.

\$8.50

MACY'S—Second Floor,
East Building, Front

ACCESSORIES

Which
Make
The Costume

Jingling bracelets sound the note of fashion. Plain gold links, \$23.89

Gold links alternating with camelians, \$29.75

Collarette to match, \$50.25

Gloves have just landed with the cuff a follower of the checkered mode; glace kid, pique sewn \$3.39

The pouch bag leads in finest antelope leather on shell frame, brown, burgundy, black, \$16.74

Crystal is the latest gleam of interest in decorative hat-pins. That sketched is but one of many individual pieces. \$3.49

MACY'S—Second Floor East Building, 34th St.

"Made in U. S. A." Laces To Be on Exhibit Monday

Several Departments and Broadway Windows of Macy's
Will Testify to Artistic Achievements of
American Lace Makers

That machines may be the hand-maidens of art is pertinently demonstrated this week in a special exhibit at Macy's of the exquisite new laces recently produced by America's foremost makers. They are the laces which are so important now in the newer fashions—costume laces, lingerie laces, and laces for accessories and decorative purposes.

In addition to having surmounted the mechanical obstacles involved in the production of anything so intricate, so delicate, and so specialized as lace, American producers have fostered the creation of excellent designs which fully justify their present fashion importance.

Interesting Lace Windows.

One of Macy's Broadway window displays, opening to-morrow, will illustrate the industrial processes, showing the yarns in the gray, then dyed, and then being woven. Another window, opening on Tuesday, will show the uses of lace in smart fashions. A lace evening gown from Lanvin, an afternoon costume and various other articles made with lace will exemplify the trend of fashion.

Other gowns of lace, adaptations and copies of Paris successes and lingerie trimmed with American lace, are shown in Macy's third floor apparel sections.

The headquarters of lace, on the street floor, where these American-made types may be bought by the yard, are exhibiting the very newest

designs, including the fashionable black Chantilly, and certain new soundings which are made circular, for girdles and bouffant skirts.

Spanish influences and Spanish fashions, not the least of which is Senorita Raquel Meller herself, have cast their glamour over many of the loveliest of these laces, and their American makers have, in weave and color and authentic patterns, intensified their Spanish inspiration.

Milt Gross At Macy's Monday

Like a "Dollink" Will
Autograph Copies of
His "Nize Baby."

Milt Gross, popular humorist and cartoonist, will visit Macy's to-morrow afternoon from two to three p. m., and autograph copies of his newly published "Nize Baby" in the Book Department on the street floor.

If you do not already know that dollink baby that fits opp hall de hepple freeters and de typpukka put-tink, you have a great treat and many, many laughs in store. If you do know him you will certainly want this record of his doings. For Nize Baby's companions are none other than Looey Dot, Dope, Mowrie, the blitched blound

with pomgranum dug, and others just as quaint.
Milt Gross's dumb-water comedy of apartment house life is on sale in Macy's Book Department.

Golf Links Now Open to Public

Season Started Yesterday—
Mayor Drives Off at
Van Cortlandt

"Fore! Fore! Fore!"
Van Cortlandt Park, Moshulu and Pelham golf links all opened for the season yesterday. At Van Cortlandt, no less a personage than Mayor Walker himself "drove off" yesterday as the first golfer.

Now is the time for long drives and low scores, for trick shots and high form. The public links are available, the balmy days are here and it would be a good plan for the golfer to take stock now of his equipment and his needs for the game.

Macy's Sporting Goods Shop on the fifth floor is ready for him, with the standard brands of clubs and golf balls, including the new Supre-Macy

ball which combines distance with durability and is guaranteed against cutting. A professional expert is in attendance to advise golfers.

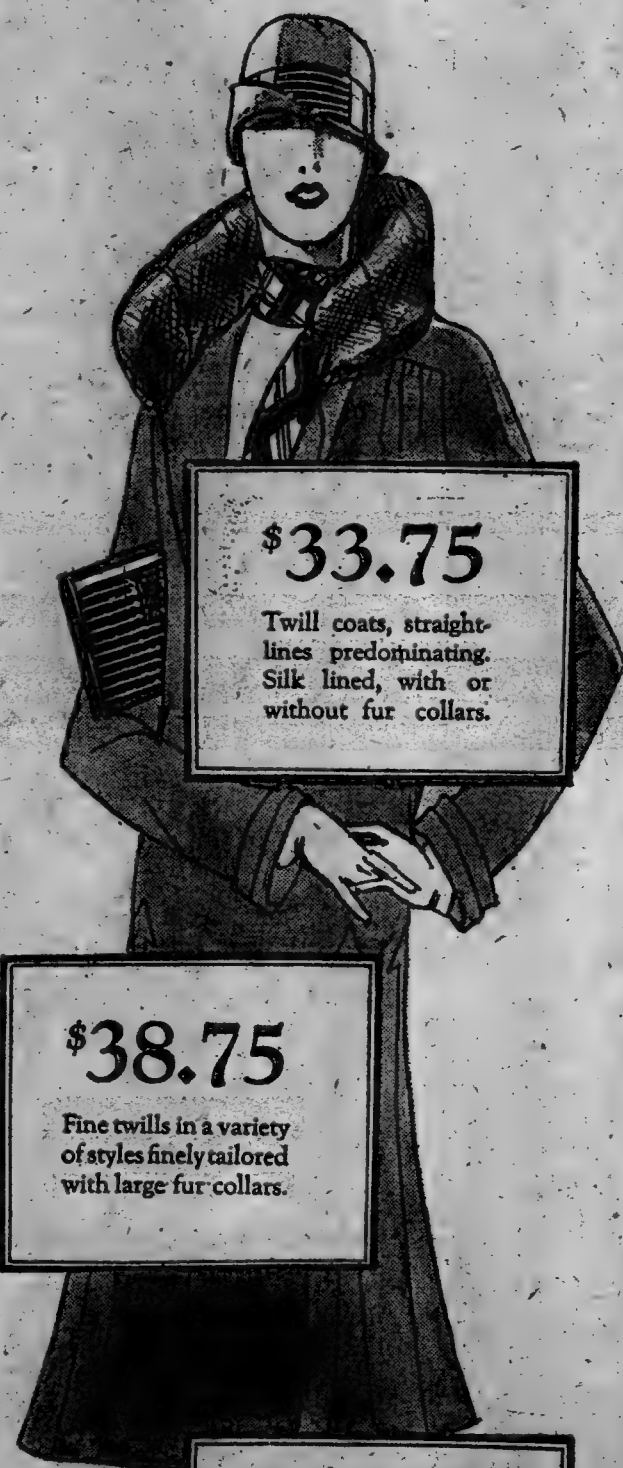
New Golf Ties.

In the Men's Sportswear Shop on the same floor are to be found four-piece golf suits and separate knickerbockers in sizes and styles to fit all types. One of the new golf jackets is a reversible affair with overplaid rubber on one side for protection against the rain and a smart knit wool fabric for sunny days on the other. A slip-on rubber shirt with elastic bands at the cuffs and a zipper closing in the front can be tucked into one's knicker to do duty as a golf raincoat. The new sweater sets, hose and sweater matching, feature big bold octagonal and square shapes.

For the woman golfer there is the Sportswear Shop, and the Knitwear Department adjoining it on the third floor, where smart golf suits, knitted sport dresses, jackets and sweater sets are to be found. A new note in women's golf suits is the tweed outfit with divided skirt. Soft felt hats for the game in the popular high shades of yellow, green and rose may also be procured here.

Merchandise advertised by Macy's on sale tomorrow and the next day. See today's World, American or Tribune for the Macy grocery ad.

At Macy's— Great Coat Event for Women Three Distinct Price Groups



\$33.75

Twill coats, straight-lines predominating. Silk lined, with or without fur collars.

\$38.75

Fine twills in a variety of styles finely tailored with large fur collars.

\$48.75

Superior tailoring, unusual style details and fine fabrics make this a notable collection.

Model Sketched \$48.75

Women's sizes 34 to 44.

In the Slenda-Line Shop: sizes 40½ to 52½

MACY'S—Third Floor, East Building, Front

Macy's Paris Office Cables that the Gown with PAILLETTES Is Smartest for Evening

For absolute chic—the glittering, spangled gown—the gown trimmed with paillettes that will be worn at all the fashionable affairs which crowd gay spring months.

Left—Imported dinner gown for the matron. Gold or silver paillette surplice over chiffon. \$94.75

Right—Misses' imported evening dress, of white georgette; waterfall design of silver spangles. \$74.75

Imported paillette gowns, in all the smarter evening shades. Sizes 36 to 44. \$27.75 to \$109.00

Charming imported spangled gowns newly arrived from Paris. Sizes 14 to 20. \$27.75 to \$94.75

IN THE SLENDALINE SHOP
Sizes 40½ to 50½
\$48.75 to \$64.75

MACY'S—Third Floor, East Building

Another Macy Purchase!
Save 33½% to 40% On
Curtains and Curtaining!

4,000 Panel Curtains Filet and Nottingham Type Weaves

98¢ to \$2.74 EA.

Usually Would Be \$1.49 to \$4.24 Each

Variety of patterns in dainty designs or all-over floral effects. Also lace edged net curtains. 2¼ to 2½ yards long.

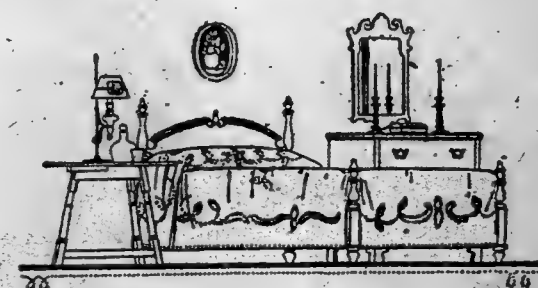
Also 6,000 Yards of Madras Nets and Sectional Nets

28¢ to \$2.34 YD.

Usually Would Be 44¢ to \$3.59 Yard

Figured madras. Natural or Arabian tint ground. Filet and rayon nets. Lace edged sectional nets.

MACY'S—Sixth Floor, New West Building



Hand Made Candlewick Bedspreads, \$3.59

Lowest Verified Price Elsewhere, \$4.25

In addition to being uncommonly good values, these candlewick spreads are typical of homes furnished in good taste.

Old Colonial patterns, hand sewn on firm cream colored muslin, with fluffy yarns in rose, blue, gold, green, lavender or cream.

Sizes 72x108 inches and 90x108 inches—for single or double beds—long enough to cover the pillows.

MACY'S—Second Floor, New West Building

BARS HERKINS & CO. IN GIBSON OIL DEALS

Court Enjoins Brokers From the
Activities Alleged to Have
Defrauded Stockholders.

NOVEL METHODS CHARGED

State Prosecutor Says Concern Sent
Confirmations to Buyers When
No Shares Were Purchased.

Herkins & Co., Inc., brokers, at 130 Broadway, Lewis A. Herkins, President, formerly a floor member of the New York Stock Exchange for John Muir & Co., and six other officers and salesmen of the firm were enjoined by Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah Mahoney yesterday from further transactions involving securities of the Gibson Oil Corporation, which has oil properties appraised at \$14,000,000 net, and also from alleged fraudulent practices in the handling of securities in general. Argument on a motion to make the injunction permanent and to appoint a receiver will be heard April 27.

Application for the injunction was based on an investigation conducted by Deputy State Attorney General George E. Carmody of the Anti-Stock Frauds Bureau, at 66 Broadway, who alleged in an affidavit filed with the moving papers that stockholders of the Gibson Oil Corporation had been defrauded of many thousands of dollars within the last year during which time Herkins & Co. had specialized in the stock of that corporation to the extent of several hundred thousand shares.

Novel Fraud Charged.

According to Mr. Carmody, the alleged frauds were novel. Herkins & Co., he alleged, for a time were in touch with a man who held an option and was able to furnish them securities of the Gibson Oil Corporation. Later he stopped doing so, and Herkins & Co., it is charged, continued to specialize in the stock, sending confirmations of purchases to customers when, in reality, they had made no purchases. Scantling disaster, Mr. Carmody set forth in his affidavit, Herkins & Co. notified real Gibson Oil stockholders to dump their shares on the market. The result was that, in two or three days, the price of the securities dropped sharply to around \$4 to \$4.25 a share, whereas, about Feb. 15, they had been selling at \$7 a share, and, for a time, Mr. Carmody asserted, Herkins & Co. had been representing these securities to be worth \$14 to \$15 a share.

As soon as the stock had been depressed on the curb, Mr. Carmody alleged, Herkins & Co. purchased numbers of these securities for their own account from their customers, concealing the fact they had been buying up the shares they had advised customers to dispose of. Only one week before the alleged campaign to depress Gibson Oil, it is charged, Herkins & Co. had been soliciting orders at the \$14 and \$15 prices.

Others included in the injunction are Eleanor C. Di Piero, Secretary, and a director of Herkins & Co., Allen W. Walz, a director, and William Jennings Bryan, Herbert J. Wile, Joseph Menardi and Edward Marshall, salesmen. The injunction order includes "all property derived from fraudulent stock transactions, including the bank account of Herkins & Co., which are enjoined from 'transfer or interference of any kind whatever.'"

Alleges Advice to Sell.

The moving papers set forth that at first the Gibson Oil stock rose on the New York Curb Market, where it is listed, so that if Herkins & Co. had been compelled to buy in the open market they would have suffered losses. It is then alleged that the advice to real stockholders to sell was given over the telephone to large numbers of stockholders who were told that Herkins & Co. had an "inside tip" that the Gibson Oil Corporation would soon become involved in a lawsuit which would jeopardize the value of its stock.

Walter J. Danz, one of the complainants, said in an affidavit also filed in the case that Herkins told him he had taken out an injunction against the Gibson Oil Corporation, and led him to believe the corporation had been enjoined from operation. Danz declared he ordered Herkins to sell 1,500 shares at the market price, then about 4 1/2. Danz's affidavit set forth that Herkins & Co. told him they would sell his shares, but actually purchased them for their own account, and charged Danz a commission for the pretended sale.

Mr. Carmody's affidavit asserted that examination of the books of Her-

kins & Co. had disclosed the purchase of several hundred thousand shares of Gibson Oil in this way. The Gibson Oil Corporation, which owns valuable properties in the Pan Handle of Texas, is a Delaware corporation with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares.

Mr. Carmody said Herkins had testified before State Attorney General Albert Ottinger that it was the firm's "common practice" to sell their own Gibson stock to the public and at the same time to charge broker's commissions.

ENDORSE FUND DRIVE OF BROOKLYN MUSEUM

Women Support Move to Remodel
Smith Mansion as Home of
Children's Organization.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Children's Museum, at a luncheon yesterday in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, endorsed the campaign of the museum to obtain money for the remodeling of the Smith mansion as the future home of the children's organization. The matter was before the Board of Estimate at City Hall last week.

The Children's Museum, which is part of the Brooklyn Institute of Art, faces Brower Park, at Brooklyn Avenue and Prospect Place. The Smith mansion, which is twice the size of the museum, also faces the park, but extends from Prospect Place to St. Marks Avenue.

The Rev. John Howard Lathrop was toastmaster. Borough President Guider promised support in the campaign to get the money for remodeling. John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Brooklyn, offered a resolution urging the Board of Estimate to "expedite the payment of the appropriation for the Smith mansion." Aldermanic President McKee seconded the resolution.

Supreme Court Justice Lewis L. Fawcett and Matthew Sloane, President of the Brooklyn Edison Company, and Mrs. Kathleen Norris, the novelist, were speakers.

BLAMES DIM LIGHTS FOR IMMORALITY

Justice Lewis Wants More Illu-
mination in Cafes as a Check to
Lawlessness.

Dim, shaded lights rather than white lights were blamed by Supreme Court Justice Harry E. Lewis of Brooklyn for much present-day immorality and lawlessness in an interview yesterday.

"Dim, shaded, amber or rose colored lights, soft music, swaying bodies, tinkling glasses, cozy nooks—these apertures," said Justice Lewis, "are cunningly made part of a general scheme to make patrons of some restaurants and all-night clubs forget all sense of responsibility and decency."

"The owners of these places are not actuated by a desire to give their patrons a good meal at reasonable price and earn a fair profit; they're after the most money in the least time."

"A great study, I find, is made of the lighting system. There was a time when one could see what one was about to eat. Now all dishes are shrouded in mystery; the ceiling lights have passed into the discard, in their place we have small table lights—one on each table, and so shaded that persons sitting on either side of the board can just barely discern each other's outlines. Certainly their faces and actions are protected from inquisitive neighbors-at-table."

"Light these places properly, and I venture the opinion that men will not go there with other men's wives; that young girls will not dare go there, for fear of being seen."

"More air, more light and more room will bring about more morality."

CHILDREN AID CATHEDRAL.

200 In Guardian Society Give \$30
Representing Their Savings.

Six children from the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodcrest Avenue, visited the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday and gave \$30 to Bishop William T. Manning to help build the Children's Arch. Their contribution represented savings by 200 boys and girls in the home.

Bishop Manning received the young visitors in his office in the synod hall and thanked them for the gift. Anna Thoman made the presentation speech. She is 14 years old. The others were Mildred Mawbey, 12; Eileen Ambrose, 10; Virginia Kane, 10; John Garcia, 8; and Shirley Reed, 5. They were accompanied by Miss Viola L. Parks, director, and by Miss Regina G. Morgan and Mrs. Katherine Jeavons, teachers.

SAKS - FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

Specialists in Apparel

THE FASHIONS FOR WOMEN

The Silk Coat May Be Richly Furred

Paquin's silk crepe coat with
the double scarf of pointed
fox. Replicas, 295.00

Lanvin's cape sleeve wrap,
reproduced in satin, has an
ermine fur collar. 125.00

Or Worn With Separate Fur Scarf

Bechoff's straightline coat of
faillé silk. Replicas, 110.00

A replica of Paquin's rib-
bon tied coat of silk crepe is
very smart. 125.00

A tailored taffeta coat with
a different collar. 75.00

The Dolman Coat Paris Wears

Replica of Vionnet's new
dolman with wide sleeves
and ermine collar. 175.00

Worth's dolman coat copied
in satin with rock sable col-
lar is smart. Replicas, 195.00

Capes Are Smart

Replicas of Premet's crepe
Roma cape with the new
circular flat tiers. 175.00

Or, Chanel's wing sleeve
satin cape with mole skin
fur collar. Replicas, 110.00

Chanel Sponsors Quilted Taffeta Coats

Her smart quilted taffeta
tailored coat with an ermine
collar. Replicas, 195.00

Her scarf collar crepe
Roma coat has a quilted
taffeta border. Replicas, 145.00

FIFTH FLOOR

SILK AND SATIN COATS

SMART NOW - WILL BE
EVEN SMARTER LATER

For Women, Misses and
the Petite Miss

Fashion—more practical than we give her credit for—has given her smart endorsement to the silk or satin coat. The reason is obvious—Spring lingered on the way—Summer is just around the corner. Silk coats, either smartly furred, kasha lined or worn with separate fur scarfs are seen everywhere worn by smart women of all ages, and Saks-Fifth Avenue now presents a large and exclusive collection of silk and satin coats that fulfills every requirement of fashion and exceeds every expectation in quality.

The Silks They Are Wearing

Satin, silk crepe, silk faille,
taffeta or crepe Roma.

The Colours

Black is smartest, and navy blue, the new grays, browns or beige tones are important. Some of the newest models gain added chic by reason of the clever combination of two fabrics or two tones.



THE FASHIONS FOR MISSES

Replicas of Chanel's Shirred Coats

Of crepe Roma with baby
fox fur collar. 165.00

The collarless round neck
crepe Roma coat with the
matching flower. 95.00

The Fashion of the Cape Coat

Bechoff's cape coat takes
advantage of the vogue of
pleats. Replicas, 125.00

The double tier cape coat
with baby fox fur collar is
a youthful fashion. 145.00

A satin cape sleeve model is
kashmir lined. 95.00

The Becoming Fringed Silk Coat

Patou's fringed silk crepe
cape is smart for daytime or
evening. Replicas, 65.00

The Dolman Coat for Misses

After Vionnet, of silk crepe
with fur motifs. 150.00

A modified youthful dolman
coat of satin with brown
ermine fur collar. 95.00

For the Petite Miss

A kasha lined collarless
straight line satin coat with
Vionnet inlays. 75.00

A dashing satin cape coat
with fur collar. 95.00

A taffeta coat with quilted
collars and cuffs. 95.00

THIRD FLOOR



PIERO-PARIS

The Inimitable Process of
Permanent Waving

GEORGIAN BEAUTY SALON
THIRD FLOOR

SAKS - FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET



BARNARD FRESHMEN WIN 'GREEK GAMES'

Defeat Sophomores in Annual Contest at Drama, Poetry, Music and Athletics.

THEIR MARGIN A SMALL ONE

Second Victory for a Freshman Class in 23 Years That Games Have Been Held.

The freshman class of Barnard College, Columbia University, triumphed yesterday afternoon over the sophomores in "Greek Games." Barnard's annual classic contest in drama, poetry, music, dancing, costume and athletics. The winners had 51.30 points out of a possible 100. The games took place in the gymnasium of Students' Hall, 1235 Street and Broadway. It was the second victory for a freshman class in the twenty-three years that the games have been held.

The class of 1925 took the lead in the entrance dramatization, judged for execution, dramatic interest, original music and costumes, and kept it until the end. The story of the pageant, drawn from the traditions of Greece, the patron god of this year's games, told of the punishment of divine anger at a popular leader who had scorned a warning mother whose child he had crushed beneath his chariot wheels. The music was written by Margaret Carroll.

Parts of the priestesses who lighted the fire upon Hermes's altar were taken by Dorothy Hussie, 1925, and Gertrude Kahrs, 1925. Miss Hussie delivered the invocation in Greek. A challenge to the contest was delivered for 1925 by Jane Hillier, in Greek. In the winning Chorus and Dance, presented by the class of 1925, Alice Jeter and Helen Hope took solo parts. May Friedman, leader of the chorus, received the wreath of victory for dance music.

Freshman Wins Poem Prize.

Jane Hillier, 1925, won the contest for lyrics. Her poem, "Prayer of a Lover to Hermes," was read by Hilda Muggli, 1925.

In athletics, the following were the results: For discus throwing, Elise Schlosser, 1925, received the wreath for form, and also the highest score for placement; Ruth Richards, 1925, won second place, and Marion Rees, 1925, third place.

For hurdling, the wreath of first place went to Olive Bushnell, 1925. Sarah Donnell, 1925, took second place and Ruth Hoyt, 1925, third.

The event in hoop rolling was received by Mary Bamberger, 1925. The higher score in the chariot race went to the class of 1925, the wreath being accepted by the charioteer, Mabelle Schopp, in behalf of herself and her team of horses, represented by Evelyn Frank, Clara Fisher, Lucrezia Andjar and Harriet Steele.

The torch race was won by the sophomores, their team being composed of Dorothy Fogel, Helen Gambrell and Sylvia Stark. A wreath for original music was given to Eugene Cheroff, 1925, who composed the melodies used in the entrance pageant of hoop rolling as follows:

For entrance: Norman Bel Geddes, Katharine Coffey, Professor John Erskine. Costume: Tony Sarg, Miss Marian Mettler, Miss Belle Boss. Lyrics: Edwin Markham, Miss Babbette

Deutsch, Professor Brandt Matthews, Music: Arthur Rodinsky, Mrs. John Peltz, Frank Scherer, Dance: Mrs. Augustin Duncan, Lucia Alamosa, Miss Bird Larson. Athletics: Miss Edna Trull, Miss Fern Yates, Miss Florence McArdle, Miss Edna Carling, Miss Lillian Schoeller.

Students on Committee.

Students heading the "Greek Games" Central Committee were: For the class of 1925, Mary Hooks, Chairman, and Constance Fries, ex-officio member; for 1926, Gertrude Kahrs, Chairman, and Marian Churchill, ex-officio member; Ruth Bates, 1925, business manager; Betty Kallisher, 1925, student supervisor.

In charge of advisory committees were Eleanor Rich and Margaret Ayars for 1925 and Elise Schlosser and Helen Roberts for 1926.

Olive McGill, for 1925, and Ruth von Roschlaub, for 1926, were chairmen of business committees; Helen Gambrell and Margaret Andrews, respectively, of athletic committees; Janet Gemmel and Vera Freudenheim, of dance committees; Harriet Taylor and Jane Hillier, of lyric committees; May Friedman and Margaret Carroll, of music; Edith Wood and Sylvia Seifert, of costume committees.

The Barnard "Greek Games," it was explained in the official program, are "an attempt to reproduce, so far as modern conditions permit, a classic festival."

"The only departure from the Greek custom," it is said, "is the use of color in the costumes, instead of the authentic white."

Colors this year were purple and gray, relieved by scarlet, used by the freshmen, and soft blues and greens contrasted with buff and blood orange, the choice of the sophomores. Barnard "Greek Games" date from 1903.

HINDENBURG IS VISITED BY KING OF SWEDEN

Monarch Is First Royal Caller on President of the German Republic.

CORRESPONDENT, APRIL 17, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. BERLIN, April 17.—In the person of King Gustav of Sweden President von Hindenburg has received the first royal visitor ever entertained by the Chief Magistrate of the German Republic. The King's call at the Presidential Mansion in Wilhelmstrasse took place at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but, possibly owing to the strict incognito he preserved during his few hours stay in Berlin, was kept secret until today.

The Swedish ruler also is the first chief of a State to pay his respects to the German President. Chancellor Ramek, who visited the Field Marshal officially a few weeks ago, is Prime Minister of Austria, but not the head of that republic.

Although King Gustav's call was entirely unofficial, he was welcomed with full military honors. Thus, in the courtyard of the old Wilhelmstrasse Palace, a company of German soldiers for the first time since the revolution presented arms to a foreign sovereign.

His Majesty was attended by the Swedish Minister, one gentleman-in-waiting and the royal physician. He wore a silk hat and frock coat. President von Hindenburg, similarly attired, received him in the State drawing room. After a short conversation, the King's call at the Presidential Mansion was escorted his guest into the dining hall, where tea was served.

Besides the Swedish callers only three members of the Presidential household were present. King Gustav remained about one hour, returning afterward to the Swedish Legation.

He had arrived in Berlin from the Riviera yesterday morning, and continued his journey to Stockholm last night.

SMITH SIGNS BILL FOR CRIME INQUIRY

Approves Creation of Commission for Investigation of Cause and Prevention.

APPROVES 13 BAUMES BILLS

Governor Also Empowers City to Remove Elevated and Surface Tracks on Three Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 17.—Governor Smith today made it possible for New York State to launch an intensive drive against criminals when he signed a bill sponsored by Assemblyman Davidson, Republican, of Nassau, providing for the creation of a special commission, empowered to make a sweeping investigation into the cause and prevention of crime.

The Governor also approved thirteen anti-crime bills recommended by the Baumes commission. The Baumes commission recommended twenty-two bills and virtually all of them have been approved.

The Crime Commission will consist of eleven members, including two Senators, two Assemblymen, the Speaker of the Assembly, the President of the Senate and five members to be appointed by the Governor. An appropriation of \$50,000 is made for expenses.

There has been some talk that Assemblyman Davidson, who is the Chairman of the National Crime Commission, may become the head of the State commission.

Longer sentences for persons convicted of robbery and burglary are provided in the anti-crime measures approved today. Persons convicted of first degree robbery could be sent to prison for fifteen years, instead of ten as at present. One bill approved makes gambling a misdemeanor instead of a felony. This change was recommended by the Baumes commission in the belief that more convictions of bookmakers and policy players could be obtained.

Under a bill sponsored by Assemblyman Goodrich, Republican, of Westchester, which was approved by the Governor, a person sent to a State prison would have to serve at least one year unless his sentence was commuted by the Governor. At present persons who are sentenced for from one to two years often serve less than a year because their sentence is automatically reduced by good behavior.

Another anti-crime measure approved by the Governor provides that the opening address of the lawyer for the defense must be made at the end of the opening address of the prosecution. A total of sixty-three new laws was added to the State statutes by the Governor's signature. This brings the total number of laws approved by the Governor this year up to 470.

Two measures were approved affecting the City Court of New York City. One increases the salaries of the Justices to \$17,500, with \$18,000 for the Chief Justice. Another provides for the election this fall of five new Justices, which would bring the total number of members of this court to fifteen.

Three bills providing for the removal of elevated or railway surface tracks in New York City were approved. One authorizes the city to remove the elevated structure from East Thirty-fourth Street, between the western side of Third Avenue and the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, east of First Avenue. Another bill authorizes the

removal of the street car tracks from East 34th Street, between the western side of Third Avenue and the western line of First Avenue. Under a third the tracks from Central Park West and Eighth Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and 124th Streets, may be torn up.

Senator Knight today introduced a bill to create a commission of nine members to continue the work of the Hughes Commission, which planned the reorganization of the State Government. The chief work of the proposed new commission would be to make the existing laws conform with the reorganization program. Two members of the commission would be appointed by the Governor, three by the Senate leader and four by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Three bills recommended by the Hughes Commission were approved today by the Governor. They provide for the reorganization of the State Labor Department in place of the Secretary of State and for amendments to the executive and military laws.

READING ARRIVES IN LONDON

Former Viceroy Says That India Is Nearing Self-Government.

CORRESPONDENT, APRIL 17, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

LONDON, April 17.—Lord Reading returned to his native shores today after five years as Viceroy of India. After crossing the Channel from France in a violent thunderstorm, the ex-Viceroy, who was accompanied by his wife, was met at Victoria Station by Lord Colebrooke, on behalf of King George, and by Lord Esher, on behalf of the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin.

Interviewed by newspaper men aboard the Channel boat, the ex-Viceroy said, "All's well with India." He declared that the years he spent there were a time of anxiety and hard work, but added that affairs there were better than when he arrived. "I never knew when trouble was coming," he said, "or from what quarter. I was sure, they and I might be at work."

Lord Reading remarked that he did not go in while Viceroy for riding on elephants in procession. "The hardships of the Viceroy's life are in the sheer drudgery of what I might almost call office work," he pointed out. "Persons convicted of first degree robbery could be sent to prison for fifteen years, instead of ten as at present. One bill approved makes gambling a misdemeanor instead of a felony. This change was recommended by the Baumes commission in the belief that more convictions of bookmakers and policy players could be obtained."

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KASTEL CONVICTED ON HIS THIRD TRIAL

"Dandy Phil" Is Found Guilty on One of Six Counts in Mail Fraud.

JURY ASKS FOR CLEMENCY

Considered Case 23 Hours—Prisoner Indicted in 1922, Following Dillon & Co. Failure.

After being out twenty-three hours, the jury that heard evidence in the third trial of Philip (Dandy Phil) Kastel, for fraudulent use of the mails in connection with sales of securities by Dillon & Co., convicted him yesterday on one of six counts in the indictment. Clemency was recommended. Federal Judge Augustus N. Hand, who presided, announced motions to set aside the verdict would be heard Thursday. Kastel's \$10,000 bail was continued until tomorrow, when it will be increased to \$20,000, pending outcome of the motions.

Kastel was indicted in 1922. Dillon & Co. failed in 1921. He has been tried three times in three weeks on the mail fraud charge. The first two trials resulted in acquittals. After the second trial Federal Judge Colla Nebbett of New Mexico, who had presided at both trials, said he would be willing to remain in New York all Summer if necessary to see the matter reach a decision.

Judge Nebbett set the case down for retrial on Tuesday. On that day James W. Osborne, who, with Clark Jordan, represented the defendant, filed an affidavit of prejudice in which he took exception to Judge Nebbett's statement about waiting here for a decision. Judge Nebbett said he would willingly exchange places with any Judge in the Federal Building for the third trial. The case was prosecuted by United States Attorney Buckner and his assistants, Frederic R. Couderc and Ralph Keenig. Kastel is also under indictment at Fond du Lac, Wis., in connection with the activities of Dillon & Co.

RULES IN BECKWITH CASE.

Rhode Island Judge Favors California Guardian of Boy Heir.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 17 (AP).—The opinion that when the administration of the \$500,000 trust estate held by the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company for Lawrence Beckwith is completed, it should be turned over to the California guardian of the child, is expressed by Judge Stone in a decision handed down in Municipal Court today dismissing the petition of Charles E. Houghton and Harry F. Dolan, Massachusetts guardians for the discharge of Edward A. Stockwell as guardian of the estate in Rhode Island.

The Rhode Island Superior Court in a decision handed down on March 31 dismissed an appeal from the appointment of Mr. Stockwell as Rhode Island guardian. An appeal from this decision was taken to the Supreme Court.

Pays \$1,000,000 for 256 Acres. ENGLEWOOD, N. J., April 17 (AP).—E. M. Spear of this city was declared today to be the purchaser of 256 acres of land from Dwight W. Morrow, in a deal which was announced yesterday.

The purchase price was said to have been \$1,000,000. The land is in the area to be affected by the Fort Lee-Hudson River bridge.

BARON KRUPP DECLARES DAWES PLAN VALUABLE

Sees in Its Elasticity a Partial Solution of Germany's Industrial Problems.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to The New York Times, BERLIN, April 17.—While voicing doubt as to the possibility of increasing Germany's exports to the high level necessary for meeting future reparational annuities, Baron Krupp von Bohlen Halbach, head of the Krupp concern, in a speech before the general convention of German Industrial Bank today, spoke most optimistically about the functioning of the Dawes plan.

Experiences of the past year, he declared, had been extremely valuable in estimating the plans of probable development. He continued:

"The Dawes plan presents no rigid formulae for the fulfillment of forthcoming tasks. It must not be forgotten that the plan as a living thing operates fundamentally on the principle of elastic adaptation to changing circumstances in German and world economic conditions. Hence it will be possible to seek in the plan's actual operation rational solutions, taking into constant consideration the vital interests of all concerned."

Vicarious out that the deficit in last year's German trade balance had to be covered by foreign loans. Baron Krupp said the position of the Reich's foreign trade caused grave misgivings. To attain the export volume requisite for the liquidation of the Dawes obligation, he observed that neutral experts had estimated that raw materials to the value of 14,000,000,000 marks must be imported yearly in order that the export value will be raised to 15,000,000,000 marks.

But, he added, in 1925 Germany's exports were 40 per cent. below their 1913 level. Baron Krupp stigmatized German industry's flight from inflation into material values as the cause of bitter depression. When the return of a gold basis came, he affirmed that an appalling shrinkage in these supposedly real values had to be recorded and that many industrial concerns went to the wall in consequence.

CITY GOLF LINKS OPENED.

Borough President Bruckner Drives First Ball at Van Cortlandt Park.

The Van Cortlandt Park municipal golf links were opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

Borough President Henry Bruckner of the Bronx was the first to drive off, the ball being handed to him by Joseph F. Hennessy, Commissioner of Parks in the Bronx. Other city officials present included Deputy Chief Inspector John O'Brien of the Bronx, Cyrus Miller, former President of the Borough of the Bronx; Commissioner William F. Quigley of the Department of Licenses, and George T. Brown, Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Bronx.



Gunther Fur Storage

Offers Exceptional Service

A Convenient and Economical Way to Care for Your Furs—

The Gunther fur storage vaults are located on the premises, thus assuring immediate delivery when you need your furs. Before being placed in our vaults, garments are carefully cleaned — by a scientific compressed-air treatment. After their inspection a report is rendered if repairs are necessary.

Our moderate storage rates include insurance coverage.

Special Full Coverage Insurance for a period of one year against any loss or damage anywhere at any time while furs are in your possession issued for a small additional charge.

Gunther

FIFTH AVE. AT 36TH ST.
Telephone CALedonia 8780

MOURNING SPECIALTIES

BLACK HATS, WRAPS COATS AND GOWNS

An attractive Black Hat or Gown is a necessity to the well-dressed woman. While we specialize in Mourning Goods, we also show Black Hats, Wraps, Coats and Gowns for all other occasions.

Crocker

315 Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
New York
BOSTON - COPLEY SQUARE



The Art of Living

TO find real happiness in life we must learn to get the most pleasure out of every hour, every day. To this end one of the greatest helps is a pair of active feet in shoes that are comfortable and natural.

When your shoes hold your feet rigid, cramping the bones and foot muscles and nagging your nerves, the spirit may be willing but the flesh is weak. In Cantilever Shoes you enjoy the buoyant support of flexible, snug-fitting arches. Your foot can relax and function naturally, building up strength through exercise in this naturally shaped, free-flexing shoe.

How lightly and easily you step along in Cantilevers. They encourage you to walk and be active because they are in perfect harmony with the feet. It is wonderful to wear shoes that work with your feet instead of against them.

This spring would be a fine time for you to learn the joy of Cantilever comfort and flexibility. There is a tempting variety of attractive new styles, pumps in pleasing designs and trim oxford that are light in weight and gracefully shaped. Any of the styles listed below will be glad to show you the new Cantilever styles.

Widths: AAAA to E. Oxfords, \$10.00 and \$15.00. Pumps, \$10.00 to \$13.00. High Shoes, \$11.75. Men's Shoes, \$11.00 and \$12.00. For children and growing girls, \$4.50 to \$8.50.

Cantilever Shoe

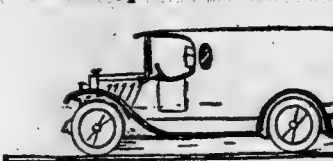
For men, women and children
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS
14 W. 40th St. (South of Library), N.Y.
131 John St. (Bet. Nassau and Broadway)
760 Lexington Ave., at 60th Street
295 W. 3rd Ave. (Near 152nd St. Open Evenings)
365 East Fordham Road (at Marion Ave.)
L.D. Shire, 440 Columbus Av. (at 81st St.)
516 Fulton Street (Hanover Pl. Brooklyn)
897 Broad St. (Second Floor) Newark

Don't Merely "Store" Your Furs

—Let McCreery Protect Them

When Spring Comes

1—and your furs are ready to be laid away for the season, telephone WISCONSIN 7000 or drop us a card, giving us the number of garments you wish to have protected.



The Very Day After

2—our delivery man will appear at your door to collect the garments you have mentioned. We assume the responsibility for their safe-keeping from that moment on.



Once Arrived at the Store

3—your garments are carefully tagged with your name, address and the valuation you have given them. Your valuation determines the rate you are asked to pay.

An Expert Fur Man

4—next goes over your garments inch by inch, inspecting them carefully to see whether or not they are at all in need of his attention.



If Repairs Seem Necessary

5—you are notified by mail and are furnished with an estimate of what the work will cost. A word from you and the work you authorize is done.



Then to the Cleaning

6—which we do without any extra charge. A compressed air cleaning so painstaking and thorough that not a trace of dust or moth eggs can possibly survive it.

The Storage Door Swings Open

7—and your garments are placed in the great McCreery vault, where an average temperature of 40° keeps them absolutely safe throughout the Summer.



When Fall Comes Again

8—we write to ask you when you desire to have your garments returned. You set a date. We carefully reclaim them with compressed air—again without any extra charge.



And Finally

9—your garments are returned on the day appointed—clean, fresh, ready for another year of service, looking in every way "almost as good as new."

MORAL: Don't merely "store" your furs—Let us protect them

[MCCRERY FUR STORAGE RATES ARE SURPRISINGLY REASONABLE]

James McCreery & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET
Telephone: WISCONSIN 7000

As Spring days move onward . . . as the Vanguard of Fashion advances ever Northward . . . from Palm Beach to Pinehurst . . . from Pinehurst on to Hot Springs . . . every day emphasizes more strikingly the Vogue of the Silver Fox Scarf . . . with silk frock, light evening wrap, and tailored suit.

SILVER FOX

From far away Prince Edward Island and famous fur sections of the cold northwest come the superb skins used in Gunther Scarfs.

There is an unusually large selection of these beautiful Scarfs of Silver Fox and they are priced with decided moderation.

From Two Hundred Fifty to Nine Hundred Dollars

Gunther FURS

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
FOUNDED 1820

DISPUTED RYDER ART RETURNED TO COOKE

His Counsel Deposits \$20,000
Bond With Sheriff—Case of
Mistaken Identity, He Says.
CANVAS LOST WHEN LENT
"The Barnyard" Vanished From Box
Sent Here by Phillips Gallery in
1920—Called Genuine by Expert.

Willbur J. Cooke, formerly of Philadelphia, who was married in 1916 to Mrs. John S. Huyler, widow of the millionaire candy manufacturer and who now lives at the Dakota, 1 West Seventy-second Street, recovered possession yesterday of the painting "The Barnyard," by Albert Pinkham Ryder, after his attorney, John D. Beale, deposited in the Sheriff's office a bond of \$20,000 to indemnify the Sheriff for releasing it.

Inquiries, however, revealed that when the replevin suit brought by the Phillips Memorial Gallery of Washington to recover the painting, valued at \$10,000, is tried, interesting revelations are likely to be made, although neither Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the Phillips Gallery, nor Mr. Beale would disclose the nature of their evidence. "I think it is purely a case of mistaken identity," said Mr. Beale.

The story of the loss of the Ryder owned by the Phillips Gallery and of the appearance of the painting now claimed by Mr. Cooke was told, however, and it will be to some extent the basis of the proof at the trial. The painting was bought by M. Knoedler & Co. at the sale of the Ichabod Williams collection in 1912. It was held by the art firm until 1919, when Duncan Phillips bought it for the gallery established by him and his mother in Washington in memory of his father, Major Duncan Phillips.

The Ryder painting, with several other masterpieces from the gallery, was lent in 1920 by Mr. Phillips for an exhibit of American art at the Century Club in New York, and was sent to be packed for shipment to New York. When the box containing the Phillips paintings reached here "The Barnyard" was missing. Detectives were employed, but no trace of the picture could be obtained. Mr. Phillips finally offered a reward of \$500 for information leading to its recovery. Nothing was heard of it until April 9, last.

Mr. Cooke took a painting a few days ago to an artist for an opinion as to its genuineness. Since it was a Ryder, the artist then carried the picture to Frederic Fairchild Sherman, publisher of Art in America, author of a recent biography of Mr. Ryder. By the best-known authority in this country on this painter's works, Mr. Sherman declared at once that it was the missing Ryder painting. Mr. Cooke, on the other hand, insisted that the painting had belonged to his mother and had been in his family since 1911. Mr. Cooke then took the painting away, and when notified that it would be the subject of litigation delivered it to his attorney, where it was seized by the Sheriff on Friday.

It was asserted yesterday that the painting in question still bears several "key numbers" placed on it while it was in the Knoedler Gallery and that photographs taken of it recently resemble replicas made years ago. It was also asserted in behalf of the Phillips Gallery that other evidence makes it beyond question the missing Ryder.

In behalf of Mr. Cooke it was said that Mr. Ryder, who died in 1917, painted many canvases similar to "The Barnyard," and that a half dozen of them had been taken to the Phillips Gallery in the belief that each was the missing picture.

Mr. Sherman was out of the city yesterday, but a representative said that Ryder painted no other canvases similar to "The Barnyard." Mr. Sherman is convinced that this is the painting lost by the Phillips Gallery, said his representative.

YALE PROFESSOR FOR HAWAII
Herbert E. Gregory to Be Director
of the Bishop Museum.
Special to The New York Times.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—Close cooperation between Yale University and the Bishop Museum of Honolulu has been made possible by a new arrangement under which a Yale professor will spend his full time in Hawaii as director of the museum.

Professor Herbert E. Gregory of the Yale Geology Department, who has spent half of each year in Honolulu at the head of the museum, will for the next three years devote all his time to directing its activities. In addition, Yale will continue to provide four fellowships for advanced students at the museum who are interested in the natural history and ethnology of the Pacific region.

The Bishop Museum is an affiliated part of Yale University, and is the only institution devoting its energies solely to a study of Pacific islands. Its chief attention has been given to the native races, whose numbers have decreased by 75 per cent. since 1870. The museum is aided in this task by the fact that it was founded and endowed in memory of a royal princess of Polynesian blood, and is regarded by the natives as a place where things relating to the customs and history of the races in their primitive condition will be recorded and preserved.

The studies entered upon by Yale and the Bishop Museum have led to the discovery of ruins of great antiquity in the Mariana Islands, between Hawaii and the Philippines, which scientists declare indicate a vanished civilization in the Pacific comparable to that of the ancient mainland.

HONORS LATE DR. KOHLER.
Mrs. Frankel Gives Prayer-Book to
Jewish College in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, April 17.—A prayer-book of Jewish liturgy, printed on vellum in Mantua in 1523, was presented to the library of the Hebrew Union College here today by Mrs. Simon Frankel, 111 W. York, in memory of Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, who was for many years President of the college.

The gift was one of the features of a Kaufmann Kohler memorial service held in the college chapel today. The Sisterhood of Temple Beth-El of New York, of which Mrs. Leopold Maus is President, presented a beautiful "Ner Tamid," perpetual lamp, to the chapel as a memorial to Dr. Kohler. The principal speaker was Rabbi Morris L. Lamm of Baltimore, of the class of 1914, who was a friend and pupil of Dr. Kohler.

In his address Rabbi Lamm called Dr. Kohler "the last of the giants" and discussed many of the ideas, writings and opinions of the late scholar, particularly his viewpoints on evolution and Zionism.

SEEK WHITE FOX FURS WITH IRIDESCCENT TIPS

Hudson Bay Company to Establish
Post Near the Magnetic
Pole.
VANCOUVER, B. C., April 17 (AP).—Upon the shores of Boothia Peninsula, as close as it is possible to get to the magnetic pole, the Hudson Bay Company's ship Baymaud, formerly the Maud, in which Hjalmar Amundsen had hoped to drift across the North Pole a few years ago, will establish a fur trading post this year to obtain some of the famous iridescent-tipped white fox furs, samples of which came out last year.

Several islands northwest of Boothia Peninsula are reported to have these foxes, which are very valuable. It is the intention of the company to leave the Baymaud in the Arctic all next winter and the may and her days in the waters where Amundsen intended she should operate when he built her. Definite planting of the British flag on all Canadian islands touched by the Baymaud also will be a feature of the trip.

FOUR WOMEN HONORED.
Park Trees Dedicated in Recognition
of Their Services.
Four trees were dedicated in the Honor Grove in Central Park yesterday afternoon in recognition of national and international patriotic and humanitarian services.

The women thus honored were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Mrs. Frank E. Wise and Mrs. John Kurkus.

Mrs. William Albert Lewis, founder of the Honor Grove, who was in charge of the ceremony, introduced several speakers after Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin had given a brief address of welcome to the 200 who attended the dedication. Among the speakers were Dr. George Alexander, Senator Howard P. Bayne and Dr. Paul Karvitch, Serbian Consul, and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell of Labrador, who spoke of Dr. Morton's war work. Delegations from the Women's Overseas League, the Medical Society of New York, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Virginia Society were also attendance.

After the dedication Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Dr. Rosalie Slaughter Morton, Mrs. Frank E. Wise and Mrs. John Kurkus were presented with their appreciation for two stone benches placed in their honor along the walk that approaches the Honor Grove.

**TRUCK KILLS A WOMAN;
SIX NUNS HURT IN AUTO**
Sisters in Car Hurled Down an
Embankment—Taxi Hits Pedestrians, Injuring Six.
Mrs. Mary Koblund, 60 years old, of 477 Pearl Street, was killed yesterday morning when she was struck by a motor truck at Park Row and Pearl Street. The driver, Charles Bartola, 32 years old, of 341 Rivington Street, was held by Magistrate Henry M. R. Goodman in the Essex Market Court in \$5,000 bail for a hearing in the Homestead Court on Wednesday.

Three men and three women were slightly injured shortly before noon when a taxicab crashed into a row of pedestrians' carts at Mott and Broome Streets after the taxicab was alleged to have been rammed from behind by a motor truck. Of the injured the men and one woman were grouped about a cart and two women were passengers in the taxicab, which was being driven by Louis Silverman of 307 Seventh Street.

Six sisters of the Order of St. Dominick were injured in the forenoon in an automobile accident on West Neck Road while returning from mass at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church in Huntington, L. I., to their retreat on Rosemary Farm, in Great Neck. An automobile station wagon, in which they were riding, was overturned and thrown down a six-foot embankment when hit by an automobile which attempted to pass.

Max Eder, driver of the station wagon, was uninjured. With the aid of passing motorists he took the sisters to the Huntington Hospital. The most seriously injured was Sister Mary Placida, who had an arm broken. Sisters Leandra, Panoralla, Cortona, Valentine and Marica were bruised and cut but not seriously hurt.

J. M. Pettit, employed on the Marshall Field estate, was driving the other car.

WOMAN'S SLAYER SENTENCED.
Special to The New York Times.
PATERSON, N. J., April 17.—Ralph Costello, 29 years old, of 385 Harrison Street, Passaic, N. J., pleaded non guilty today before Supreme Court Justice Charles C. Black, in Paterson, to an indictment charging him with the murder of Mrs. Catherine Clowrey, 64 years old, of Paterson. He was sentenced at once to serve from twenty to thirty years in prison. It was stated that Costello was Mrs. Clowrey's pocketbook in her hand while she was making a purchase at the back door of a Paterson cafe, followed her and struck her down. There was only \$4 in her pocketbook.

BIG ROBBERY PLOT REVEALED BY NOTE

Plans for \$500,000 Theft in St.
Paul Contained in Letter
Found on Prisoner.
WARNING SENT TO THAT CITY
Suspect Here Admits a Friend Was
the Writer—Held as Gown-
Shop Burglar.

Arrested on the charge of stealing several thousand dollars' worth of silk gowns from a Broadway shop, Joseph Stern, 32 years old, of 116 West Seventy-second Street, was found yesterday to have a letter in his pocket giving plans for a \$500,000 fur robbery. The letter had been sent to Stern from St. Paul, Minn., and informed Stern that he could "declare himself in" if he wished to, on the fur robbery.

Detectives said they were unable to tell from the letter where the robbery was to have been committed and when, although they assumed that it was to be in St. Paul in the near future. They notified the St. Paul police to be alert. The letter was not signed.

"Who is this letter from?" Inspector John D. Coughlin asked Stern in the line-up at Police Headquarters.

"A friend I met a couple of months ago," the prisoner replied.

"Were you going on the job?"

"I don't know anything about it," Stern protested. "I just got the letter, and it doesn't say much, so I can't tell you about it."

Detectives Horan and Maloney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station found Stern at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue early yesterday. He fled, but the detectives chased him and caught him at Broadway and Seventy-second Street. They drew their pistols but did not have to fire a shot. Stern was unarmed.

The police said Stern answered the description of a man who robbed the dress shop of Lillian Shoen, at 2,137 Broadway, on April 10. The burglar who robbed the shop backed a small hole through the floor of a loft over the store. Then he shoved an umbrella through the hole, opened the umbrella and held it upside down under the hole to catch falling bits of plaster, to prevent noise and detection, while he enlarged the hole so as to let his body through. Then he pulled silk gowns from showcases, loaded them up through the hole, and pulled himself up after them.

**GIRL SCOUTS HOLD
10TH SPRING REVIEW**
Golden Eaglets, Most Coveted
Prizes, Awarded to Misses
Harvey and Jacoff.
3,500 IN THE PAGEANT
Troop 160 Wins Commissioner's Cup
at Annual Gathering Held at
7th Regiment Armory.
More than 3,500 scouts attended the tenth annual Spring review of the Manhattan Council of Girl Scouts at

the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The program included presentations of awards that have been won during the past year, and exhibition work of the scouts, gymnastics, games, folk dances and songs and the first appearance in public of the Bonnell Band, which was organized recently under the patronage of William A. Bonnell.

Two golden eaglets, the highest prize in the organization, were awarded. The winners were Lieutenant Maxine Harvey and Lieutenant Ida Jacoff. A letter of commendation and twenty-one other awards must be received before a Scout can qualify for a golden eagle. Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, national Second Vice President, made these awards.

The Bonnell award for proficiency in campcraft, given by William A. Bonnell, was presented to Capt. Claire B. Galston, First Lieutenant Betty Dobory, Maxine Harvey, Margaret MacDonald, Second Lieutenant Helen Bed, Florence Dooling, Clara Lundberg, and Scout Sadie Kaiman, Helen Menster and Sarah Silverstein. Letters of commendation in recognition of interpreting the Girl Scout laws in their everyday life were awarded to Captain Louise Indermule, Naomi Kanner, Mollie Metzel, Roberta Risch, Second Lieutenant Priscilla DeMille, Florence Dooling, Clara Lundberg and Scout Vicada Ward.

The Commissioner's Cup, won by the troop winning the most points during the Winter season—special emphasis was laid on home service—was awarded to Troop 160, Capt. Gertrude Green, affiliated with Christodora House, Troop 81, Captain Wilhelmina Oetjen, affiliated with P. S. 138 G, and Troop 40, Captain Stanger, affiliated with P. S. 132, won second and third places respectively.

Five received gold stripes for ten years' service in scouting. They were Mrs. Arthur Osgood Choate, Miss Cora Nelson, Miss Caroline Lewis, Miss Naomi Kanner and Miss Olive Brower. The presentation was made by Mrs. Louis Guerinot Myers, Commissioner. Among those in the reviewing stand were Mrs. Lyman Delano, Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, Mrs. Walter Rothchild, Mrs. George Pratt, Mrs. B. Tappin Fairchild, Miss Elizabeth Baker, Chicago Commissioner, Major Arthur W. Proctor, Miss Caroline Lewis, Captain Bead of the Boy Scouts, Miss Cora

Nelson, Mrs. William Bonnell, Mrs. Harold Gile, Mrs. J. T. Baggett, Miss Constance Cutler, Miss Marjorie Westcott, Dr. Benjamin Hyde, Miss Jennie Hunter, Mrs. Anna Taylor Spone, Dr. Paul S. Weiss, Louis G. Myers, V. Everitt Macy, Robert G. Mead, Ed. Far Park, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chadbourne, Mrs. Archibald Douglas, Frederick White of the Boy Scouts and members of the Council.

**EXACT COPIES OF VIONNET'S DOLMAN,
PATOU'S BLOUSED BACK AND PAQUIN'S
CAPE. OF FAILE, MOIRE OR SATIN
TAKEN FROM REGULAR STOCK AND
VERY SPECIALLY PRICED FOR MONDAY
\$90**
For Women and Misses

**THE WOMEN'S
FLOOR OFFERS A
LARGE VARIETY OF
YOUTHFUL STYLES
DESIGNED FOR THE
SMART MATRON**
\$3975 and \$5975
It requires the artistry of "one who knows" to take a youthful style and fashion it for the mature figure—so that the style retains its smartness. Avedon proves by this collection of dresses for women—that the secret of the art is theirs. Every important new style is here in all the smart silks.

**THE HATS WORN BY
SMART WOMEN AT
SOUTHERN AND
EUROPEAN RESORTS**
\$10
Every feature a hat should have—these crocheted straws have. They crush without wrinkling—and, so may be tucked away conveniently in one's bag. They are featherweight. They're trim and snug-fitting to the head and thereby attain infinite chic. They're in all the smart shades for wear now and in summer.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

**THE VOGUE OF THE
TAILORED SUIT**
PREFERRED by women whose preference
makes the mode, the Tailleur for Spring
with its superbly smart lines and exquisite
charm is truly a paragon of the mode!
Each Tailored Suit created to your individual type

Mithers
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with its superbly smart lines and exquisite
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Each Tailored Suit created to your individual type

Mithers
MAISON VIOLETTE
665 FIFTH AVE.
AT 53rd Street
NEW YORK

AVEDON
DRESSES
THE WOMEN'S
FLOOR OFFERS A
LARGE VARIETY OF
YOUTHFUL STYLES
DESIGNED FOR THE
SMART MATRON
\$3975 and \$5975
It requires the artistry of "one who knows" to take a youthful style and fashion it for the mature figure—so that the style retains its smartness. Avedon proves by this collection of dresses for women—that the secret of the art is theirs. Every important new style is here in all the smart silks.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

AVEDON
COATS
EXACT COPIES OF VIONNET'S DOLMAN,
PATOU'S BLOUSED BACK AND PAQUIN'S
CAPE. OF FAILE, MOIRE OR SATIN
TAKEN FROM REGULAR STOCK AND
VERY SPECIALLY PRICED FOR MONDAY
\$90

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FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

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DENIES BOSTON HAD THE ONLY TEA PARTY

Arthur Guiterman Objects That
New England "Cornered the
Publicity" on Revolution.

MALES EARLY AUTHORS HERE

Maiden Lane Historical Society
Observes City Tercentenary—
Irving Tablet Dedicated.

The 300th anniversary of the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians for the equivalent in Dutch guilders of \$24 was celebrated yesterday afternoon by the Maiden Lane Historical Society at the State Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty Street, with the dedication of a memorial tablet destined to mark the birthplace of Washington Irving, 131 William Street. The tablet will be affixed to the Golden Hill Building on the northwest corner of John and William Streets early in September.

Albert Ullman, Secretary of the Historical Society, in his talk on Washington Irving said the tablet was not only to commemorate the birthplace of the "father of our literature" but also the Battle of Golden Hill, which took place near by, and which, he said, marked the "first bloodshed of the American Revolution."

Following the opening address of John W. Sherwood, President of the society, Arthur Guiterman, author of light verse, read a poem in which Irving was referred to as "the merry, earnest, unpretentious scholar," and the biographer of Goldsmith, Washington, Macdonald and Columbus. Prior to reading his poem, Mr. Guiterman expressed objection to the "pu icity New England cornered" relative to the War for Independence. "New York," he said, "had a tea party even as Boston, but with a salient difference. Whereas Boston made a lot of hubbub about her and flung the offending tea into the harbor, New York merely advised a certain captain to carry his cargo of tea back to his home port."

Mr. Guiterman told how Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier were lauded to the skies as pioneers in our literature, while Irving, James Fenimore Cooper and Edgar Allan Poe, all of them primarily New Yorkers, were unfairly cast into shadow by the New England giants. George S. Hellman, author of "Washington Irving, Esq.," said the creator of Rip Van Winkle was an anomaly in the Puritanical and Calvinistic atmosphere of Colonial days. As a boy Washington Irving was quite indolent, he said. He described how the adolescent Irving used to slip out of bed and climb from his home by way of a shed in time to attend the only theatre then open in New York. He mentioned the contemporary uproar caused by Irving's "Salmagundi" and "Knickerbocker History," both of which seemed irreverent to many New Yorkers of the time.

Mrs. Henry V. D. Black, Chairman of the committee that is planning an Irving memorial at Irvington-on-Hudson, said that the memorial would consist of a bronze bust of the author set on granite, flanked by statues of Boadicea, last King of Granada, and Rip Van Winkle. Of the \$20,000 necessary for the monument, \$21,000 has been raised. "If King Alfonso of Spain visits America next Summer, he will be invited to Irvington to see Sunnyside, the home of Irving, our early Minister to Spain," said Mrs. Black.

Mrs. Catherine Parker Olivette, President of the Greenwich Village Historical Society, commended on the diver-

sity of people who have lived on Manhattan Island. Three hundred guests were present, including Major George H. Putnam, Dr. George F. Kunz, President of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society; A. T. Wall, Librarian of the New York Historical Society; Captain William J. Pedrick, Vice President of the Fifth Avenue Association, and Captain W. B. Gibbs, Vice President of the Thirty-fourth Street-Midtown Association and editor of Little Old New York.

SAYS VACCINES REDUCE PNEUMONIA DEATHS

South African Bacteriologist Tells
of Combating Disease
Among Natives.

The successful use of vaccines against tuberculosis and pneumonia among natives of South Africa was described by Sir Spencer Lester, research bacteriologist for the Institute for Medical Research at Johannesburg, who arrived on the Berengaria yesterday. He said he had come to study the work done by the Rockefeller Institute in developing vaccines and serums.

The Institute for Medical Research with which he is connected has concentrated upon a study of pneumonia and tuberculosis since its organization in 1914, according to Sir Spencer.

"We have 100,000 natives employed in the mines in and around Johannesburg," he said, "and the mortality among them from pneumonia and tuberculosis was very high. We have reduced the mortality from pneumonia 60 per cent. since 1915. We are fighting tuberculosis by preventive methods. Among the miners it is caused chiefly by silica dust which irritates the lungs and makes them more vulnerable to tuberculosis germs. We are now employing devices to keep silica dust down as much as possible."

Sir Spencer expressed the belief that the death rate in New York might have been materially reduced in the last year by the use of vaccine against pneumonia.

E. B. Mellon, President of the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh and brother of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, returned with his wife and their daughter, Miss Sarah Mellon, from a Mediterranean cruise.

TOWN-FACES TAX DILEMMA.

Forgot That Area Deeded for Park
Was \$150,000 in Arrears.

It developed yesterday that the City of Mount Vernon, in deeding four and one-half acres of lowland near Sixth Street to the Westchester County Park Commission for \$1, forgot all about back taxes on the property, covering fifty years and aggregating \$150,000.

The city took possession of the property for back taxes, and now the Aldermen will have to make provision in the budget next year to take care of the taxes. Bonds which had been issued to cover the taxes each year will have to be marked off on the profit and loss account.

No one would buy the land because of its swampy condition, so it was decided to turn it over to the Park Commission and let it improve the tract at the county's expense.

Three Are Ordained Deacons.

Three young men, all members of the graduating class of the General Theological Seminary, were ordained deacons of the Episcopal Church yesterday morning in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. The candidates were Jesse Herbert Smith of Independence, Kan.; Ernest Victor Kennan of Chicago, and Henry Scott Rubel of Milwaukee. The Right Rev. David L. Feris, Bishop Coadjutor of Western New York, officiated.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th and 40th STREETS

Important Reductions with Advantageous Purchases Bring the Most Noteworthy Savings In Arnold, Constable's History

Every department in the store is participating in these wonderful savings.
The items here are but a few of the many low priced for tomorrow.

1000 COATS 1/3 TO 1/2 LESS



Every "point de style" is represented—
and with infinite chic!

38.00 59.00 79.00

All the new fabrics, colors
and color combinations.

MODES that Paris created and New York sponsors are here—and here at unusual values! Yours is the choice! There are coats with slim, youthful lines—coats with the so-popular capes that flatter the fuller figure—coats lavishly furred—and coats to be worn with fur scarfs. And most important—special sizes for the small woman and the larger woman.

The wide rever—the tiered line—the pleated cape—the banded fur collar—the huge embroidered sleeve—the modernistic lining that matches the scarf.

COAT SHOP—THIRD FLOOR



Austria Sends Embroidered VOILE FROCKS

For 2 to 6 Year Olds

1.95

Values to 4.95

HAND embroidered in gay peasant patterns, these small frocks are adorable! So charming and so unusually reasonable that they offer a temptation to buy two or three instead of one! A variety of models. Just 600 frocks at this low price.

CHILDREN'S SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th and 40th STREETS



Sale of
Natural Tailor Trimmed

BANGKOKS

For the Miss, the Junior Miss
and the Youthful Matron

15.00

Values to 22.50

THO Spring modes pass and Summer fashions hold the day, a Bangkok hat is always smart—a natural Bangkok especially so! When you wear one, you have the good assurance of being smartly hatted—when you buy one of these, you know you have an exceptional value. Smartly bound and trimmed with cocardes of belting, in different colors, these models are "bien chic." Small or large head sizes.

SECOND FLOOR

600 GOWNS 1/3 TO 1/2 LESS

Street, Afternoon and Evening Models

22.00 33.00 47.00

Formerly from 55.00 to 95.00

EXQUISITE models taken from regular stock and reduced. Every accepted fashion of the hour is represented. Included are many Paris original Evening Gowns. Every new trimming detail and every new color. Every smart material sponsored by chic women.

37 Individual Gowns
87.00

Formerly to 195.00

Beautiful creations, copies of imports, also some originals. Distinctive models for afternoon, dinner and evening wear. One of a kind.

GOWN SHOP—THIRD FLOOR



FUR SCARFS

25.00

Values to 50.00

AN unparalleled opportunity for the first seventy-five shoppers to secure these fine full silky peltries. Baum Martens, Stone Martens, Minks, Fitches, Foxes in silverpointed, Natural Red, Hudson Bay Blue, Walnut, Black or Taupe.

FUR SHOP—THIRD FLOOR

5,000 Pairs Women's SILK HOSIERY

1.20

3 Pairs for 3.50

HOSE that sells regularly for 1.95 pair. Seldom are we able to offer equal values. Full-fashioned with reinforced lisle top and foot for long wear. Medium weight silk in all the newest shades.

HOSIERY SHOP—STREET FLOOR



Tomorrow—Prices Are Very Low!

WASH FROCKS

For Children and Juniors
6-10 Yrs. 8-14

2.95

3.75

SPRING play and school make many frock demands. Here are fresh dimities, polka-dot broadcloths, gingham... delicious "candy stripe" voiles... smart new small design prints, sateens! Charming trimming on each model. Bloomer frocks in each group, of course!

JUNIOR SHOP—FOURTH FLOOR

BOYS, THE OLDEST 15, ADMIT 10 ROBBERIES

Schooled in Crime by Chauffeur, They Say—Alleged Tutor Is Also Held.

MAY CLEAR UP 300 THEFTS

Young Prisoners Taken at 5 A. M. in Jamaica—One Carried a Pistol, Police Charge.

Charged with being the teacher and ringleader of a band of young robbers who have operated in Jamaica lately, Leslie Hahr, 26 years old, a chauffeur, of 28 Humboldt Street, Jamaica, was arrested yesterday morning at his home by Detectives O'Brien and Flattery. It is alleged that under the tutelage of Hahr boys from 10 to 14 years old have been robbing stores in Jamaica for the last two months.

The detectives saw five boys at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at Rockaway Road and Liberty Avenue, Jamaica. When they questioned them the boys could give no satisfactory explanation of their being out so early. Two of the boys fled when the detectives started to take them to the station. The boys detained are:

Benjamin Rogwasky, 15, of 150 South Street; Michael Brataniewicz, 13, of 23 Elm Street; and Chester Krump, 13, of 43 Bandman Avenue, all of Jamaica. Rogwasky, the police said, had a .45 calibre automatic pistol in his possession.

From information gained by questioning the boys the detectives went to the home of Hahr and found a moving van in front of the house. Search of the van revealed many articles alleged to have been stolen from neighboring stores in the past few months. Hahr denied that charge.

Detectives said that, according to the stories of the boys, Hahr had instructed them in the finer points of holding up stores as well as thefts while under the guise of making purchases. The boys are said to have confessed to robbing ten stores in Jamaica since March 23, and they are also said to have given information which may lead to the clearing up of more than 300 listed robberies.

The latter were supposed to have been committed by boys, due to the fact that in every instance gaudy trinkets, candy and things especially attractive to youngsters were the only things taken.

The gang showed no partiality in the type of stores they had visited, but robbed indiscriminately barber shops, hat stores, garages, bakeries and others of every conceivable variety. The boys presented a bold front when questioned by detectives, seeming to take considerable pleasure in recounting their exploits.

Hahr will be arraigned tomorrow on a charge of receiving stolen goods. The boys will be arraigned in Children's Court on Tuesday. Meantime they probably will be taken to the Children's Society S'elter in Brooklyn.

UNITED SYNAGOGUES MEET.

Three-Day Convention Opens in Baltimore Today.

Special to The New York Times. BALTIMORE, Md., April 17.—A three-day convention of the United Synagogues of America opens here tomorrow. Dr. Elias L. Solomon of New York, President of the body, will preside.

Speakers tomorrow will include Dr. Solomon, Dr. Norman Salt, Dr. Samuel M. Cohen, Mrs. S. M. Cohen, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, Dr. Jacob Kohn, Professor Alexander Marx, Dr. Israel Goldstein and Rabbi Max Urob of New York. Mrs. Anna Weinstein of Brooklyn, Dr. Cyrus Adler and Professor A. A. Neuman of Philadelphia, Mrs. Charles L. Hoffman of Newark, N. J.; Rabbi S. Goldman of Cleveland, Rabbi N. Eichler of Buffalo; Rabbi Israel Levenshider of St. Louis and Rabbi Adolph Coblentz of Baltimore.

The delegates and their families will go to Washington, where they will be received by President Coolidge next week.

LOST SPANISH FLIERS ARE FOUND IN DESERT

Estevéz and Mechanic Had Wandered Forty Miles From Their Machine After Forced Landing.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireles to The New York Times.

CAIRO, April 17.—Captain Estevéz, lost Spanish airman, and his mechanic, Calvo, have been found by British airmen on the road to Amman. They had covered forty-four miles afoot.

A further message from Amman reports the condition of Captain Estevéz as "fairly good," though he must be suffering severely from exhaustion and lack of water and provisions. Details are not obtainable.

A later message said that the mechanic was in a deplorably exhausted condition, and had been taken by plane to a camp set up by the rescuers.

The messages indicate that the air pilot and his mechanic had wandered apart in the desert. The captain was found first, and he could give no clue as to where the mechanic might be. The search was continued and the mechanic located later.

CAIRO, April 17 (P).—Captain Estevéz was found by Flying Officer Coghill, of the British Royal Air Force, forty miles from his abandoned machine. His feet were blistered, but otherwise his condition was said to be fair. He was taken by airplane to the nearest medical station.

Mechanic Calvo was found twenty-five miles further away from the plane. The British are at loss to explain how the airman subsisted during the long period between their forced landing last Sunday and their rescue.

Early dispatches reporting the finding of the plane of Estevéz said it was deserted about 100 miles from Amman, in the Syrian desert. A note attached to it said Estevéz and Mechanician Calvo were walking to Amman, which is in Palestine on the east bank of the Jordan River, about fifty-five miles northeast of Jerusalem.

Estevéz was on a leg of the Spain-Manila flight from Cairo to Amman, and was about one-third the distance when forced to come down.

READING COLLIERY BURNS.

Loss Is Estimated at \$500,000—Company Employed 950 Men.

MOUNT CARMEL, Pa., April 17 (P).—The Alaska colliery, employing 950 men, was destroyed by fire here tonight, entailing a loss estimated unofficially at about \$500,000.

The colliery, comparatively new, was one of the largest in this section of the anthracite region, and was owned by the Reading Company. Officials said tonight they were unable to explain the cause of the fire pending an investigation.

Breaking out shortly before 8 o'clock, the flames had wrecked the structure within two hours. A night watchman who discovered the fire said there had been no explosion.

Since the resumption of hard coal mining after the long strike, the colliery had been operating at about normal capacity.

MASS FOR NEWSPAPERMEN.

6,000 Get Tickets for Early Service at Cathedral May 2.

More than 6,000 persons have obtained tickets for the pontifical mass to be celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Cardinal Hayes at 2 o'clock on the morning of May 2 in honor of the founding of the newspaper men's mass, which is offered every Sunday morning in St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street.

One thousand reservations have been made for a dinner to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria the same day under the auspices of the Night Workers' Mass Association. Mayor Walker, Governor Smith, Cardinal Hayes and the Very Rev. William J. Duane, President of Fordham University, will be among the speakers.

Madrid-Manila Flies at Agra. AGRA, United Provinces, India, April 17 (P).—Captains Loriga and Gonzalez-Gallardo, Spanish aviators, who arrived here yesterday from Karachi on their flight from Madrid to Manila, have postponed their departure until tomorrow. Their next destination is Calcutta.

B. Altman & Co.

Monsieur

—is a regular man about town. He's handsome—debonair—drives a powerful car.

He's the lion of every dinner party—the cynosure of all eyes (especially the eyes of mothers with marriageable daughters)

He's the idol of his younger fraternity brothers who imitate him even to the tilt of his hat.

Following his visits back to college, comes to Altman's the next week-end or so a throng of youths discreetly asking for a certain glove or tie—a suit of a particular cut—a dress shirt made to order.

Mademoiselle

—is the most envied member of the Younger Set. Her jeweled shoes dance the newest steps—her hair cut is copied by all her friends—her bon mot becomes a classic.

She knows every one who is any one—writes for the fun of it—acts a bit for the thrill of it.

She rides like a thoroughbred—golfs—swims—plays tennis.

She chooses her hats at Altman's—she selects her slippers in their new shoe salon—she finds her stunning country clothes in Altman's sports department—and her breath-taking evening gowns in their import salon.

VIOLA PARIS says, "—the costume is largely a background for accessories." And who would know better than Viola Paris? The most chic woman in the world! A protégée of Vogue!

The smart woman must compose a picture—her accessories making lines and tones that create a harmonious whole.

Details must be chosen with the eye of an artist—from underthings to pertinent jewelry.



In the first illustration—a pendant new for evening.

A giant rose of black chiffon! The Parisienne wears hers on the left shoulder of her bright green or pink evening gown.

Pumps studded with rhinestones are a blaze of splendor.

Fashions caught on the wing! An umbrella with curved handle, red leather covered. A leather bag agreeing cordially as to color.

And thus we keep ahead of the moment that madame herself may be abreast of the times.



CLEARANCE SALE

of Maxon's Entire Stock of Stunning, Exclusive

FROCKS & COATS

at Impressive Price Reductions!

THE FROCKS Formerly Half-Priced \$19 to \$159 \$24 to \$189

THE COATS Formerly Half-Priced \$29 to \$159 \$34 to \$189

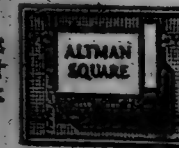
The Original Models of the foremost modistes, and only one of a kind.

{ Have you received a copy of our "Pour les Fashionables" newsletter? }

MAXON MODEL COWNS

11 E. 36th St. - Newland Bldg. New York City

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

Broadway at 34th Street

NEEDS MORE MONEY TO HANDLE ALIENS

Immigration Service inadequate
for Lack of Cash and Men,
Says W. J. Coyne.

INSPECTORS ASK RAISE

Association's President Makes a
Strong Plea for Bills Now
Before Congress.

Through bills recently introduced in both Houses of Congress, immigration inspectors are seeking increases in salaries "for the good of the service," according to a statement just made public by William J. Coyne, President of the United States Immigration Inspectors' Association of New York.

With a view to "justification of the measure," the association has prepared a comparative table of salaries paid to officers engaged in law enforcement, in the Bureau of Investigation, the Department of Justice, and in the Customs, Internal Revenue, Postal and Prohibition services. The table shows 14 principal customs agents receiving yearly an average of \$4,128; 168 post-office inspectors, \$3,964; 5 Prohibition agents and inspectors, \$3,920; 210 Internal Revenue agents, \$3,914; while the eight highest-salaried immigration inspectors, average but \$3,362 a year.

"No one better than ourselves realizes the futility of the wisest immigration laws unless enforcement of such laws is placed in the hands of thoroughly competent and trustworthy officials," President Coyne said. "It is obvious, however, that unless remedial legislation, as regards salaries, is enacted in the very near future, acquisition and retention in the service of such competent officials will become more and more difficult."

The statement emphasizes the difficulties under which immigration officers must work, pointing out that while they try to keep out the criminal, immoral and otherwise undesirable element, they must constantly endeavor to administer the law in the most humane manner consistent with the circumstances. Immigration officials, the statement adds, are often called upon to exercise careful judgment, realizing that upon their manner of enforcing the law may depend "the weal or woe of a multitude of human beings."

No Added Tax Burden.

An increase in the salaries of immigration employees would require no added burden to the taxpayer, President Coyne points out, adding that it is consistent with the policy of "constructive economy" sponsored by President Coolidge. "On the contrary," he says, "we believe that even a more efficacious remedy for the treatment of our aggravated immigration problem may be found in the employment of a more adequate machinery to effectively enforce laws already on the statute books."

"The appropriations for the regulation of immigration have for many years been woefully insufficient for the maintenance of such machinery. As a result we find now a great number of inadmissible aliens who have filtered through our defective sieve."

"The wholesale smuggling operations and other violations of the immigration laws, of which we hear so much at this time, have, in our opinion, been largely encouraged by the common knowledge as to the weakness of our law-enforcing machinery, which is entirely due to lack of men and means. The unwholesome effect of a feebly enforced immigration law, the first manifestation of the authority of our Government which the incoming alien encounters, cannot be overestimated. As the first time the alien is usually met, it cannot help but influence the newcomer in the formation of harmful views of our laws and institutions. The situation has also had a disheartening effect upon the officers concerned."

Enormous sums are spent by State and municipal Governments for the maintenance of indigent, diseased or criminal aliens, President Coyne says, many of whom entered this country surreptitiously. "It is an open secret," he adds, "that a great number of aliens are permitted to remain in the country because of lack of funds and adequate machinery to deport them."

Urgent Needs Admitted.

"That better salaries, elimination of overtime, except in emergencies, by providing adequate staffs, or else proper compensation for such overtime, are urgently needed in the interest of an efficient service is generally admitted," the statement continues. "The total absence of systematic promotions on merit is also to be greatly deplored. The only sustaining incentive for many of our men at the present time is the genuine interest taken in their work, which is singularly free from the ordinary governmental routine work. Another source of hardship with many of our men have endured in the past are the exigencies of the service which necessitate the transfer of officers from one station to another, especially to foreign ports, without due compensation for expenses involved in moving their families and household effects, not to mention the great inconvenience of breaking up well-established homes."

"The distressing regularity with which a shortage of the annual appropriation for the immigration service has occurred in the past has not only been responsible for our unsatisfactory standard of salaries, but also has been the prime cause for the periodical furloughs without pay with which the entire immigration force had to contend on several occasions in the past."

As a remedy for this situation the association advocates a separate item in the appropriation for salaries only. It also advocates an independent allotment for deportation purposes. Additional revenue to offset such appropriations may be obtained by imposing fines, as President Coyne indicates by saying:

"In some quarters an increase in the annual appropriation for the immigration service is not favored for the reason that the additional sum may be somewhat in excess of the total revenues derived from immigration sources. We believe that no governmental agency which is called upon to protect this country in time of war, or against crime, or against any other destructive or hostile elements, including objectionable aliens, should be deprived of the necessary funds for effective operation on the ground of insufficient revenues collected by such agency. Nevertheless, we maintain that even the issue of revenue can be satisfactorily met by an increase of the immigration tax and by the imposition of adequate fines in the cases of aliens who enter surreptitiously."

"Such fines, in our opinion, would be more practical of enforcement than the jail penalties which have been pro-

Bryant Park Memory Garden Asked by Gold Star Mothers

The Gold Star Mothers' Association of America suggested yesterday through Mrs. Harmon A. Veder, its President, that Bryant Park, in Sixth Avenue from Forty-second to Forty-fifth Street, be turned into a "Garden of Memory" for the 8,000 New Yorkers who died in the World War.

"It has been suggested," she said, "that a cloister might be built around the park with wide paths leading from Sixth Avenue and the side streets to a simple altar at the rear of the library. Double rows of shade trees on both sides of the main paths, pools, fountains, and well-kept grass plots, would add beauty to the whole city, and every person passing would be reminded of the glorious sacrifice of our sons."

"It would be fitting to have the altar built of the city rock, with no emblem or decoration other than the text, 'Greater love hath no man than this that he lay down his life for his friends.'"

posed in the deportation bill introduced in the House at the last session. But whatever the means, it is particularly fitting at this time, when strenuous organized measures are being taken throughout the country to suppress crime that no efforts be spared to deport every alien who enters this country surreptitiously and who by this very act violates the first law he encounters at our threshold."

BLOODED CAT HERE IN SPECIAL CABIN

Mimi's Owner, Arriving From
Italy, Forced to Prove It Was
Born in This Country.

Mimi, a blue-ribbon, also a blue-blooded cat, which had a special compartment on the Lloyd Sabauda liner, Conte Rosso, arriving from Naples yesterday, was required by Government authorities to furnish proof that it was born in America. Its owner, Miss Matje Rossi, sensed trouble when an official of the Bureau of Animal Industry cast a doubtful look at the feline cat.

"I had to exhibit an affidavit that Mimi was born in the United States, before he was permitted to leave the ship," she said.

News of Mussolini was the first thing for which the officers and crew of the Conte Rosso asked after their ship was warped into her dock by six tugs. Chief Purser Arnaldo Vasalo said that the crew and passengers learned by wireless of the attempted assassination of the Italian Premier just after the ship sailed. They believed that the word was only slight when they received a radio at midnight on April 7, and they straightway held a celebration. The attempt on the life of Mussolini had greatly depressed both crew and passengers, according to the Purser.

Miriam Saint, 20 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Saint, 233 West 102d Street, who made her debut as a singer in Naples last June, returned home on the Conte Rosso, and suggested that American singers should specialize in light opera.

Theron Strong, former Assistant District Attorney of New York, came home asserting that he had traced the furthest reaches of the Nile, and that he was surprised to find that even the dullest native was informed of the Egyptian Government's intention to accept the \$10,000,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller to establish a Great Egyptian museum.

The Conte Rosso brought 1,044 passengers, including 144 in the first and 278 in the second cabin.

Copenhagen Flier Reaches Canton.
CANTON, China, April 17 (AP).—Lieutenant Botved, Danish aviator, flying from Copenhagen to Tokyo, arrived here today. He reported delays because of heavy rains. The plane of Lieutenant Herschend, who started from Copenhagen with Lieutenant Botved, was wrecked in a forced landing near Rangoon, Burma, on April 3.

'GODDESS' OF DOLLAR, PHILADELPHIAN, DIES

Miss Anna W. Williams Gave
Profile of Liberty to
American Coin.

TRIED TO HIDE HER IDENTITY

She Refused Theatrical Offers and
Spent Her Life in Kindergarten Work.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP).—Miss Anna W. Williams, a retired public school teacher, whose profile as the "Goddess of Liberty" is stamped on the silver dollar, died at her home today.

She was 63 years old.

Miss Williams's hip was broken last December and she had been confined to her bed ever since. Death was due to apoplexy. She had lived with her niece, Miss Catherine C. Williams, since her retirement in 1924.

Miss Williams was principal of the Girls' School at the House of Refuge here when she was chosen, in 1876, to be the model for the goddess upon the silver dollar. Her profile was considered the most perfect that could be found at the time.

It was with great difficulty, however, that she was prevailed upon to give the artist the model. Only upon condition that her identity should not be revealed would Miss Williams consent to have her likeness stamped upon the new silver dollar the Treasury had decided to mint.

Remained Incognito Two Years.

For two years the incognito of "Miss Liberty," the woman's face on the dollar, remained a secret in the keeping of the Government and the artist. A Philadelphia newspaper man revealed that Miss Williams was the "Silver Dollar Girl."

Then came offers of stage engagements, all of which Miss Williams rejected. She consented, for \$30 a month, to teach at the House of Refuge until she accepted, in 1881, the position of teacher of kindergarten philosophy in the Girls' Normal School.

The story of how Miss Williams came to be the model has not been told often. She was besieged for the story many times, but in later years she smilingly referred to it as "an incident of my youth," and preferred to talk of her work in the kindergarten schools of the city which she supervised.

Miss Williams was born in Philadelphia. Her mother was a Southerner, the daughter of Dr. Arthur N. Willcox of Maryland. His daughter married Henry Williams of Philadelphia and came with him to this city.

When she became the model, Miss Williams's complexion was fair, her eyes blue, her nose Grecian and her hair, which was almost her crowning glory, was of golden color, abundant in quantity and light of texture. It was worn in a becoming soft coil.

Was Suggested by Artist.

In 1876 George Morgan, an expert designer and engraver, was assigned to the duty of preparing the new design for a silver dollar that was to be minted at Philadelphia. Thomas Eakins, a Philadelphia artist, was a friend of both Mr. Morgan and Miss Williams's family, and he had been thrown into contact with the young girl often while she was an art student. It was Mr. Eakins's suggestion that Mr. Morgan and Miss Williams's friends finally prevailed upon her to pose for the profile that was to go upon the face of the new dollar.

The sittings took place at the home of Mr. Eakins in November, 1876. It was some time later that the cap with its sheath was decided upon as the ornamentation for the head.

Then came the stories that the engraver had put so much of his own soul into his work that he fairly worshipped his ideal and that the romance would end as it always does. These stories proved to be the product of romantic imaginations, for Miss Williams continued at her work in the kindergarten, the work in which she found her greatest joy in life.

NOBLETT, SUSPECT IN SWINDLE, EVICTED

His Furniture Removed From
Apartment on Drive as He
Awaits Trial in Tombs.

More trouble developed yesterday for Edwin Arden Noblett, former convict, who was indicted last week for theft. Noblett, who had been convicted twice in the past as a fake stock salesman, also dealt in the subleasing of apartments. His New York Times and The World cooperated with the authorities in running Noblett down.

The specific charge upon which Noblett was indicted was made by Stephen Bourne of 136 East Sixty-seventh Street, who charged that Noblett had duped him out of \$550 which Bourne had paid as two months' rent on the Riverside Drive apartment. Chief Assistant District Attorney Pecora conducted an investigation and former Assistant District Attorney Richard Mur-

phy put the evidence before the Grand Jury.

Noblett's trial is scheduled for Wednesday before Judge Morris Keefe in General Sessions. If convicted he may get a twenty-year sentence.

44 LOANS FOR BRONX SITE.

Mortgages for Small Houses—
Charlton Street Financing.

The Seaboard Investing Company, Inc., has arranged a first mortgage of \$300,000 for five years at 6 per cent, representing forty-four loans at \$9,000 each on forty-four two-family dwellings, each building built on a lot of 25 by 100 feet, located on the west side of Ward Avenue, 130 feet south of Westchester Avenue, Bronx, for the Colver Realty Corporation, Nathan Falls, President.

The Title Guaranty and Trust Company has loaned on first mortgage to Service Stores Trucking Company \$200,000 on the northwest corner of Washington and Charlton Streets. The dimensions of the property are 120 by 80 feet, improved with a ten-story brick business building.

SAYS CREDITOR NATION MUST ACCEPT IMPORTS

Walker Leaf Tells Germans 'Lesson Has Sunk In' Since Brussels Commerce Meeting.

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ESSEN, Ger., April 17.—Walker Leaf, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, addressing an important group of German industrialists here today on the necessity of economic peace in Europe, declared that the best business minds are agreed that no nation can at once close its frontiers to the receipt of goods and at the same time obtain the payment of debts due to it on a large scale.

"Since the Brussels congress of the International Chamber public opinion has moved," said Mr. Leaf. "We made it our business to bring before the world at the Brussels meeting a fact familiar to all of us who have the conduct of international business, namely, that it is impossible to transfer large sums of money from one nation to the other except by an interchange of goods."

"This lesson is necessary, but to an ordinary man who has no knowledge of finance it is extremely disagreeable. If the first suggestion arose of much resentment, the lesson has since sunk in. It was a step in advance that the existence of the problem should be recognized and that the public should be forced to think about it."

"The dangers of irresponsible overproduction in times of prosperity were also discussed by Mr. Leaf, who predicted that European business would soon have to establish an organization which would steady the output of all countries to the end that production may be controlled and something given up in times of boom in order to recover it in times of slump."

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INC.
WHERE GOOD FURS ARE SOLD AT LOW PRICES
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Only 300 Left!

Fur Coats of Alaska Seal, Broad-tail, Mink, Hudson Bay Sable, Caracul, Hudson Seal, Squirrel, Beaver, Raccoon, Muskrat and all other popular furs. Q All skirt length coats—many as low as \$75. Q Most of these fur coats were selling during March for one-half of the price that they were sold at during the season. Now they will be sold at one-third off March prices. Q The assortment is not complete but every coat a wonderful value! Every coat guaranteed to be exactly as represented. This is a chance you will likely never have again, so be sure and come early!

To-morrow!

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by powdering over the soil that constantly accumulates and clogs the pores....Keep your skin in good condition ---



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Fully furnished and Equipped
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DR. PARKHURST, 84, HITS MODERN HOME

Declares It Is the Centre of
a Great Deal of Our
Trouble Today.

CRITICIZES WOMEN'S DRESS

Flood of Congratulatory Messages
Received by the Retired Pastor
on His Birthday.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, famous
pastor of the Madison Square
Presbyterian Church, celebrated his
eighty-fourth birthday yesterday. In
his suite at Marlborough Hall Hotel, 164
West Seventy-fourth Street, where con-
gratulatory messages poured in all
day, he told of how after a long life
of activity, he was still keeping in
touch with public affairs.

"There are so many matters of tre-
mendous interest these days," said the
former pastor of the Madison Square
Church, who has been a resident of
the Lexow investigation and the re-
forms that followed in its wake, "that
one person cannot master them all.
The thought that comes to me now, on
my birthday, is that a man's friends
are his best treasures. I don't think I
have made many enemies in my time,
because what I accomplished was for
the interest of the public and not for
myself."

"This leads me to the thought that
the reason the young people of today
do not develop better is because of too
much introspection, too much thinking
about themselves. A man does not
grow except as he turns his vision
outwardly and lets his interest loose
on things about him. As a country we
are suffering, I believe, from this in-
trospection, limiting its thought to
itself."

"There are thousands of young men
who are going to college to benefit
themselves without thinking of the
benefit of the future that which he
to the times that are coming after.
Of course a man needs to look back
to get the benefit of the men who
lived before, but he must utilize for the
benefit of the future that which he
has received from the past."

Home Problem, He Says.

After touching on his recent state-
ment in which he opposed the present
prohibition law, and held that present
excesses in drinking had much to do
with the prevalence of crime, Dr.
Parkhurst declared that New York
crime wave was simply a part of the
greater problem that confronts the
United States in the present and future
of this country.

"This problem," he continued, "is
the fact that the home has ceased to
be the central point of America's child
life. The modern home is the fountain
of a great deal of trouble, from youth-
ful and adult mischief to youthful and
adult crime."

"The children of the present day
lack the home sense, and this is due
to the parents themselves. It was a
human and spiritual attraction that
formerly held children to the home,
and through it an influence developed
in their young years to remain through
life. There was not only that moral
and religious influence which used to
co-titute the reality of home, but the
parents in many homes, especially New
England homes, early imbued the
minds, the intelligence of their chil-
dren with earnest and true thinking.
In this way children were formerly
protected from the intruding influences
that were false, silly, unclean."

"The extent of crime among young
people today is not so much due to the
fact of an increase in the temptations
that exist—there are more temptations
for all than there used to be—but it is
because young people, both boys and
girls, have not been under the influ-
ence that fortifies them against the
intrusion of temptations."

Cites Some Influences.

"Today's children are not becoming
little men and women while still in
the home circle; the seeds of young
manhood and young womanhood are
not being sown by the parents. Con-
sequently, the young generation moves
out into public life, full of tempta-
tions as outward life always is, lack-
ing that intellectual, moral, spiritual
guardian that guarantees them against
the contacts encountered outside the
home."

"The distractions of outside life to-
day tend to produce a quality of char-
acter that is unsettled, unestablished.
Added to these factors are the im-
pure and unclean forces that are to
be found especially in such a city as
New York. Our literature, our cheap
magazines, our pictures that feed the
criminal side, the unclean presentations
in many of our films and plays are
influences that give a sense of sex
that is not good for any of us, least
of all for the younger generation."

Dr. Parkhurst then referred to the
present style in dress, which he said
was essentially debasing because it
appealed to "elements in the male na-
ture that cannot afford to be nursed
by the constancy of presentation now
prevailing. Uncleanliness," he con-
tinued, "no matter what form it takes,
is a fatal enemy not only to purity
but to strength and majesty of char-
acter."

He said the young people were not
to blame, but rather to be pitied, as
nothing would count effectively until
we got more earnest, sincere homes
and parents.

STUDENT RINGS FAKE ALARM

Columbia Man Fined—Caught as
Fire Apparatus Comes Along.

Accused of sending in a false alarm
of fire, William L. Story, 20 years old,
a student at Columbia University, who
gave his address as 727 Livingston
Hall, was arrested at 2:30 o'clock yes-
terday morning at 116th Street and
Broadway. He pleaded guilty when
arraigned before Magistrate George
W. Simpson and was fined \$25.

A series of false alarms had been
sent from fireboxes in the neighbor-
hood of 116th Street and Broadway in
the last few weeks and policemen were
on the lookout for the guilty person.
Story walked away from a firebox and
was halted by Patrolman Quinn. A
few minutes later fire apparatus rolled
up.

To Debate on World Court.

A debate on the World Court will
take place next Wednesday night at
9 o'clock in Temple Beth Emeth,
Church Avenue and Marlborough
Street, Brooklyn, under the auspices of
the Men's Club of the Temple. George
London Battle will defend the work of
the court and the joining of the United
States. While George Henry Payne,
Commissioner of Taxes and Assess-
ment of the City of New York, will
oppose. Andrew L. Somers, mem-
ber of Congress from the Sixth District
of Brooklyn, will preside.

HERRIN WITNESSES TESTIFY SECRETLY

Fear of Attack Forces Coroner to
Close Inquest Into Election
Killings.

Special to The New York Times.
HERRIN, Ill., April 17.—Witnesses
called to testify at the inquest into last
Tuesday's killings refused today to tell
what they knew unless their names
and the nature of their testimony be
withheld from publication. They told
Coroner George Bell they were afraid
something might happen to them if
what they testified became generally
known.

The coroner asked newspaper men to
leave the inquiry. He made the re-
quest after a short consultation with
State's Attorney Arlie Boswell, who
agreed that the press must be barred.
"We regret we are forced to close
this inquiry to the newspapers," Cor-
oner Bell said, "but if we are to get
at the truth of these killings we must
have witnesses who are unafraid. With
conditions as they are in Williamson
County we already have the question
of prejudice on one side or the other
of the element of fear as much as
possible."

It is understood that the testimony
was simply that of eyewitnesses of the
shooting in which three Klansmen and
three anti-Klansmen fell before the
polling place here on the 13th of In-
fantry, from Cairo, Ill., under the com-
mand of Captain Harry Boland, left here
today.

DISMISSES PETROVA'S SUIT.

Appellate Division Hold Service in
Slander Charge Is Invalid.

Olga Petrova's \$100,000 action for
alleged slander against William Henry
Roberts, a London playwright, was
dismissed yesterday by the Appellate
Division of the Supreme Court in
Brooklyn, on the ground that service
of the summons and complaint upon
Roberts was invalid. Supreme Court
Justice Edward Riegmann in Brook-
lyn had ruled that the service was
valid. The decision of the higher
court was on the appeal by Roberts.

The Appellate Division agreed with
the contention of Roberts that service
of the complaint was not effective be-
cause it was made while he was at-
tending court in the trial of his suit
against Olga Petrova, charging pla-
giarism. In this suit Roberts recov-
ered a jury verdict in New York Coun-
ty for \$7,500 against the actress.

Mme. Petrova based her action on
statements alleged to have been made
by Roberts in connection with his suit
against her, in which he charged she
had taken material from his play
"La Rubia" and had included it in a
play of her own.

MRS. GOLDBREICH WINS SUIT.

Health Instructor Found Guilty of
Misconduct—To Pay \$50 a Month.

An interlocutory decree of divorce
filed in the County Clerk's office yes-
terday in favor of Mrs. Marie J. Gold-
breich of New Zittau, Germany, against
Armand J. Goldbreich, also known as
"Professor A. M. Sullivan," physical
culture teacher with a studio at 667
Madison Avenue, finds Goldbreich guilty
of misconduct with Mrs. Dumke at 32
East Ninety-sixth Street between 1920
and 1924. The Court dismisses the di-
vorce action by Goldbreich against his
wife on the ground of misconduct in
Germany.

While the Goldbreich case was pend-
ing, affidavits were filed asserting that
Mrs. Beatrice W. Flagler, widow of
John H. Flagler, capitalist, and Gold-
breich had gone to Europe together on
the steamship Deutschland in the Sum-
mer of 1924, occupying adjoining rooms,
and that they had returned together
on the same vessel. It was also alleged
that Goldbreich had been an occupant
of the apartment leased by Mrs. Flag-
ler at 1,160 Fifth Avenue.

When the case was referred to Rob-
ert Lee Morrell as referee no testimony
was offered by counsel for Mrs. Gold-
breich involving Mrs. Flagler. Gold-
breich is directed to pay only \$50 a
month alimony because of testimony
that his earnings have decreased or
late, although at one time he earned
more than \$5,000 a year. He is said to
have been athletic instructor of mem-
bers of the German royal family at one
time.

SCRIPPS'S YACHT HERE.

The Late Publisher, Who Died
Aboard the Ohio, Was Buried at Sea.

The yacht Ohio arrived in New York
yesterday, after her owner, the late
Edward W. Scripps, head of the
Scripps-Howard newspapers, had been
buried at sea. Mr. Scripps died while
the craft was cruising in Monrovia
Bay, Liberia, several weeks ago. He
had lived, practically in seclusion,
aboard the Ohio.

So intent was he upon living quietly
that the decks of his yacht were
padded and the motors made as nearly
sound-proof as possible. His body was
buried at sea in accordance with his
expressed wish, explained in sealed
orders he left for his secretary. His
heirs and executors have not indicated
what disposition they will make of the
yacht.

Plan Reception for Bishop Stires.

The Cathedral Chapter of the Epis-
copal Cathedral of the Incarnation,
Garden City, Long Island, will give a
reception next Tuesday evening at the
Garden City Hotel in honor of the
Right Rev. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires.
Bishop and Mrs. Stires moved to Gar-
den City a fortnight ago, after hav-
ing lived at the Hotel Bowers, Brooklyn,
since the consecration of Dr. Stires
last November.

CHINA'S PREMIER QUILTS; TAKES BLAME FOR COUP

Cabinet Dismisses General Lu—
Chang's Agents Enter Peking
and Wait for Wu's Men.

PEKING, April 17 (U).—Premier Chi
Teh-yao has resigned, blaming him-
self for negligence in connection with
the Kuomintang coup of last Satur-
day, when the Nationalist Army de-
posed President Tuan Chi-jui.

The Cabinet has dismissed General
Lu Chung-lin, the Nationalist com-
mander, from all his posts.

Under the direction of a non-partisan
committee of ten men, of whom six are
former Premiers, the city is calmly
awaiting the arrival here of Young
Chang Hsueh-liang, who represents
Chang Tao-lin, his father, and Chang
Tung-chang, Governor of Shantung,
the dominant factors since the Kuom-
intang (Nationalist) Army evacuated
the capital.

The "victims" are momentarily ex-
pected, as are representatives of Mar-
shal Wu Pei-fu, the Chihli War
Lord, to confer with the civilian com-
mittee on the future of the Govern-
ment of China.

The Committee of Ten, represented
by Dr. W. Y. Yen, a former Premier,
assert their only purpose is to maintain
order until a Government of some sort
has been organized, after which the
committee will automatically dissolve.

President Tuan Chi-jui left his re-
sidence in the legation quarter and
returned to his former residence and
issued a proclamation to the effect that
he has resumed the interrupted regime
and that the Cabinet is functioning as
before the coup.

There are no troops inside the walls,
although Fengtien and Wu Pei-fu's
troops are encamped outside the gates.
Between the retreating Kuomintang
armies and Fengtien cavalry, the
Kuomintang are continuing to with-
draw beyond Nankow Pass.

POLICE AID MRS. BROWNING.

Keep Back Crowds of the Curious
Who Jostle Her in Street.

Mrs. Frances Heenan Browning, who
came into this city yesterday for an
afternoon shopping tour, attracted so much
attention late in the afternoon when
she entered a West Thirty-eighth
Street hat shop that three policemen
were called to keep back the crowd.
The 15-year-old bride of Browning,
who is 51 years old, was closely
hemmed in when she came out of the
store.

The policemen, called from traffic
posts, managed to get her safely into
her automobile. The side was jostled
as she stepped into the car. Browning
spent the day at work in his office at
153 West Seventy-second Street.

DATA ON CITY MILK GONE, HARRIS FINDS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

the northern boundary of the city limits.
Much of the bottled supply, he
said, found its way into the city on
motor trucks which left at night
along roads leading from Westchester
County and Fairfield County, Conn.

Results of Milk Sales.

In discussing the results of the in-
vestigation in cooperation with Mayor
Frank Hague of Jersey City during
the last three weeks, Dr. Harris said:
"Of seventy-seven samples of loose
milk purchased in retail establishments
in various parts of Jersey City and
examined by our laboratory prior to
the raid which was conducted last Fri-
day morning, sixteen, or nearly 21 per
cent, were found adulterated."

Two samples had been watered so
badly that the specific gravity instru-
ment, known as the lactometer, sank
to the bottom and did not register.
There were not enough solids in the
milk to sustain it. Four samples
showed that they had been adulterated
by the addition of water, but not so
badly as the first two samples. Eight
samples not only had water added but
showed that the cream had been
skimmed off. Two additional samples
showed skimming only. Of thirteen
samples of bottled milk, only one
showed adulteration by the addition of
water. This shows that our story of
the rarity with which bottled milk is
adulterated is well founded.

There were ten samples of cream
examined, four of them sweet cream
and six sour cream. Every sample of
sour cream was found below standard.
The sweet cream was satisfactory. So
that a total of 23 out of 100 samples of
milk and cream examined prior to the
raid showed suspicious adulteration.

The sweet cream was satisfactory. So
that a total of 23 out of 100 samples of
milk and cream examined prior to the
raid showed suspicious adulteration.

"Of the eighty-five samples obtained
in yesterday's raid only one was bad,
indicating that there had either been
a discovery on the part of the dealers
of what was going on, or that they
had tightened up in the observance of
the law because of the exposures that
have been made with reference to the
milk situation."

"Mayor Hague's staff, working un-
der Police Inspector Underwood, to-
gether with five inspectors of our
staff, conducted this raid. Evidence
was found, as on previous occasions,
that cans of milk and cream were be-
ing delivered at Jersey City railroad
terminals which bore no tags what-
ever, a practice which is entirely at
variance with the rules and regulations
and which would seem to indicate that
any tag or label could be later affixed
to make it appear that milk or cream
from unapproved sources came prop-
erly from approved ones."

"Mayor Hague is now conducting an
investigation along lines parallel to
those which we have been following in
New York City. When these are com-
pleted they will indicate which dealers
were responsible for adulterated milk
or cream, whether or not they had

official protection, and especially whether or not tags were changed on cans coming from unapproved and in- sanitary places for tags that bore the names of approved sources.

Accused Railroad Employees.

"There has been evidence to show
that dealers who have been interested
in smuggling through milk from un-
approved sources have had railroad
yard employees on their payroll. I am
now engaged in investigating the il-
legal sources of supply that come in
from various points on Long Island
or across the northern boundary of
the City of New York."

District Attorney McGowan of the Bronx conferred yesterday with Su- preme Court Justice Levy, who is to address the Grand Jury there on the milk situation Tuesday concerning a new plan for pursuing the investi- gation. Although its details were not given out, it is said to be framed with a view to making public the evidence that is accumulating against the four men now held chiefly responsible for the extortion practiced upon dishonest milk dealers by former Health Depart-

ment officials and the "master mind" of the conspiracy, who is said to be a former Hyman office holder and mem- ber of the bar.

As the Queens County Grand Jury
sits but one day each week, and it is
expected that next Tuesday's session
will be entirely occupied with the evi-
dence against the racketeers there,
District Attorney Richard S. New-
combe said yesterday that the presen-
tation of the results of his milk in-
vestigation might be held over until
the following week.

HYLAN WON'T DISCUSS MILK.

Mayor Walker, Also at Atlantic
City, Refuses to Comment.

Special to The New York Times.
ATLANTIC CITY, April 17.—Neither
former Mayor John F. Hyland of New
York City nor Mayor James J. Walker
would make any comment here this
evening upon the alleged milk graft
plot in New York and New Jersey.

"I do not care to make any state-
ment at this time," said Mr. Hyland.

who is stopping at the Marlborough Hotel
with Mrs. Hyland. "I do not think I
had better say anything now, unless,so."

Mayor Walker, accompanied by his
Secretary, Edward L. Stanton, Mrs.
Stanton and several personal friends,
arrived at the Elks-Carlton Hotel for
the week-end late in the afternoon.

The Mayor has accepted an invita-
tion to act as toastmaster at a beef-
steak dinner which is to be given to
Peter J. Higgins, a lifelong friend and
associate, next Saturday evening, Apr.
21, at Healy's Chamberlain Restaurant,
120 Chambers Street. It is expected
that about 400 neighborhood friends
will be present. John Eagleton is
Chairman of the Committee on Ar-
rangements, while the Entertainment
Committee is made up of James J.
Frawley and Commissioner of Records
John F. Curry. The party will be
composed mainly of residents of Green-
wich Village and the lower west side,
which is the Mayor's home locality.

for Stout Women

Lane Bryant specializes in
SIZES 36 to 56
for Small, Medium or Large Women

Faille Silk Coat with
self ornaments and mole
fur collar. \$59.75

Cost of an excellent qual-
ity of novelty Bengaline.
Self finishings. \$59.75

Charmeen Coat, trimmed
with two-tone braid.
Squirrel collar. \$59.75

A SPRING COAT SALE

Successful Models Only—
Of Cloth or Silk—Some
With Flattering Fur

59.75

REPRESENTING a very special effort of our fashion staff
to once again prove to the larger woman that only Lane
Bryant is able to completely satisfy her most exacting require-
ments—in the matter of fit, style, quality and price.

Prepared for tomorrow is a fashion and value event of tremendous
importance to women desiring coats of high character and smart-
est style at lowest available price. The collection includes Coats
of Charmeen, Lorcheen, Faille Silks, Satins and novelty Ben-
galines. The silks in black and beige; the cloth models in
black, navy, gray, beige and rosewood.

NEW FROCKS

Fashionably Correct
Slender of Line
Special Prices

The vogue of soft feminine lines
expressed in printed Chiffon—
sketched left. Comes in navy,
pencil blue and beige with two-
tone dots. Others of Flat Crepe,
Satin, Faille, Canton Crepe and
Printed Silks.

35.00

Chinese silk damask brocade en-
hanced by exquisite tailoring—a
sport fashion affected by the ultra
smart. Sketched at right—comes
in parchment, peach and green.
Also other frocks for day and
dressy afternoon wear.

59.75

Tomorrow—Sale of Silk Dresses at \$13.75 in the Bargain Basement

Lane Bryant

NEW YORK
26 West 39th St.—21 West 38th St.

BROOKLYN
15 Hanover Place—283 Livingston St.

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either of our stores, write for Free Style Book, addressing Dept. 313.

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The Jewel of Perfumes
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in Amethyst Flacon "My Soul"

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for AMERICA YBRY INC 222 West 37th St. N.Y.

Because of European demand, the allotment of MON AME for AMERICA is limited, and the distribution has necessarily been restricted to a few cities for the
present. If you cannot secure MON AME in your city write YBRY, 222 West 37th St., New York, for information and name of nearest dealer who can supply you.

PRODUCERS OPPOSE FEDERAL FILM LAW

Labor Also Protests at House
Committee Hearing Against
the Proposed Legislation.

CENSORSHIP IS ASSAILED

C. C. Pettijohn Calls Screen Foes
Assassins of Character and
Reputation of Citizens.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Opponents of the Upshaw and Swope bills providing that producers of motion pictures shall be barred from shipping their wares in interstate commerce unless they have first obtained a Federal license, appeared today before the House Committee on Education. The bill provides that incident to the issuance of such licenses, films shall be carefully scrutinized by a Government commission to determine whether they conform to strict moral standards.

C. C. Pettijohn, general counsel, and Jack Connolly, Washington agent, spoke for the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America. The American Federation of Labor was represented by Edwin F. McGrady. Charles A. McMahon of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, Wilton Barrett of the National Board of Review and Miss Ruth Rich of the National Committee for Better Films, registered the opposition of those organizations to the principle of censorship contained in the Upshaw and Swope bills.

Replying to the charges that have been made before the committee that present-day motion pictures are of a type that tend to degrade the youth of the country, Mr. Pettijohn declared that it was becoming "more and more prevalent for certain individuals to indulge in the assassination of character and reputation of respectable citizens who refuse to bow to their superiority complex."

Says Board Would Be Supermen.

"This bill," said Mr. Pettijohn, "calls for the establishment of another political board or commission within the Government, to be administered by non-existent supermen, described in such terms that even Canon Chase himself has been unable to interpret to your committee, but which he did say required such qualifications that even the President of the United States could not measure up to."

"Let me state now and here, plainly and positively, what I know to be the position on censorship of every branch of the motion picture business. We are unalterably opposed to any censorship of the press, pulp, motion pictures, radio, free speech, of the individual or any other known form of human expression. We should be held accountable for the violation of any law, only if and when that law is violated, and we have such laws on the statute books of every one of the forty-eight States and in the Federal and penal code."

Commenting on suggestions made by the Rev. William S. Chase of Brooklyn that the tone of motion pictures furnished to the navy were indecent and salacious, Mr. Connolly filed a statement on the subject prepared by the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. This was to the effect that in the opinion of Admiral Robinson pictures furnished the fleet were considered well above the average in quality.

"Based upon reports from all commanding officers in the fleet," said the statement, "the Bureau of Navigation estimates that as a factor contributing to the recreation and contentment of the men motion pictures have a value of 42.5 per cent. of the cost of 264 per cent., libraries 15 per cent. and other factors 16 per cent. It has been found that not one in fifty of the pictures passed upon in Washington have had to be clipped in any way because of questionable features."

Mr. Grady and Mr. McMahon insisted that motion picture censorship was not

necessary, and that when approached by organizations interested in the industry itself cooperated with a view to the production of films that would not offend moral standards. Like testimony was given by J. R. Barrett.

Sees Great Industry Crippled.

Miss Rich submitted statements from persons of prominence criticizing the purposes sought by the Upshaw and Swope bills. Among those whom she cited, as opposing the principle of motion picture censorship proposed, were Lester F. Scott of the Camp Fire Girls, Everett Dean Martin of the People's Institute of New York and Dr. George Kirchwey of the Department of Criminology, New York School of Social Work. Dr. Kirchwey wrote in part:

"As a device for stunning and crippling what is at one and the same time a great industry, and a new and brilliant form of dramatic art, nothing better could be conceived than the Upshaw bill. Its rate regulation feature is a crude violation of the most elementary principles of free competition in the marketing of intellectual wares, and its censorship feature raises this reactionary and un-American practice of standardizing literature and art from a local to a national insult to the intelligence of the American people."

GIRLS HELD AS AIDS OF KOERBER GANG

Three, Accused in the Hold-Up
of a Chinese Restaurant, Are
Refused Bail.

Despite the fact that witnesses failed to identify them as the girls who participated with members of the Koerber robber gang in the hold-up of a Chinese restaurant at Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street on the night of March 11 last, Mrs. Nora Green, 21 years old, and Kitty and Mary Kraus, sisters, 17 and 19 respectively, were held without bail for the action of the Grand Jury on arraignment yesterday before Magistrate Edward Weil in the Harlem Court. The girls waived examination when Detective Emil Mach of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, who rounded up the Koerber band, told the Magistrate that they had confessed to an Assistant District Attorney and himself when they were being held as material witnesses in Queens in connection with the slaying of a Jamaica restaurant owner by Herbert Koerber, awaiting the execution of a death sentence in Sing Sing.

Mrs. Green is the wife of James Green, now serving a twenty-year term in Sing Sing for his part in the killing of the restaurant owner in a hold-up. Kitty Kraus is the sweetheart of John Koerber, brother of the convicted slayer, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial for the Chinese restaurant robbery. Her sister, at their first arraignment before Magistrate Weil, denied that she was the sweetheart of Herbert Koerber.

Wing Bo Sun and Sing Long Lo, proprietors of the Third Avenue restaurant, who had identified John Koerber as the youth who threatened them with a pistol while his confederates took \$100 and a gold watch and chain from them, told the Magistrate that they could not identify the three girls as those who were with the robbers. Charles Stransky, a taxicab chauffeur, also failed to recognize them as the girls whom he drove away from the place as the robbery was in progress.

"The case against these girls is weak, in view of the failure of the victims to identify them," said Magistrate Weil, "but because of their statements to the detective I will have to hold them for the Grand Jury."

In asking that bail be denied the girls Assistant District Attorney Paul Mac said: "Women are getting to be frequently in cases like this. They should be placed on an equal footing with men. If it hadn't been for girls like these, most of the present-day robberies would not have been perpetrated."

To Give \$65,000 Portrait to Italy. The "Energetic Portrait of a Sicilian Patriarch in Ecclesiastical Costume," by Antonella da Messina, a fifteenth century painter, which was sold on Friday evening at the American Art Galleries, for \$65,000 to David W. Walker, a private collector, is to be presented to the Italian Government as a permanent gift for one of its museums.

proposes to take the money out of the Treasury in payment," replied Mr. Garner. "We have an agreement that Germany shall pay her own debts, and I am in favor of her carrying it out."

Representative Frank R. Crowder of New York asked Mr. Garner what he meant by the use of the words "legalized theft."

"What is there to show that there is any theft here?" he inquired. At this point Mr. Garner's time expired, and as the discussion then ended, Mr. Garner did not have an opportunity to reply to Mr. Crowder.

There was a good deal of comment here as to the probable effect of today's developments on the prospective candidacy of Representative Mills for the Republican nomination for Governor. His friends in the New York delegation contended that the affair would not injure him in the slightest. On the other hand, it was asserted by Democrats that Mr. Mills' advocacy of a bill in which he had an indirect personal interest could be used with telling effect, despite his action in acknowledging that he is a stockholder in one of the firms interested in a settlement with Germany, and in withdrawing his name from further consideration in connection with the measure.

Says Standard Oil Would Benefit.

According to a statement made by Mr. Garner after the House debate the Standard Oil Company would benefit to the extent of \$12,000,000 under the Mills bill. Mr. Garner takes the position that this bill, if enacted, would cost American taxpayers about \$190,000,000, with the probability of no reimbursement to the Treasury.

"The bill is dead, at least for the present," said Mr. Garner. "Even if reported by the Ways and Means Committee, I am satisfied it would be beaten in the House. The plan is a bad one from an American point of view and should never have been presented for our consideration."

Representative Mills had a short conference with Secretary Mellon late in the afternoon, following the attack made by Mr. Garner on the Administration's bill. No statement was authorized by Mr. Mellon, who, it is understood, did not know that any corporations with which he is connected had any claims against the German Government.

Mr. Mellon has an interest in the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which had a plant destroyed in Belgium, and this corporation, and perhaps the Gulf Oil Company, may have been awarded damages by the Mixed Claims Commission. If these and other corporations in which Secretary Mellon has holdings were awarded damages by the commission, it is pointed out, they received the same treatment as did other American corporations.

MILLS, ACCUSED, DROPS CLAIMS BILL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ner said that was one of the reasons why in yesterday's debate he had directed attention to the committee hearings.

Says 25 Members Are Interested.

"I especially called your attention to Sections 3 and 4 of the bill," said Mr. Garner. "I do not doubt that there are twenty-five members in the House who, under the rules, would not be permitted to vote on this particular bill."

"As quick as I found out from definite information that the gentleman from New York, Mr. Mills, was interested, I felt it my duty to call his attention to it. When I did he expressed surprise, and said he did not know that they had a claim or an award under the Mixed Claims Commission, and if that was true, he would not take any further action with reference to the bill."

"I want to commend the gentleman from New York and all other European of the House who will investigate and excuse themselves if they find they have a special interest in it."

"I do want to make this remark, however: The Secretary of the Treasury, so far as I can ascertain, and I think I have conclusive evidence, is a stockholder in five different firms which have had an award from the Mixed Claims Commission amounting to something over a million dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury, according to the record, is the gentleman who made up this bill. He says that the President has examined it and is anxious that it shall become a law."

"I mention this to illustrate the situation that I think is characteristic of some gentlemen who occupy seats on the majority side of the House—I do not want to make a partisan speech—and that this service of the Government must be used to make money, that is what the Secretary of the Treasury seems to think, that the Government is for the purpose of making money, and legalizing theft makes it honorable to take the money. I do not think so, and I do not think the minority side of the House will come to that conclusion when you examine the case."

Asks What the Bill Does.

"What does this bill do?" questioned Representative Martin E. Madden of Illinois, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

"It is to pay the awards of the Mixed Claims Commission which found that Germany owes the firms involved certain sums of money, and this bill

ALTMAN
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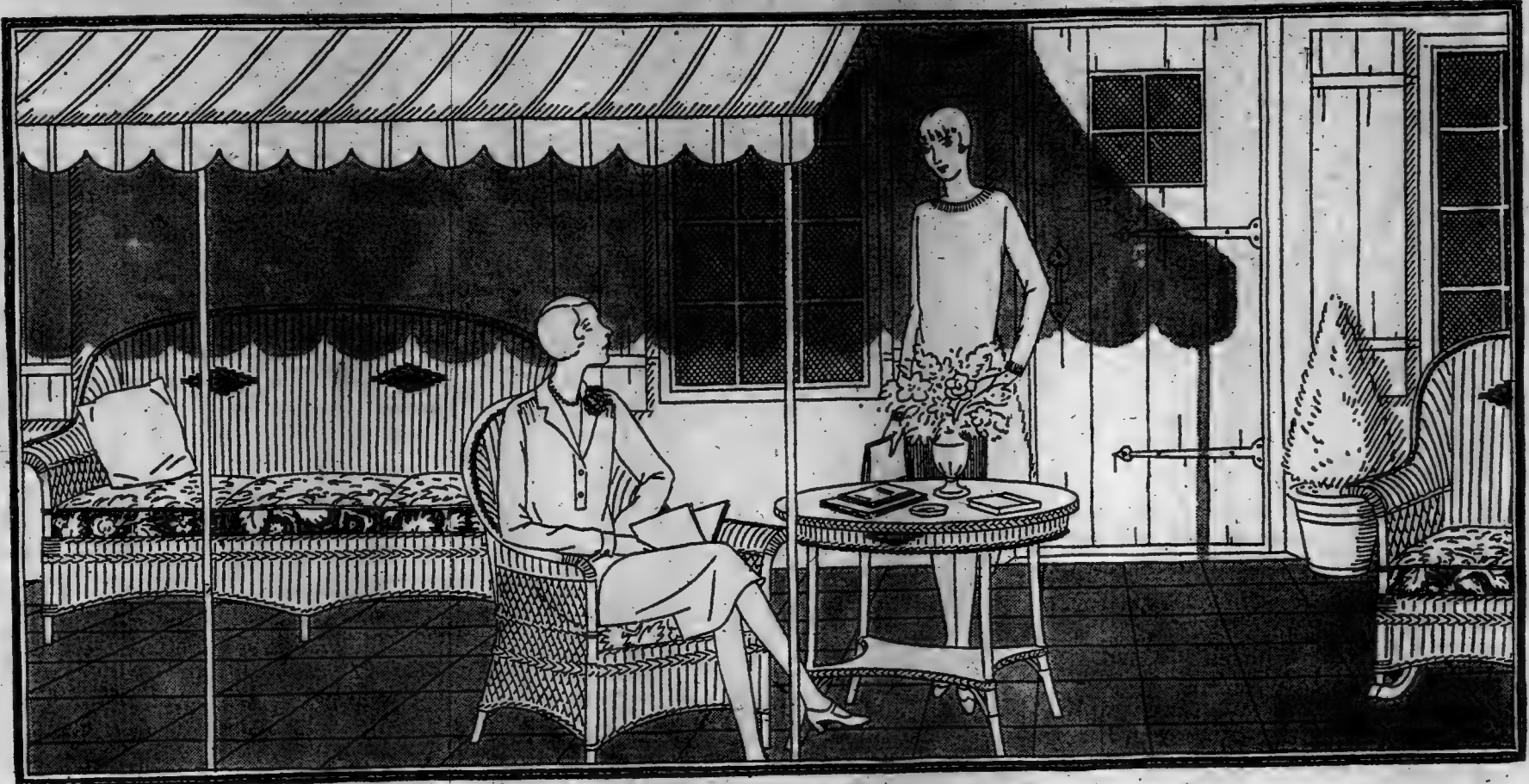
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Spring Things for the Home

Radically low prices are effective commencing Tomorrow



Four-piece Reed Suite at \$138.00

This is an exceptional opportunity to furnish the porch or sun room. The suite is made of selected reed in green, parchment, or black, with effective contrasting trimmings. It may also be ordered in special colors.

An Important Consideration

The colorful cushions are of cretonne that may be obtained by the yard in the Upholstery Section adjoining, so that your draperies and cushions may match

IMPORTED CRETONNES AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

The 31-inch Width

comes in a profusion of designs and colors—a quality offering extraordinary value at

35c. a yard

The 50-inch Width

is an unusually excellent quality that one rarely finds marked so low. The selection is very interesting!

\$1.50 a yard

Colored Shikii Silk

—the material fashion experts call "raw silk," so smart for sports clothes. It is ideal for draperies, pillows, etc., in a choice of 20 colors. Remarkable at

\$1.10 a yard

Dower Chests

Make an especially appropriate offering at the bridal season. They are made of gumwood, richly finished like walnut or mahogany and cedar lined. Size 44 x 18 x 20 inches.

at \$18.75

Crispy Fresh

Ruffled Curtains

This Spring's styles at prices that justify liberal buying

Ruffled plain white voile and cream or ecru marquisette curtains.

\$1.50 a pair

Ruffled white crossbar voile, or cream dotted and barred marquisette curtains.

\$1.65 a pair

All complete with tie-backs to match

Altman's Imported Iron Garden Furniture

In Delightful Lettuce Green

Iron furniture that is comfortable! This is an achievement indeed! For it has a springy construction that is worthy of investigation.

Prices Are Always Moderate:

Arm Chairs	\$11.00, \$12.00 and \$18.50	Side Chairs	\$8.00, \$9.00 and \$15.00
20-inch Round Tables	7.50	23½ x 27½-inch Tables	9.75
23½-inch Square Tables	7.50	23½ x 39-inch Tables	12.50
39-inch Round Tables	\$17.50		

Altman Marvel-Ease Couch Hammocks and Gliders

are exclusive and remarkably comfortable. The season's newest colors are moderately priced in regular stock

ALL FOURTH FLOOR FEATURES

SAFE STORAGE FOR FURS, RUGS AND DRAPERIES

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

MAN STOPPING AUTO IS HELD AS FRAUD

Charged With Posing as State Motor Vehicle Inspector and Trying "Shake-Down."

POLICEMAN THE ACCUSER

Gile Court Man Halted Brother, Who Telephoned Him—Prisoner Had Gun and License for It.

Frank Mastri, 40 years old, who said he was a licensed State detective and lived at 724 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in \$1,000 bail for examination in the Essex Market Court next Friday, when he pleaded not guilty last night before Magistrate Richard F. McKinley in the Night Court, to impersonating a State Motor Vehicle Inspector.

Mastri was arrested last night at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street by Traffic Patrolman Thomas A. Smith on the complaint of the patrolman's brother, James J. Smith, of 244 East Twentieth Street. The patrolman said in court that Mastri tried to escape in an automobile, but was recaptured after a chase in which the patrolman used his brother's car.

The brother of the patrolman said he was driving on Second Avenue, when Mastri cut him off with his car, and ordered him to pull in to the curb. When Smith continued, Mastri informed him that he was a motor vehicle inspector and that he would have to arrest Smith for having false license plates. Smith knew that his brother the patrolman, was at home, and obtained Mastri's consent, he said, to telephone to a friend.

The patrolman said in court that James, in telling him of the arrest, said that he suspected Mastri was an imposter. Patrolman Smith was about to report for duty and he hurried to

the other in uniform. He pretended not to know his brother as he approached Mastri and asked him "what the trouble was about."

This fellow has faulty license plates and I'm going to look him up," the patrolman quoted Mastri as saying. The patrolman alleged that he asked the man by what authority he was stopping him, and Mastri pulled a gold badge out of his pocket with the word "detective" in raised letters. The patrolman said he noticed, however, that it was not the kind of badge carried by motor vehicle inspectors and that Mastri kept his thumb over the top letters, which later proved to be "Why don't you see a surgeon on him?" Patrolman Smith said he asked Mastri:

"Well, I just want to look him up," was the reply.

The patrolman said that when he demanded that Mastri hand his badge over to him for inspection, the man grabbed him by the arm and said: "We'll divide it." According to the patrolman, Mastri said, "I haven't got a summons with me, but maybe it won't be noticed by the arm and the badge, and we'll divide it."

Patrolman Smith he slipped \$5 to his brother, told him to give it to Mastri if he demanded it, and he overheard the remark, the policeman said, and jumping into his automobile, drove off with the two Smiths in pursuit.

This fellow had a pistol in his pocket," said the patrolman as he was leaving court, "but he produced a license to carry it, which also revealed that he was a licensed private detective. Some fellow has been going around in an automobile shaking down motorists, and I'm going to investigate Mastri further."

J. A. MOORE QUILTS HEARST.

President of New York American Silent on Reasons and Plans.

Joseph A. Moore announced yesterday his resignation from the office of President of the New York American, Inc., publishers of The New York American. At the same time Mr. Moore resigned as Treasurer of a number of other publications and organizations controlled by William Randolph Hearst.

It was reported that Mr. Moore would enter the magazine publishing business, but he would not make any comment on this statement, nor would he say the reason for severing his connection with the Hearst organization.

DJANI MS. BRINGS \$14,000 AT A SALE

H. Kevorkian Gets Rare Poetical Works From Chiesa Collection.

PLATE SOLD FOR \$2,500

Receipts at Final Session Are \$20,306, Making Total for Part II \$124,166.

The final session yesterday of the sale of Part II of the Chiesa Collection at the American Art Galleries brought \$20,306, making a grand total of \$124,166 for Part II.

H. Kevorkian acquired one of the finest illuminated Persian manuscripts ever sold here, the poetical works of Djani, circa 1580-75, for \$14,000, by far the highest price paid for a Part II offering. It contains the complete poetical works of Djani (Jani), seven poems entitled "Havatt Avrang," "The Seven Stars," i. e., the stars of the Great Bear. The folio is in the original binding of lacquered paper. The manuscript is written in Persian characters on 304 leaves of white Samarkand text paper, each leaf inscribed in Dowlatabad margin paper in various colors and shades, and contains twenty-seven full-page miniatures and nine headbands of elaborate mosaic in gold and color.

Jacques Seligman & Co. bid in a sixteenth century Deruta majolica plate, with profile bust of a galeated warrior, the banderole inscribed: "Alessandro, M. S., paying \$2,500. R. P. Armstrong paid \$3,100 for a pair of 17th-century Hispano-Moresque incising cylindrical vases enameled in gold and blue with floral motifs. He also paid \$1,100 for a sixteenth century Gubbio plate with the Lion of St. Mark, molded in relief in the center. The same buyer paid \$1,500 for an important carved walnut and gold illuminated cassone and \$1,300 for a Gubbio majolica plate simulating a concave mirror with alternate yellow and white spots. Clapp & Graham acquired for \$2,500 a sixteenth century Florentine carved walnut stipe a bamboo, with drop

front of burnt walnut with the original wrought iron scabbard and clasp. The movable front had side plaques sculptured in poetry Abraham's sacrifice.

An important sixteenth century Deruta plate with a beautifully painted profile bust of a woman, the name Bernardino inscribed on the banderole, went to William Hollis for \$2,000, who also paid \$1,250 for an Umbro plaque lustered at Gubbio, portraying an old nude schoolmaster pursued by school children with birches to rebuke him. W. D. Vestin paid \$1,250 for a sixteenth century Carlinian carved ivory plaque showing the crucifixion. The piece is less than five inches tall and less than three inches wide. F. Kleinberger paid \$2,400 for a tenth to eleventh century Byzantine carved ivory casket having recessed panels in the sliding top and sides carved with grotesque dancing figures. William Wendt paid \$1,500 for a sixteenth century Italian carved ivory statuette, an anthropomorphic figure of Saturn. Arthur Arnold obtained a Gubbio majolica plate with a cupid on the gold cavetto for \$1,200 and paid \$1,400 for a Deruta majolica plate with the arms of the Medici and Fillosia families.

Teach Review Wins Magazine Award COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 17 (AP)—The Technology Review of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology received first place in a contest for cover design of alumni magazines of colleges and universities of the country at the close today of the thirteenth annual conference of the Association of Alumni Magazines Association. The Harvard Alumni Bulletin received second, and the Pennsylvania Gazette, third place. Daniel L. Grant of the University of North Carolina was elected President of the Alumni Secretaries' Association.

The decision of Surrogate Robert B. Patterson of Suffolk County, setting aside the verdict of a jury which divided in favor of Grosvenor Nicholas of 80 Broad Street, who contested the will of his father, the late George S. Nicholas, was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

The elder Nicholas, who died in September, 1922, leaving an estate valued at more than \$3,000,000, disinherited his son, Grosvenor, and left his estate to his daughters, Elizabeth and Jennie, and his two other sons, George S. Jr. and Willoughby. Grosvenor contested the will on the ground that his father was mentally incompetent at the time the will was drawn up in October, 1922. The Suffolk County jury decided in his favor, but the verdict was set aside by Surrogate Patterson.

Grosvenor Nicholas said yesterday the case would be taken to the Court of Appeals.

The decision of the Appellate Division, written by Justice J. Addison Young, with Justice Isaac M. Kapper dissenting, said:

"It is admitted that the elder Nicholas was of strong mentality, but it was contended that he had an insane delusion that Grosvenor was desirous to him and was endeavoring to destroy the business of the elder Nicholas and to kill him. A belief of that kind may be preposterous and illogical, yet it is not proof of lack of testamentary capacity if there are facts which explain it."

"In the litigation it was decided that Grosvenor's claim was false, and this would seem to be convincing evidence of the son's disloyalty."

"It seems to me that it clearly appears that from 1914 to 1922 Grosvenor was making unjust and unwarranted claims against his father in regard to the business. In 1918 he had his father examined as to his sanity by a subcommittee of the Board of Directors of the Grosvenor family, and the result was that the father was found to be sane."

"In the dissenting opinion Justice Kapper expressed the belief that the jury had returned a just verdict in the son's action."

Bay State Pigeon Found in Kansas. WINFIELD, Kan., April 17 (AP)—A carrier pigeon worn out by its long flight was picked up here today. It bore a tag numbered 2,424 with the name of the Bourne Manufacturing Company, Melrose, Mass.

SON LOSES APPEAL ON NICHOLAS WILL

Surrogate Upheld in Setting Aside Jury Verdict—Second Appeal Will Be Taken.

GROSVENOR HELD DISLOYAL

Father's Delusion About His Son's Hostility Is Not Proof of His Incapacity, Court Decides.

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COOLIDGE APPROVES FOOD CONFERENCE

Writes Economy Is Based on Efficient Production and Wise Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A letter from President Coolidge, addressed to Mrs. William Brown Mackay, editor of The Delmarian, at whose suggestion the conference on food habits was called, was read at the opening session of the conference at the Agricultural Department today. Dr. Louis S. Klay, Chief of the Agricultural Department's Bureau of Home Economics, is presiding at the conference.

The President said in his letter: "I wish to express my hearty approval of your suggestion that the United States Department of Agriculture call a conference on the food habits of the American people. The direct connection between food and health is universally recognized. An adequate supply of food of the right kinds and amounts is of fundamental importance to any nation."

"It is particularly fitting that this conference should be called by the Department of Agriculture, which is concerned with the utilization of food as well as with its production. National economy is based upon a combination of efficient production and wise consumption. The home is the greatest consumer of agricultural products and the place where the greatest savings may be made."

The President's letter was read by Dr. Klay, who said that the conference would be held in Washington, D. C., from April 20 to 22.

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A letter from President Coolidge, addressed to Mrs. William Brown Mackay, editor of The Delmarian, at whose suggestion the conference on food habits was called, was read at the opening session of the conference at the Agricultural Department today. Dr. Louis S. Klay, Chief of the Agricultural Department's Bureau of Home Economics, is presiding at the conference.

The President said in his letter: "I wish to express my hearty approval of your suggestion that the United States Department of Agriculture call a conference on the food habits of the American people. The direct connection between food and health is universally recognized. An adequate supply of food of the right kinds and amounts is of fundamental importance to any nation."

"It is particularly fitting that this conference should be called by the Department of Agriculture, which is concerned with the utilization of food as well as with its production. National economy is based upon a combination of efficient production and wise consumption. The home is the greatest consumer of agricultural products and the place where the greatest savings may be made."

The President's letter was read by Dr. Klay, who said that the conference would be held in Washington, D. C., from April 20 to 22.

WIN CORNELL ORATORICAL

Civil Engineers Get First Prize in Essay Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 17.—The thirtieth annual Fawcett Memorial Contest in public-speaking for engineers and architects at Cornell University was won by Warren R. Bentley of North Tonawanda, N. Y., a senior in the School of Civil Engineering, in a field of seven. Second and third prizes also went to students of the civil engineering school who competed with students of mechanical and electrical engineering and of the College of Architecture.

The School of Civil Engineering thus duplicated its victory in 1923 when all three prizes went to that school. Second honors went to John R. Scher of Brooklyn, a senior, and the third to Mills N. Ripley of Buffalo, also a senior.

Bentley, who spoke on "Tidal Power of the Bay of Fundy," argued that the Fawcett power project was superior to that at Muscle Shoals. Dr. Frank H. Borowick of the College of Architecture, president, and the judges were Professor S. L. Boothby, Professor C. E. Evans, Professor J. G. Perkins, William Schuchardt and Robert Hanah, all of the Faculty, and C. Tracy Stagg, an Ithaca lawyer. Bentley received \$125 for the first prize. Second and third prizes were \$55 and \$25.

26 PHYSICIANS QUIT COLUMBIA CLINIC

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

It was said by one in authority that the resignations would in no way interfere with the operation of the College or of the Department of Dermatology. The staff of physicians attached to the "Department of Dermatology" it was said, numbers about forty. The physicians attached to all departments of the College of Physicians and Surgeons number more than four hundred.

A spokesman for the twenty-six who resigned said that each man had acted individually and that the resignations had been sent at different times to avoid giving the effect of a "strike."

"We feel," he said, "that this point was not one which should be raised by a bacteriologist, or a man of scientific attainments as against clinical experience. The work of the staff is to treat sick people and to teach others to treat sick people. The man who can teach this best is the man who knows most about it."

By long experience, by the study of thousands and tens of thousands of patients, a talented practitioner acquires an instinctive power of diagnosis. As you enter the door of a clinic you can often tell instantaneously what is the matter with the first person that your eyes rest upon. You don't have to hear the history of the case. You know because your experience teaches you the meaning of a hundred small signs that you see in the patient's appearance and bearing.

"Unless you have had great experience, you may miss the meaning of these signs entirely. The able man, after long years of experience, acquires what is called the 'clinical eye.' He can see at a glance what a laboratory man might not be able to learn in weeks of study of a patient. The main work of the department is to use this instinctive personal skill that comes from long experience and to put younger men in the way of acquiring the same ability. The greatest bacteriologist in the world would be wasting his own time and that of his students here. His work in his own field might be of unlimited value, but he might be a poor hand to teach diagnosis."

"It is something like this: If you wanted to learn painting you would prefer to become the pupil of an artist rather than of the world's greatest authority on pigments and chemicals. There was no concerted action in our resignations. We held no meetings on the subject. The feeling was deep that the department was being injured, that personal injustice was being done, that the wrong theory was being followed. Many of those who resigned did so most regretfully. Dr. Hopkins is a man of undoubted ability in his own field, but of all the men in the department he is undoubtedly the man of least practical experience."

Staff Not Consulted.

"The members of the appointing body asked no opinions from any members of the staff. Their action was surprising and unintelligible. We don't know the reason for it. Their right to make their own selection is unquestionable, but in this case the abuse of discretion was so flagrant that we felt bound by self-respect and honor to resign. People have asked, 'Why didn't you protest?' In a matter of this kind you cannot protest with dignity. All that you can do is resign. Since the resignations started to come in efforts have been made by those in authority to conciliate the staff and cause them to reconsider, but they would not retract their steps."

An unsigned statement, that was sent out last night purporting to describe the position of those who resigned, read as follows:

"With the exception of two or three physicians, the entire staff of the Department of Dermatology and Syphilis, of the Vanderbilt Clinic and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, over thirty physicians, have resigned from the institution."

"This action was taken as a protest against the policy of the university authorities. This policy consists of placing physicians whose training has been obtained in the United States in test tubes and guinea pigs instead of human beings with diseases at the absolute head of large clinical departments. It is the opinion of this policy is ruthless and arrogant in that it disregards obligations and consequences. The policy has been tried in other departments of the Medical College, as well as in other institutions, and has been found wanting."

"It is the consensus of opinion among the best minds in American medical circles that the policy is opposed to the best interests of medical education and that it is especially detrimental to the training of young physicians."

mental in the specialty embracing dermatology and syphilis, and clinical teaching are paramount. Knowledge of laboratory technique is a relatively unimportant feature in the teaching of these subjects, and in the treatment of patients afflicted with skin diseases and syphilis. Doctors in this field must be clinicians, first and last, not laboratory experts."

Professor Mackee, on whose account the resignations were made, is at Dallas, Texas, attending the convention of the American Medical Association. The announcement of the resignation of Professor Mackee and the twenty-five others was made simultaneously yesterday with the announcement by Columbia University that Professor Mackee, who had been an assistant professor, had been named to a full professorship in the Department of Dermatology. This honor that was conferred on Professor Mackee, however, left him under orders of his own former subordinate, Dr. Hopkins.

The announcement of the promotion of Professor Mackee was made, although his resignation was at hand, because the Faculty desired to give him the benefit of the title and honor, in spite of his decision to sever his connection with the institution.

Others Who Resigned.

The others who resigned were Professors Fred Wise and Isadore Rosen and Doctors J. J. Ellis, E. C. Jagt, Max Scheer, E. W. Abramowitz, David Bloom, Harry Saunders, D. Ballin, D. Stenstrom, Charles Lerner, S. Strumwasser, M. Standish, E. D. Newman, B. Berkowitz, H. Norton, Frederick Amshel, F. K. Wilhelm, Lotta Myers, J. P. Thornley, S. Littenberg, John Harris, Van Alstyn, Cornell, Louis Tulipan and John Remer.

Dr. Hopkins was born in Brooklyn on June 30, 1882, receiving his A. B. degree in Columbia in 1902 and his medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1907. He was for two years the resident pathologist at St. Luke's Hospital and for three years after that bacteriologist and assistant attending physician for several years at the same place. He then joined Dr. Hans Zinsser's staff in the Columbia department of bacteriology, being made Assistant Professor in 1915.

For a time during the war he was bacteriologist with the Red Cross Commission in Serbia. He served during the war in the Medical Corps, being in charge of Base Laboratory 3 in Winchester, England, in 1918 and 1919. On his return he became associated with Columbia's dermatology department, both at Presbyterian Hospital and Vanderbilt Clinic, in which he since then has continued. For the last years he has also been affiliated as Associate in Roentgenology with the Crocker Laboratory.

Dr. Mackee was born in Jersey City in 1899. After an extensive post-graduate training in New York and New Jersey, he entered the service of Dr. John A. Fortney in the Bellevue Medical College as assistant in 1903, being later promoted to attending dermatologist and syphilologist and instructor. In 1910 he was transferred to the Columbia Medical School as chief of clinic, instructor, subsequently becoming Associate Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology.

From 1905 to 1907 he was Professor of Roentgenology in the Angell School of Orthodontia. He has been Roentgenologist at numerous hospitals, including St. Vincent's. He is now consulting dermatologist and syphilologist at St. Vincent's, Sea View Hospital, New York Nose, Throat and Lung Hospital and many other smaller hospitals.

Dr. Mackee is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, of numerous societies, including the American Medical Association, American Dermatological Association, Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, American Roentgen Society, American Radiological Society, American College of Roentgenologists and New York Dermatological Society.

Appointment of Dr. Benjamin P. Watson as head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology in the Medical School of Columbia University was announced yesterday. Dr. Watson has held posts of distinction in his specialty in Toronto and Edinburgh. When the Edinburgh chair became vacant in 1915 he was selected as the most outstanding man in his line in the British field.

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This Business of Gardening

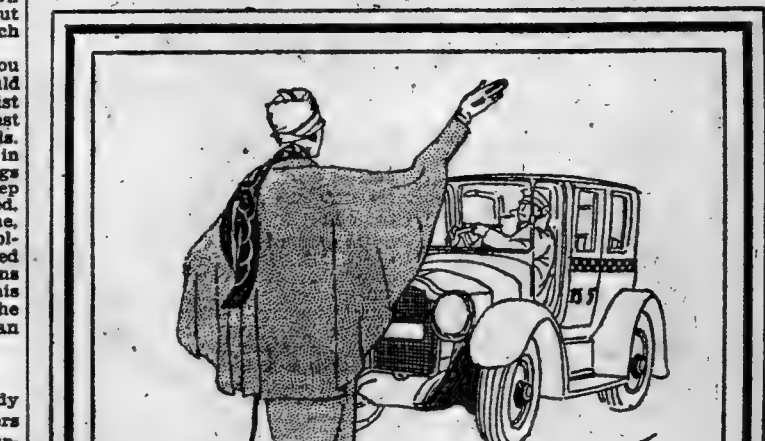
FROM THE FIRST glorious plans over a seed catalog, to the last row of asters late in the fall, it's all fun! And work! And heartbreaks and backbreaks and moments of ecstasy! For what if you do plant trillium here and it comes up several rows away? What if you do nurture carefully a plant which proves to be the rankest of weeds? What if your whole garden plays you false and flaunts but a single bloom the day you entertain your garden club? This business of gardening—no gardener will deny it—is the most uncertain, yet withal, the most absorbing and satisfying of outdoor sports!

OUR STOCKS AFFORD

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Wheelbarrows | Steel Rakes | Lawn Rakes | Garden Labels |
| Lawn Mowers | Garden Hose | Floral Shovels | Plant Sticks |
| Lawn Rollers | Hose Reels | Floral Sets | Dahlia Poles |
| Cultivators | Spading Forks | Sprinkling Cans | Trellises |
| Hedge Shears | Garden Spades | Vegetable Flower and | Insecticides |
| Pruning Shears | Shovels | Lawn Seed | Sprayers |
| Grass Shears | Grass Hooks or Sickles | Gladolus and Dahlia | Lawn Sprinklers |
| Hand Weeders | Garden Hoes | Bulbs | Trowels |
| | Turf Edgers | Garden Lime | |



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PASSAIC MILL TIE-UP ENTERS 13TH WEEK

10,000 Workers Idle 3 Months
as Dozens of Attempts Fail
to End Textile Strike.

THEIR LEADERS ARE IN JAIL

Bitter Clashes With Police Mark
Struggle of Employees to Better
Working Conditions and Pay.

The strike of textile workers in Passaic, Garfield and Clifton will enter its thirteenth week tomorrow. Beginning as a suspension by a small group of workers in the Botany-Garfield Worsted Mills, it spread until it affected nearly all the mills in the Passaic, Garfield and Clifton areas. At its peak more than 10,000 workers were idle.

If the strike ends soon it will be largely because of the absence of the leaders, most of whom have been arrested, and because of the specially energetic action of Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen County and the action of Sheriff Morgan of Passaic County, who assumes direction of the police situation in Passaic tomorrow.

Reversal of a Civil War statute, the Riot act, by Sheriff Nimmo is being fought by the American Civil Liberties Union. Private meeting halls in Garfield have been closed and all meetings in that city are forbidden, even though they may be held in private halls or on private grounds.

Hundreds of armed guards at the mills during the day and in the mill district at night furnishing ample protection to the mill workers, it is expected by the mill owners, will result in an early end of the walkout, which has cost the employers an enormous loss in business.

Strike Began on Jan. 22

The strike in the Botany Worsted Mills began on Jan. 22. It had been brewing since last September, when the mill reduced wages by 10 per cent, "owing to action taken in other textile centres several months ago and on account of general market conditions."

The officials of the mills asserted that they were never given an opportunity to deal with their employees' committees, which rushed the operation of the mills without notice. The strikers saw one cause of the walkout was the dismissal of workers with grievances.

Eventually formal demands were served on the mill owners. They included the abolition of the wage cut, a 10 per cent. increase in wages, time and a half for overtime, a forty-four-hour week, better sanitary conditions, no discrimination against union workers and recognition of the union, known as the United Front Committee.

The employers retorted with a refusal of all demands. They refused to see a committee headed by Albert Weisbord, organizer of the United Front Committee, because he was a Communist. They said business conditions prevented a wage increase and that all their troubles were caused by Weisbord and outside agitators.

Weisbord was careful not to discuss his political views at mass meetings of the strikers. Observers are of the opinion that his personality is chiefly responsible for the duration of the strike. The mill owners admit that Weisbord's hold on the strikers was quite extraordinary. The strike leader is thin and frail and does not look older than his 25 years. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School and of the College of the City of New York.

Mills Are Picketed

Directly the strike in the Botany Mills was called the strikers began picketing the other mills. Soon the workers in the Passaic Worsted Mills, the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company and the Gera Mills joined the strikers.

The Fortmann & Huffmann Company, one of the largest mills, shut down its plant on Feb. 24, announcing that it took the step to place its workers "on call" because of "intimidation by strikers." This mill did not make the 10 per cent. wage reduction last fall.

As some of the mills did not shut down entirely, the strikers resorted to mass picketing. They marched in thousands past the mills, crossing the bridges separating the towns and singing their strike songs. Some confusion was caused by the different policies of the police in the various towns. When the pickets sought to enter Clifton from Garfield, where the police did not molest them and where the Town Council gave them a vote of sympathy, the Clifton police attempted to bar the pickets. The picketers refused to turn back and the first of several sanguinary battles occurred, the police charging the crowd and making a number of arrests.

Clashes between the police and pickets increased. At the end of the first week, the difference of opinion between pickets and police regarding the rights of the strikers. Weisbord admonished his followers not to yield the right to march past the mills to two by two. The first major battle between the police took place at the Botany Mills in Passaic on March 2, when the police used tear bombs, fire hoses, mounted police and motorcycle officers to disperse a crowd of 2,000 strikers.

Disperse Paraders With Water

The strikers poured out of a meeting hall a block from the mill and at first were permitted by the police to straggle past the mills. Except for a few hoots and jeers at the police and toward the mills, there was no trouble and there appeared to be no prospect of trouble. Then, for some unexplained reason, the strikers were not permitted to march past the mills. They milled about the corner, hemmed in by the police, jeering and taunting until finally Chief of Police Richard O. Zober threw several tear bombs to disperse them. When these failed, he ordered out the Fire Department. The streams from the icy nozzles dispersed the crowd. Several arrests were made.

This incident and the battle between police and strikers next day ended the rather peaceful phase of the strike. The following day small boys who threw stones and used slings to harass the Clifton police, who charged the strikers and sympathizers on the dividing line between Clifton and Passaic. The following day small boys who took pictures of the scene were chased by the police, who smashed their cameras, and reporters were made to leave.

The first attempt to bring peace was made through a "citizens' committee" headed by Mayor James H. McGuire of Passaic. The committee was to investigate the grievances of the strikers and the mill owners refused to deal with Weisbord or to recognize the union. Late in the strike one of the mill managers said he would have dealt with an accredited American Federation of Labor union. Weisbord took up the question of cooperation with the American Federation of Labor and President William Green wrote that the A. F. of L. recognized the United Textile Workers' Union as having jurisdiction over the textile workers and could not recognize the United Front Committee.

Dezen Attempts Fail

A dozen other attempts to settle the strike failed. Mediators from the United States Department of Labor put forward a plan of arbitration involving a return of the strikers to the mills and arbitration of their demands. Weisbord was ignored in the plan and the strikers turned it down.

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The Passaic Chamber of Commerce and several newspapers suggested mediation by Governor Moore but no progress was made along these lines. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish, rector of Trinity Church, Brooklyn; Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, and John Lovejoy Elliott of the Hudson Guild offered their services as mediators. The offer was accepted by the strikers and rejected by Colonel F. A. H. Johnson of the Botany Mills.

Local ministers and merchants named committees to meet strikers and employers. The American Legion took a hand in the situation but also without success.

In the midst of these efforts Weisbord and a committee of strikers, accompanied by Frank P. Walsh, went to Washington with a plan for the formation of a Federal Industrial Relations Committee to investigate conditions in the mills. They said the textile workers received between \$10 and \$19 a week and urged on Senators to adopt a resolution creating a commission to ascertain why it was necessary for women to work at night in the mills where their husbands were employed during the day.

The mill owners reply was that women were required in textile mills because of their domestic duties and they put the average of pay as being between \$15 and \$23 a week. The most highly skilled operatives, it was said, were paid as high as \$40 a week.

Much Help for Strikers

As the strike dragged on the leaders interested sympathetic groups in various parts of the East in the plight of the strikers. Committees were formed to assist the destitute and needy. A committee including Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, whose daughter worked in Passaic for some time; Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mrs. Gordon Norrie and Mrs. Jacob Wertheim worked actively for the strikers.

The strike entered its third phase on April 8, when Julius Fortmann of Fortmann & Huffmann announced that his mill would reopen in a few days. This stiffened the resistance of

the strikers, who planned a strong picket line for the vicinity of the Fortmann & Huffmann mills. The Garfield and Bergen County authorities were notified of the mills' intention to open their gates at an early date and preparations were accordingly made. Last Monday a long picket line in Garfield was stopped by the police, and Deputy Sheriff ordered the pickets to walk away from the Fortmann & Huffmann mills. The leaders refused a statute adopted after the Civil War, ordering the dispersal of a crowd within an hour. In a few minutes half a dozen arrests were made, including Robert Dunn of the American Civil Liberties Union and Esther Lowell of the Federated Press, who stopped to assist a woman to her feet after she had been knocked down in the mill. Justice of the Peace Louis Hargreaves, who had previously fixed \$500 as the amount of bail necessary for persons arrested on the picket line, fixed \$10,000 in some of the new cases. This amount was attacked as excessive and oppressive by attorneys for the American Civil Liberties Union.

High Bail Fixed for Leaders

A meeting hall in Garfield and a private park owned cooperatively by residents, including strikers, was closed by the Sheriff, who announced that the leaders were under virtual martial law because of the reading of the Riot act. Exception was taken to this opinion by the American Civil Liberties Union and the League for Industrial Democracy. Norman Thomas of the latter organization volunteered to test the Riot act. He spoke from the stump of a tree on a plot of ground owned by the afternoon and was arrested and held in \$10,000 bail.

In the meantime Weisbord had been arrested and held on the picket line, charged with inciting to riot, inciting against the Government and introducing Communist matter. Most of the strikers were also jailed and out of the strikers appeared dark. The future of the strike is uncertain. From their calls in jail the strikers assert that they would not accept a fine formula for their settlement, but we must concede that we have deeply imbedded in the laws the right of man to do as he will with his own property. The strike is a fight for the right to organize and strike is conceded to be a right.

It must be manifest that we have not solved the problem implied. But by mutual forbearance, high mindedness and good resolve we may hope to. It is gratifying to all friends of fair play to find the question lifted from the scrum of the highway to the calm and dignity of a New Jersey court. We must work in a spirit of deep reverence for the fundamental rights of all American citizens. I won't discuss the right to free speech, which is axiomatic in American law though it is limited by certain restrictions.

Assails the Complaints

"I will only call your attention to the light into which these rights are thrown by these complaints, evidently so hurriedly constructed to give color background to justify seizing this man. To put this young man under the crushing burden of \$10,000 bail on each one is so oppressive that it goes to the very roots of our Commonwealth. Judges have over and over again justified a man in discussing conditions of government. I can put this no more forcibly than by quoting Supreme Court Justice Holmes. 'It is not a crime to write or seek a change in government. I am not a Communist. I abhor their doctrines as hateful, unsafe and unsound. It fell to me to write the note to the Bolsheviks defining this Government's attitude toward the Soviet. No one thinks that I expressed myself in terms of any partiality to them. I think the United States has the best Government in the world. A part of it should be brave and open-minded indulgence, for the truth is strong, and can stand it. In the name of the spirit of Americans I ask that

the conditions elsewhere may be made the subject of inquiry. The Senator explained his position as follows: 'I understand that there has been some opposition to the proposed legislation on account of the question as to whether the Federal Government should go into a matter of this sort. The question I do not intend to discuss, but I do think that if the Committee on Manufactures should consider the resolution and authorize and conduct such an investigation it ought to enlarge its scope and not limit it to one manufacturing corporation, but have it apply to the entire cotton textile industry.'

Senator Gerry said the scope of the investigation should be increased so that conditions elsewhere may be made the subject of inquiry. The Senator explained his position as follows: 'I understand that there has been some opposition to the proposed legislation on account of the question as to whether the Federal Government should go into a matter of this sort. The question I do not intend to discuss, but I do think that if the Committee on Manufactures should consider the resolution and authorize and conduct such an investigation it ought to enlarge its scope and not limit it to one manufacturing corporation, but have it apply to the entire cotton textile industry.'

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WEISBORD RELEASED THEN JAILED AGAIN

Continued from Page 1, Column 5

is being held in \$10,000 bail, Mr. on the overt act of the other person."

He contended that when Weisbord urged the strikers to "meet the scabs and talk to them as you know how," at a meeting on April 8 at Ukrainian brick bats have been used. These complaints have to be read in the light of what is going on. We realize that certain actions do invite to riot. But the complaints are a thing of the past. Here I have indictments found by the Grand Jury."

The fourth indictment for "inciting to riot" was regarded as the most significant. It came as a surprise to defense counsel. "Without it," Mr. Feder said, "he could not have been held in over \$15,000." Besides Weisbord, it included as defendants "others unknown." The wording, copied from old New Jersey law, and reminiscent of legal phraseology of the time of Charles II, was in part as follows: "That the defendants unlawfully and riotously assembled and gathered together peace and being so unlawfully assembled and gathered together, then and there unlawfully and riotously did make a great noise and disturbance, did make and utter great and loud noises and threatening, signifying intent to beat and assault and frighten and intimidate certain and quite persons, and to break damage, burn and destroy real and personal property, and to defy, oppose, resist, show dislike, contempt, hatred and hostility to the Constitution and laws of this State, and to defy the police and lawful authority to the great terror and disturbance of all citizens being in and along the public streets, avenues, thoroughfares and highways there."

Weisbord was taken to the county jail where after three hours Sigmund Unger, attorney for the United Front Committee, appeared with a representative of National Surety Company with bail bonds. He was then formally released, taken back to his cell to await arrival of Garfield police. Pending the arrival of his counsel, Weisbord sat in the police station, unattended, and chatted amicably with policemen. When booked he gave his occupation as "union organizer and proud of it."

"Well," said a detective, "you're doing your job as best you can, and we are doing ours." The first fare-up of the arraignment came when Mr. Feder cross-examined Lieutenant Pyott. He said: "Now, you're a prejudiced man on the subject of this defendant." He got no further, the witness rising out of his seat and fairly shouting: "Now listen, I'm not taking any of that stuff from you." Mr. Feder objected, and was sustained by Recorder Baker. From then on the witness answered in tones of ironical indifference, with his gaze on the window. In answer to questions he said that he had copied down Weisbord's remarks, word for word, in the part quoted in the complaints. He said he was not a stenographer and did not know shorthand, and produced a slip of paper which, he said, was the paper he had used. From this he quoted Weisbord as urging the strikers to "stop all scabs from going to work" by means of picketing. "Remember France. They shall not pass, even if they have to use force," were words used by Weisbord, he testified.

At the conclusion of testimony Recorder Baker asked Mr. Feder to "make your argument as brief as possible. The hour is getting late." This appeared to anger Mr. Feder, who contended that the matter was too serious for haste. "I'm not here to dig up the State's witnesses and try the case," retorted Recorder Baker. Mr. Feder replied that very serious questions were involved, as to whether Weisbord could properly be accused of crime or merely of disorderly conduct, and as to whether he had urged the strikers to crime or disorderly conduct. He cited decisions to show that if Weisbord had urged destruction of property or personal violence he could not be considered guilty unless these overt acts were proved to have been committed directly as a result of his words.

Recorder Baker and Mr. Feder were talking at once and loudly. Finally the Court gave as its opinion that, regardless of what Mr. Feder might say, the situation was so threatening to peace and property that the prisoner

surely had to be held in new. If he asserted decision on two of the complaints and on the third, "inciting to riot and assault," he fixed bail at \$15,000, releasing the prisoner of the other charges on his own recognizance. Mr. Feder objected in vain to the amount of bail. After adjournment from the courtroom to the police station in the same building, Reuben Kantrowitz, local property owner, said that he would supply bail in the form of a \$15,000 surety bond, and real estate valued at \$100,000 as guarantee for the remaining \$10,000. Recorder Baker asked to see the surety bond and the deed, but Mr. Kantrowitz said that they were at his office and that he would have them in "two minutes."

"How do I know there isn't some liability on your real estate?" Recorder Baker asked. Mr. Feder protested that he knew that what Mr. Kantrowitz offered was all right.

Recorder Baker ordered Captain Boyle to take the prisoner to the Bergen County Jail at Hackensack. It was then that Mr. Feder made his remark about preferring Siberia to Garfield. "You get out of here," said Lieutenant Jacob Brown, accompanying the suggestion with a shove which Mr. Feder says, propelled him to the door.

At 8 o'clock tonight Weisbord was still in Bergen County jail and his counsel was still trying to arrange satisfactory surety for his release. Strikers met this afternoon at Wallington, but created no disturbance. At 10:30 men and women and children attended the funeral of Frank Dido, a striker, whose death was proved by autopsy not to have resulted from a blow from a policeman's club, as asserted by some.

Broken Promise Charged

"We were told that the bail on the Passaic County charges would be \$15,000," said Forest Bailey, director of the American Civil Liberties Union. "Our bailor was given to understand that this would be the amount to be fixed by the Recorder. Instead of keeping to their word they played ball with us, bidding us up \$10,000. Had not been for this outrageous lie, Weisbord would have been out on bail today."

Counsel for Weisbord were particularly incensed because Recorder Baker in Garfield refused property said to be worth more than \$100,000 and a \$15,000

surety bond offered as bail by Reuben Kantrowitz, a wealthy real estate dealer of this city. The injunction against picketing obtained by the Fortmann & Huffmann Company presented the strikers with the most serious problem since the strike began. Charles M. Joseph, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union said:

"The injunction issued in favor of the Fortmann & Huffmann Mills is one of the most sweeping injunctions ever issued during an industrial conflict. The injunction denies rights which have never been denied in the past in every State of the Union. The court decisions of New Jersey as well as in every State of the Union."

"This injunction is a direct picketing in spite of the fact that the Legislature of the State within the last three weeks has passed a law which specifically permits peaceful picketing. If this can be done, we will say that laws are not made by the courts rather than by the Legislature."

"The strikers are prohibited by this injunction from speaking to any of the workers who are continuing to work in the mills with the intention of persuading them to refrain from such work."

"The next provision can hardly be believed. The strikers are even prohibited from consulting with one another as to the ways and means of conducting the strike. In other words, the State of New Jersey, workers have no longer the right to go out on strike."

"Will any one believe the next following provision? And yet they are working in this sweeping injunction. The strikers are prohibited from contributing any money and from giving any advice to any other strikers. 'Strikers are prohibited from participating in any manner in any movement to induce the employees' of the mills to cease their employment.'"

A clash between deputy sheriffs and strikers is feared on Monday when all the mills will throw their gates wide open under the protection of Sheriff Morgan's men and the local police. The strikers will, it was announced, picket all the mills except the Fortmann and Huffmann property.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York and Arthur (Golden Rule) Nash, who will be the principal speakers at a meeting of strikers and sympathizers tomorrow night in Russian Hall.



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MAIL ORDERS FILLED

TACNA-ARICA AFFAIR A DANGER 44 YEARS

Seized From Peru by Chile in 1879, It Was Left in Doubt by 1883 Treaty.

PLEBISCITE DUE IN 1893

Disturbed Conditions Made Voting Impossible—American Arbitration Accepted in 1922.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The differences between Chile and Peru over the possession of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica date back over more than forty years, to the conclusion of a war between Chile on the one hand, and Peru and Bolivia on the other, during which the former took possession of the two provinces, which had up to that time belonged to Peru. This war broke out in 1879, when Chile raised objection to the treatment which its investors and merchants living in the Province of Antofagasta and in the northern provinces of Tacna and Arica were receiving at the hands of Peru. In the course of the war, Chile captured all of the provinces and marched into Lima, the Peruvian capital, in 1880.

Political conditions in Peru were such that after the war the Government was unable to form a peace treaty with Chile until three years later, when the Treaty of Ancon was signed. By this treaty Peru did not cede the Provinces of Tacna and Arica to Chile, but left the latter in possession of the territory for a period of ten years, at the close of which it was provided that a plebiscite should be held to determine the future sovereignty of the territory.

Conditions did not permit of holding the plebiscite as specified by the treaty in 1893, nor have they been such at any time since. It is declared, that the provisions of the treaty could be carried into effect and the will of the population made known. In the meantime, during the forty-four years which have elapsed since the signing of the treaty of Ancon, Chile has continued to exercise her sovereignty in the disputed provinces.

American Arbitration Accepted.
Chile and Peru signed a protocol in Washington on July 20, 1922, agreeing to submit the dispute to the President of the United States, and to request him to arbitrate their long outstanding differences.

Bolivia has never taken part in the discussions initiated in Washington, both Chile and Peru having stated officially that after they had settled their differences they would in turn treat with Bolivia over a possible cession of part of the territory in order to allow Bolivia to gain an outlet to the sea, as she has no seaport in her own territory.

One of the first acts of President Coolidge after his inauguration was to lay down the terms of holding of a plebiscite in the disputed territory. The award of the President provided that the plebiscite should be carried out under the supervision of a plebiscitary commission, to consist of three members, to be named by Chile, Peru and the United States. The committee was organized in the City of Arica within six months of the handing down of the President's decision.

The work of framing the regulations governing the procedure for registration of voters, and all details concerning the method of balloting, was delegated in the award to the plebiscitary commission, which would examine conditions on the ground. The award gave either party the right to appeal to the arbitrator against any decision of the plebiscitary commission.

The terms of the President's award were received with rejoicing in Chile, but inasmuch as the award ruled that Chilean sovereignty should be maintained in the disputed provinces pending the outcome of the plebiscite, the Peruvian Government raised objection on the ground that occupation of the territory by one of the contending parties would "hamper" the freedom and protection of the voters. Peru held that the territory should be administered by a neutral party during the holding of the plebiscite.

General Pershing was named by President Coolidge as chairman of the Plebiscitary Commission, which consisted of Augustin Edwards, representing Chile, and Manuel Freyre, representing Peru. The commission convened in Arica, the chief city in the disputed territory, on Aug. 4, last year, and has been sitting continuously since that time. When General Pershing resigned to return to this country last January he was succeeded by General William Lassiter as neutral member of the commission.

The work of the commission has been to prepare for the plebiscite. Difficulties have constantly arisen by objections raised first by one party and then by the other to the procedure adopted by the commission, leading to the threatened resignations alternately of both parties. Peru has insisted that her voters must be protected from intimidation and undue influence on the part of the other party, and she has protested against conditions in the territory which have caused continued postponement of the plebiscite itself.

Regulations Made for Plebiscite.
On Jan. 27 the Plebiscitary Commission completed the drafting of the regulations governing the registration of voters and laying down the election laws stipulating those entitled to vote.

The commission then fixed March 27 as the date for the registration of voters and May 15 for the actual holding of the plebiscite.

Chile raised objection to the dates fixed, desiring that the plebiscite should be held at an earlier date, and appealed to the arbitrator against the decision of the Plebiscitary Commission. President Coolidge, however, dismissed the Chilean appeal, and sustained the decision of the Plebiscitary Commission, constraining the decision as an order but admitting the right of the commission to make changes.

Appeals were made later by both Chile and Peru concerning certain classes of voters under the laws enacted by the Plebiscitary Commission, but these were also dismissed by the President.

While registration of voters is now under way, the work of the Plebiscitary Commission is being held in abeyance pending the outcome of negotiations recently initiated by Secretary Kellogg to bring about a settlement between Secretary Kellogg and the Chilean and Peruvian Governments with a view to bringing about mediation also in some misunderstanding as to whether the Plebiscitary Commission should be maintained "unimpaired" during this time or so as to permit a resumption of efforts at mediation should not prove successful.

DANGER SPOT IN SOUTH AMERICA



The disputed Tacna-Arica territory, over which new complications have arisen in efforts to settle its ownership.

KELLOGG PROPOSED NEUTRALIZED TACNA

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

have come to have a better understanding of the tremendous possibilities, the marvelous development and the general progress of these nations. The consistent policy of the Washington Government, irrespective of the party in power, has been to foster the most cordial relations with them. It has sought constantly to remove from their minds any apprehension that the United States had designs on their sovereignty.

So marked had been the establishment of better understanding and friendship that it would be a severe blow to this policy to have American public opinion assume a critical tone by reason of the failure of Chile and Peru to adjust their differences over the Tacna-Arica territory after they had agreed to the arbitration of the President of the United States and subsequently accepted the good offices under which the current conciliatory efforts were made.

On account of the determination of officials here to confine their utterances to a formal stamp, it cannot be said that they have voiced a fear of the effect of hostile American opposition in relation to Latin-American affairs, but the importance of this aspect of the present situation is not overlooked by others equally interested.

Future Full of Difficulties.
The embarrassment that confronts the United States Government is found in the necessity of determining its future course in the event of a complete failure of its current mediation. Granted that Chile has declined to accept the proposals for making Tacna-Arica a neutralized or buffer State, or transfer the disputed territory to a South American Government other than Chile or Peru, the question of carrying out the plebiscite agreed upon rises. But here again there is serious complication, embarrassing to this country.

Two years ago Chile and Peru, as the result of negotiations in Washington, agreed upon President Coolidge as arbitrator of the Tacna-Arica dispute. In March, 1923, the President made an award which called for a plebiscite of the disputed territory. General Pershing was appointed head of the Plebiscitary Commission and went to the controverted area to make arrangements for the voting. There were various perplexing difficulties which he sought to overcome.

This territory had come into Chile's possession as a consequence of war with Peru. In the plebiscitary conferences Peru called for Chile's withdrawal from the disputed area, while the plebiscite was on. This demand was not conceded by Chile.

Ultimately the plebiscite laws were adopted, and in January General Pershing returned to the United States and was succeeded by Major Gen. William Lassiter as head of the Plebiscitary Commission. Registration for the plebiscite is now in progress. The laws call for the voting on May 15.

Peru May Boycott Plebiscite.
Recently, however, Peru objected that she feared the laws would give votes to certain Chileans.

As it appeared the Peru would not consent to the plebiscite under the arrangements made, the United States, through Secretary Kellogg, then offered its good offices, and the dispute was accepted by Chile and Peru, whose Ambassadors in Washington met Secretary Kellogg in conference at the State Department on April 6. Out of these exchanges came the several proposals for an adjustment made by Secretary Kellogg.

Should all conciliatory tenders of this Government be rejected by either or both of the disputants, President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg would be obliged to determine what course to follow. The supposition is that the only way out is to adhere to the arrangement to have the plebiscite in May. Therein lies the embarrassment confronting the Administration. If Peru should decline to participate in the plebiscite, the award of the disputed territory presumably would go to Chile by reason of the vote which Chilean citizens residing in Tacna-Arica would poll.

That would not settle the long-standing controversy. Relations between Peru and Chile would be as bad or worse than in the past four decades. Tacna-Arica would be a constant menace to South American peace.

Presumably Bolivia would make an offer to buy Tacna-Arica if Secretary Kellogg's suggestion that the territory be sold should be accepted. Chile and Peru agreed that when they had adjusted their present differences they would consider giving Bolivia an outlet to the sea. Press dispatches today tell of an anti-Peruvian demonstration in Bolivia.

The Washington Government is in an extremely perplexing situation. No hint is given of what course it would take if there is complete failure of its tender of good offices. It is doubted that it has given consideration to the problem.

Mr. Kellogg's Proposals.

The following statement concerning the disturbing Tacna-Arica situation was given out by the State Department this afternoon:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

April 17.

Concerning the pending negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Government of Chile, the Secretary of State has been advised that the suggestion which he made to the plenipotentiaries of Peru and Chile at their last meeting here on April 15 has been given partial publicity in the capital of one of the countries involved. In order to avoid confusion and possible misunderstanding, the Secretary, acting with the consent and approval of both plenipotentiaries, now needs it wise to make public the full terms of

this suggestion, which are as follows:

"The Secretary of State has the honor to suggest that in the interest of international peace and a cordial rapprochement between the parties, they consider the advisability of a mutual and joint sacrifice whereby either:

"1. The territory of Tacna and Arica shall be constituted a neutralized State, either independent or under the protectorate of South American States, as may be agreed, or

"2. The Provinces of Tacna and Arica shall be transferred (upon an apportionment of equitable compensation, and appropriate economic arrangements, to be agreed upon) to a South American State not a party to these negotiations.

"As neither party is willing to surrender the territory in question to the other, and as the proposal for a division of the territory between them has been rejected, the remaining opportunity for a solution of the long-standing controversy would appear to be found in one of the suggestions above made, or in a modification thereof if such is deemed to be advisable."

Neutralization Often Suggested.

The Secretary further stated that in view of certain press comments, and particularly in view of a statement issued to the press by the Foreign Office of Chile, he thought he ought to say that the idea of neutralization of the territory in dispute had been from time to time, in the course of this controversy, advanced informally by publicists and others on both sides in such a manner as to lead him to believe it might prove acceptable to both Peru and Chile.

This type of solution was in particular advocated by Señor Augustin Edwards, the Chilean delegate on the plebiscitary commission, to General Pershing just before his departure from Arica, and General Pershing laid it before the Secretary of State on arrival in Washington.

It has also informally come to the attention of the Secretary from Peruvian sources. Naturally, informal proposals of this character are not binding upon the respective Governments, who now have the entire suggestion, as above stated, under consideration. The Secretary of State merely desires it to be understood that in exploring all the avenues of adjustment he is taking advantage of every proposal which seems to have a reasonable prospect of success.

Protested Chilean Comment.
Appended to the official statement was the following:

"The statement issued to the press on April 16 by the Foreign Office of Chile above referred to is as follows: 'The Ambassador of the United States has made representations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs as to the injustice of the attack directed against his Government by a newspaper of Santiago with respect to the possibility that the Secretary of State of the United States might, in the exercise of good offices, favor the neutralization of the territory of Tacna-Arica; and he has stated that said formula was initiated by the Chilean members of the plebiscitary commission, who suggested it with insistence before General Pershing returned to the United States.'

"The Ambassador requests that they inform the press as to this fact, with the object of avoiding judgments adverse to the Government of the United States, backed up on conditions in whose origin neither that Government nor its agents have had any participation."

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs has answered stating that he deplores the editorial referred to and the injustice of the attack in it against the Government of the United States."

"It adds that the Government of Chile had knowledge of the facts set forth by the Ambassador of the United States with regard to the origin of this formula of neutralization of the territory of Tacna-Arica, and that it has taken the necessary steps to avoid that suggestion, strictly personal, contrary to or absolutely opposed to the ideas of the Government, however well inspired they may have been, can create obstacles in the prosecution of the plebiscite or of the pending friendly negotiations."

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs terminates by availing himself of the occasion to make note of the noble and disinterested spirit with which the Government of the United States endeavors to secure a solution of the difference between Chile and Peru."

RIOT IN BOLIVIAN CAPITAL.
Peruvian Legation Is Stoned After Killing of Bolivian Officers.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 17 (AP).—Quiet prevailed here today after special precautions had been taken by police to prevent recurrence of a demonstration last night by 2,000 persons as the result of reports that two Bolivians had been killed by a Peruvian customs official.

When reports were received that the shooting had occurred on the Heath River, separating Peru and Bolivia, a crowd of 2,000 angry manifestants held a protest meeting and stoned the Peruvian Legation.

Trapped by the mob, the inmates of the Legation fired seven shots into the air, but the crowd continued the attack. Police intervened and were forced to fire numerous shots over the rioters' heads before they were dispersed.

The homes of a number of Peruvians were attacked, but little damage was done.

After a visit by the President to the Peruvian Minister and enforcement of special measures by the police, it was announced today the situation had quieted down.

The victims of the border incident were Captain Alfredo Uribe Legotilla of the Bolivian Boundary Guard and Julian Roca, chief of the Bolivian customs station. Their aggressors are said to be Emilio Salas, an official of the Peruvian Customs House on the Heath.

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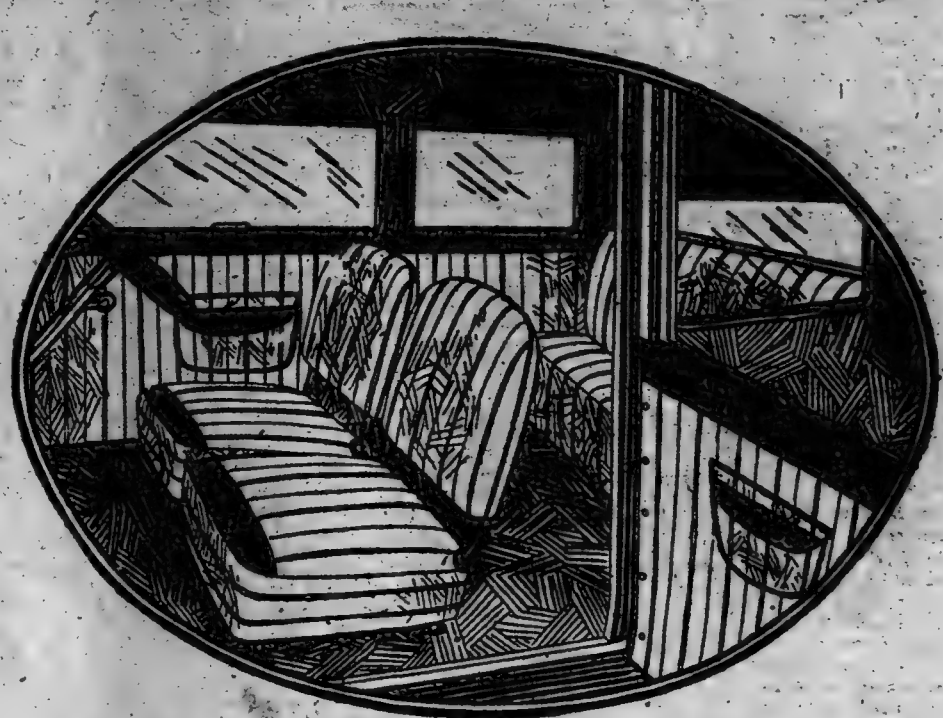
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Name of Car Passenger Capacity
Year Charge to my account
Model No. Check Enclosed
Style of Body (Indicate which method)
Number of Doors

NAME

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Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbel's via Tubes and Subways

DODGE BROTHERS
St★ar
JORDAN
Oldsmobile



THREE AUTO PLANTS
CLOSE IN CANADA

Dodge, Durant and General
Motors Will Cease Manufac-
ture, Importing Instead.

OTHER FIRMS MAY FOLLOW

Shut Down, Due to Lowering of
Tariff on Cars, Affects
1,000 Employees.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 17 (AP).—The
Dodge Motor Car Company of Canada and
the Durant Motor Company of Canada
suspended operations temporarily
today, as a result of the lower-
ing of duties on imported motor cars
by changes in the Canadian tariff
announced in the budget speech on
April 15. About 400 employees in the
Dodge and 600 in the Durant plant
were affected by the suspension.

Both suspensions were ordered, official
announcements said, so that the
companies may decide on future opera-
tions as a result of the decrease in the
tariff. The shutdowns, it was indi-
cated, were altogether independent of
whatever policy the Canadian motor
car manufacturers may adopt. The
Canadian motor car manufacturers,
together with all other Canadian man-
ufacturers affected by the tariff
changes, will meet here on April 21 to
decide what action they will take.

American automobiles and American
moving pictures are main points of dis-
cussion in Canada today.

The fear is expressed that the newly
announced tariff reductions on motor
cars may work great injury on Cana-
dian manufacturers. Montreal and
other cities in Quebec Province face
the prospect of having their moving
picture houses closed after Aug. 1
owing to a threat by American film
distributors to decline to distribute
their product in the face of the pre-
vailing censorship.

Exactly what effect the tariff reduc-
tion on motor cars will have on the
Canadian industry has not been de-
termined. It is the opinion, however,
that it will work greatly to the ad-
vantage of American car builders and
that the local industry, with tariff pro-
tection removed, will be faced by the
mass production of American factories.

The reduction in the tariff provides
for 15 per cent. on imported automo-
biles, valued at not more than \$1,200
retail and 27½ per cent. on cars valued
at more than \$1,200 retail.

The General Motors Corporation has
been closed since yesterday, but will
resume operations Monday after mak-
ing price adjustments. Heads of other
prominent automobile concerns assert
that their plants will continue in op-
eration until a definite course of ac-
tion is decided on.

An official of the Toronto Auto-
mobile Trade Association declares that
unless rebates to the motor trade on
unsold new and used cars now on
hand are made, the tariff provisions
will mean that 3,600 Canadian deal-
ers must take a loss of \$5,100,000.

General Motors to Cease Work.

Oshawa, Ontario, April 17 (AP).—R. S.
McLaughlin, President of the General
Motors Corporation of Canada, an-
nounced today that as the result of
cuts in the Canadian tariff on imported
automobiles his company would
discontinue the manufacture and as-
sembly of Oldsmobile, Cadillac, Old-
smobile and General Motors Cor-
poration trucks. These cars, he said,
will now be imported from the United
States.

Ford to Keep Up Production.

WINDSOR, Ontario, April 17 (AP).—The
Ford Motor Company of Canada today
announced its intention of continuing
production in the face of the Canadian
tariff cut on imported automobiles.

"In spite of legislation which we do
not consider to be in the best interest
of the country, we believe it is the duty
of all patriotic citizens to carry on and
do their utmost to build up the coun-
try," said Wallace R. Campbell, Vice
President and Treasurer of the com-
pany.

Appeal Stays Cowan Execution.

Special to The New York Times.
OSSING, N. Y., April 17.—Warden
Lewis E. Lawes of Sing Sing received
today an appeal automatically staying
the execution of Harry Cowan, the
blind man, who was convicted of slay-
ing Miss Edith Bueson, his sweetheart,
in Brooklyn. The execution originally
was set for the week of May 10. There
is little likelihood of the appeal being
finally passed upon before late in the
summer.

EARL OF LAUDERDALE
OPTIMISTIC ON FLORIDA

He Sails for England Denying the
'Boom Has Broken'—French
Senator Returns Home.

Among the passengers on board the
Cunard liner Andania which sailed
yesterday for Plymouth, was the Earl
of Lauderdale, who has spent a month
at Palm Beach where he owns some
property. He is also interested in the
Stokesbury development near Fort
Lauderdale, which was named after
one of his ancestors.

The Earl discounted stories that the
Florida real estate boom had broken.
"It is true that a great many per-
sons, including a number of negroes,
have acquired land in the interior
which is practically worthless, and
which they are unable to pay for," he
said. "But land along the sea coast
should maintain its value, especially
where it is near some city."

Another passenger was Senator Al-
bert Honnorat of Paris, one of the
earliest advocates of daylight saving.
He has just visited Montreal, where he
spoke on behalf of the French Cana-
dians at the National Congress of Ed-
ucation. He denied that the French
as a whole had any ill feeling against
this country.

"The bitter sentiments which some
of your papers featured recently rep-
resent only the clings of those ex-
treme elements which France in com-
mon with all other countries has," he
said. "The bonds of sympathy which
exist between this country and ours
are too deep for any temporary mis-
understandings to destroy."

LOUIS GABRIEL'S BIRTHDAY.

At 81, Insures Four More Policemen
—Has Insured More Than 5,000.

Louis Gabriel of the New York Life
Insurance Company, who has insured
more than 5,000 members of the New
York Police Department, was 81 years
old Thursday and celebrated the occa-
sion by receiving the floral tributes
of friends and an engraved certificate
of his company attesting to thirty-two
years of continuous service as a life
insurance salesman. And Mr. Gabriel
maintained his reputation as a sales-
man by insuring four more of "New
York's finest" on his eighty-first birth-
day.

Mr. Gabriel has insured 60 per cent.
of the Police Department, and points
with pride to the fact that many of
the men who started at the bottom
and reached the top were insured by
him. Among these he counts Chief
Inspector Coughlin, Inspectors Carey
and McMillen and many others. Re-
calling the time when Theodore Roosevelt
was Police Commissioner, Mr. Gab-
riel said:

"I walked to Police Headquarters
one day to try to sell insurance to
Roosevelt, but Teddy wouldn't buy
from me. However, I did a lot of
business with his men. That was
when there were no telephones on
police posts. Roosevelt had a pet sys-
tem called the 'shoo-fly.' The 'shoo-
flies' were men sent out to see that
the policemen and detectives were on
the job. I kept an eye out for the
fly-cops to warn an unsuspecting
policeman. This was the beginning
of my friendship with men on the
force and, incidentally, the beginning
of many insurance policies."

NO RELIEF FROM STATIC.

Prof. Turner of Yale Says Super-
Power Helps to Eliminate It.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—
Professor Hubert Turner, radio spe-
cialist at the Dunham Electrical Lab-
oratory at Yale, said that the out-
look for the elimination of static was
not promising. "Super-power, which
is now in use at several of the larger
broadcasting stations, will over-
come static effects, however," he added.

"The problem in the elimination is
that static and signal waves both set
up oscillations in the receiving cir-
cuits, and by attempting to eliminate
the static the desired signal is also
decreased in amplitude. By the use
of super-power in broadcasting the
person with a radio set can decrease
the pick-up efficiency of his receiver
without seriously interfering with the
reception of the desired signals. The
important thing is to make a signal
strong as compared with the static,
which is still there, of course, although
its effect is reduced."

"Distance 'bugs' have no special
credit due them for the fact that a
radio operator can get Pacific Coast
stations with regularity, proving that
his set is sensitive and picks up all
of the static which is in the air. A
set which is not extra sensitive and
which gets local and near-by stations
satisfactorily is the best set to have.
The less sensitive a set is the less
static is picked up."

12 GET FELLOWSHIPS
FOR STUDY ABROAD

Scandinavian Foundation Makes
Awards From List of 100
American Students.

Names of twelve American students
who have been appointed to Fellow-
ships for advanced study in Denmark,
Norway and Sweden have been an-
nounced by the American-Scandinavian
Foundation. A jury headed by Cap-
tain William Hovgaard, Professor of
Naval Architecture at the Massachu-
setts Institute of Technology met in
Boston Saturday and from a list of 100
candidates proposed by American col-
leges and universities made the follow-
ing selections:

To Sweden: Hubert Newcombe A. Jea,
Montclair, N. J.; M. A. Princeton, for
research in Physical Chemistry at the
Nobel Institute; Svea Marianna Ander-
sen, B. Music, Yale, of Hollis Col-

lege, Va., for the study of music;
James Lawrence Averell, Berkeley,
Cal., B. S. University of California, for
study of reproduction methods in the Col-
lege of Forestry, Stockholm; James
Ferry Hamberger of Stanford, Cal.,
D. Sc. Harvard University, for phys-
iological research in Upsala University;
John Anthony Harrell, Brooklyn, N.
Y., B. Arch., Cornell University, for
the study of architecture in the Swe-
dish Academy of Fine Arts; Alice Hall
Armstrong, Wellesley, Mass., M. A.
Radcliffe College, for research in Phys-
ics with Professor Siegbahn of Upsala
University.

To Norway: Oscar Julius Fainnes, Co-
lumbia University, B. A., St. Olaf Col-
lege, M. A. Stanford University, for the
study of Norwegian History; Charles
Currier Stockman, B. S., B. Sc., Mas-
sachusetts Institute of Technology, for
study of oceanography at the Geophys-
ical Institute, Bergen; Mrs. A. F.
Woodside, Winchester, Mass., B. A.,
Des Moines University, for the study
of language and literature.

To Denmark: Jess Hamilton Jackson,

Alexander City, Ala., M. A., Harvard
University, for the study of Old Norse
Literature; Daniel Raffel, Johns Hop-
kins University, for the study of phys-
iology at the Carlsberg Institute; Rob-
ert Oliver Thompson, Ypsilanti, Mich.,
B. A. University of California, for the
study of Landscape Architecture and
City Planning.

Antique Furniture is Exhibited.
Antique furniture and early Ameri-
can hooked rugs, collected by Mrs.
Edward O. Schernikow of New York,
are to be sold Thursday and Friday
afternoons at the Anderson Galleries,
where they may be seen. There are
229 objects listed for the sale. A
twelve-legged pine Windsor settee, an
early butternut kneehole table and
similar sideboard and chest of
drawers, early pine corner cupboard,
maple day beds, hickory desks, a
grandfather's clock, a maple and pine
galleys table and other pieces of fur-
niture are of much interest. There
are also early tin lanterns, glass
lamps and a number of brilliantly
colored patchwork quilts.

Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION
TO OPEN WEDNESDAY

Hundred New York Women to
Attend Milwaukee Sessions
Headed by Mrs. Speer.

Nearly 100 New York women will
leave tomorrow for Milwaukee to at-
tend the ninth biennial convention of
the American Young Women's Chris-
tian Association, beginning on Wednes-
day. The party will be led by Mrs.
Robert E. Speer, head of the National
Board, American headquarters of the
Y. W. C. A. Mrs. Henry Gillespie
Myers, President of the New York
Associations, will be in the party.
There will be delegates from 18 Y. W.
C. A. branches. Mrs. John D. Rocke-
feller Jr., Vice President of the Na-

tional Board, was to have gone, but
could not leave yesterday.
The convention will be attended by
2,600 delegates. Factory girls, busi-
ness women, college and university
women will discuss problems relating
to women, international and domestic.
Marriage and divorce laws, women's
relation to industry, legislation, the
home and world politics will be on the
program for the six-day session.

Mrs. Frederic M. Paist of Philadel-
phia will preside at all sessions, serv-
ing her third term as presiding officer.
Mrs. Paist is the sister of Secretary of
the Navy, Curtis Wilbur.
Madame Alice Bertrand of Geneva
will be the principal guest of honor.
She will speak at the international
luncheon in honor of the foreign dele-
gates next Thursday. Women from
fourteen countries will be present. A
pageant, "Forward Through the Ages,"
will depict the progress of womankind
since the pre-Christian era. Eight
hundred men and women are in the
city.

The convention officers are Mrs.

TO LEASE PARKING SPACE.

New Haven Road Seeks Bids on
Mount Vernon Station Property.

The New York, New Haven & Har-
ford Railroad Company will lease its
extensive station plaza at Mount Ver-
non for parking space for automobiles.
It was announced yesterday. This be-
came known when the corporation ad-
vertised for bids for the privilege of
using the controlling parking purposes
of the railroad grounds.

For months commuters who ride to
the station in automobiles have been
using the plaza for parking their cars
without paying a cent and the com-
pany tried to stop the plan but failed.

TEMPORARILY

Going Out of Business!

MAISON MAURICE Announces
The Most Important News of the Year
in Women's and Misses' Smart Apparel

NEW SPRING STOCKS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE COATS..DRESSES..SUITS

at cost and less than cost!

Our lease has been sold. After 20 years on the
Avenue, with a clientele of the very fin-
est type, Maison Maurice is going out of
business. We must vacate very soon—
and every garment in our stocks must be
disposed of!

This is all fresh, seasonable and beautiful
merchandise, contracted for weeks ago,
when we had hoped to find a new loca-
tion. Included are the highest type
COATS, DRESSES, SUITS for Spring and
Summer—all new and smart styles—To Be
Sold at Cost and Less!

This is your opportunity! Until the
entire Spring stocks are sold—this
store will open every morning at 8:45

Extra Salespeople during
the entire sales period.

Women's and Misses'	Women's and Misses'	Women's and Misses'
DRESSES	COATS	SUITS
All-occasion dresses—an un- usual group, including many replicas of imported models. Values \$50 to \$95	For street and sports wear, in the smartest Spring fabrics— tweeds, failles, kashas, ben- galines, and Rodier fabrics. Values up to \$175	Three-piece suits, of kasha, tweed, velveteen and twill; a limited collection—the smartest of the season's models. Values up to \$110
25.00	39.50	35.00
All colors and materials in gowns for dinner, afternoon, street or evening wear. Copies of original models. Values \$65 to \$125	Satin, tweed, faille, kasha, cov- ert in dress and sports coats. For wear now and later. Many adaptations of Paris models. Values up to \$225	A collection of the smartest Spring suits, reproduced from French models; in the most desirable materials and colors of the season. Values up to \$225
39.50	59.50	95.00
Exquisite gowns for day and evening wear; fresh and lovely, in a variety of colors and fabrics. Values \$95 to \$165	Reproductions of French models from Lanvin, Patou, Worth, etc., in satin, faille, kasha, covert, tweed. Values up to \$295	FURS
49.50 and 59.50	95.00	Every fur coat will be sold at half and less than half the original price. One group as low as
ALL SALES FINAL	ALL SALES FINAL	ALL SALES FINAL

663 FIFTH AVENUE

Maison Maurice Inc.

at 52nd STREET

Maison Maurice Inc.

663 FIFTH AVENUE, at 52nd STREET

Temporarily

Going Out of Business

BEGINNING TOMORROW

ALL HATS

Regardless of Present Prices

\$5 \$10 \$15

All Hats up to \$25 All Hats \$25 to \$35 All Hats over \$35

THEATRE SOLD HERE BY BOSTON CARDINAL

Old Fifth Avenue Playhouse at Broadway and 28th St. Aids Catholic Charities.

F. F. PROCTOR IS PURCHASER

House Is Part of Keith Estate, Left to O'Connell as Trust—Brings More Than \$1,500,000.

A sum estimated to be in excess of \$1,500,000 will go to Roman Catholic charities in Boston as the result of the sale yesterday of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. The property was part of the residuary estate left by A. Paul Keith, vaudeville manager, to Cardinal O'Connell, who was directed to use the funds for charitable purposes, in memory of Mr. Keith's mother, Mrs. Mary Katherine Keith.

F. F. Proctor, owner of the Proctor chain of vaudeville and motion picture houses, has purchased the property through one of his theatre corporations. The buyer has a lease on the building, which has five years to run, and by the purchase acquires unlimited tenancy. The present policy of vaudeville and motion pictures will continue. The property consists of a combination theatre and four-story office building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, occupying half the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets. It has a frontage of 106 feet on Broadway and 189 feet on Twenty-eighth Street, with a rear line of 93 feet. The northern line runs back 151 feet.

Holding Company Made Sale.

The sale was made by the International Amusement and Realty Corporation, a holding company for Cardinal O'Connell, who was represented in the transaction by H. G. Cunningham of Boston. The property is one of the largest plots on Broadway in this section under one ownership and has been held in value considerably since Mr. Keith's death. It was the first fireproof theatre to be built in New York. Mr. Proctor has taken over the management and lease of the Fifth Avenue Theatre on May 7, 1926, installing the present policy of vaudeville. The Proctor Fifth Avenue Stock Company followed and included from time to time some of the best known stars in the theatrical history of New York. Among these were played there were such stars as Amelia Bingham, Frances Starr, Florence Reed, Wilton Lackaye, Blanche Bates, Jessie Bonstelle, Charles Richman, Edwin Arden and Arnold Daly.

The house was redecorated in 1906 and was described in theatrical notices at that time as one of the finest playhouses in the city. A feature is the central dome with eight panels of heroic figures which were restored in 1906. These paintings were originally executed for the Gilsey estate by Joseph A. B. Gilsey, a celebrated decorative artist, but for several years their beauty had been hidden.

When the work of redecorating the Fifth Avenue was completed in the fall of 1906, Mrs. Lillian Langtry was billed as the star of the vaudeville program. Mrs. Langtry made her first appearance in the same theatre nearly twenty years before this, appearing in "As in a Looking Glass." In her supporting company at that time were Maurice Chevalier, Ethel, John and Janet Barrymore. Robert Hilliard was also a member of Mrs. Langtry's company.

The property was the subject of three years of litigation, which ended in 1921, when F. F. Proctor got possession of the theatre for five years. The litigation grew out of a controversy over the division of assets of the Keith-Proctor Amusement Company, a Maine corporation.

Makes Three Proctor Houses.

The acquisition of the Fifth Avenue Theatre makes the Proctor interests the owners of three houses here, the others being Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre and the 128th Street Theatre. The Proctor playhouse in Twenty-third Street is being operated under a long-term lease. Mr. Proctor is at present erecting a new theatre in Schenectady, N. Y., and one at Eighty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue, the latter being a joint enterprise in conjunction with the Keith-Albee Theatrical Company.

A Paul Keith, who died of influenza in November, 1918, came into possession of the B. F. Keith Vaudeville Circuit and the United Booking Office with E. F. Albee after the death of his father, Benjamin F. Keith, father of vaudeville in America. A Paul Keith left a fortune estimated at \$5,000,000, which was widely distributed. He left \$25,000 to the Harvard 1909 Class Fund and personal bequests of \$250,000. The stock in the B. F. Keith Theatres Company he left to his business associates and the residue went to Cardinal O'Connell.

GET \$2,000 PAYROLL IN LAUNDRY HOLD-UP

Thieves Cow Six, Scoop Up the Cash and Vanish Quickly in an Auto.

Three armed men held up six persons in the office of the Oak Steam Laundry, 419 East Fifty-fourth Street, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and stole \$2,000 in cash which had just been brought in from a bank for the weekly payroll. The robbers escaped with two accomplices who had waited outside in a blue sedan automobile.

Hein Schein and Abraham Mezin, bookkeepers, drew the payroll from the Chatham Phenix Bank branch at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue at 10 o'clock. They took the money to the office, where they were assisted by Lillian Goldberg, another bookkeeper, and Aaron Moses and Nathan Abrams, accountants, in making up the payroll.

Before they had finished their work the three thugs entered, each carrying a pistol. They made the employees suck up their hands. Israel Brooks, manager, walked in at this moment and was compelled to line up with the others. The robbers then scooped up the payroll money, ran out and jumped into their machine, which sped east in Fifty-fourth Street, turned north in Surrey Place and disappeared. Sixty employees in rooms near the office did not know what happened until it was all over.

DRAFTS FARM RELIEF BILL

Haugen Seeks \$250,000,000, With \$100,000,000 for Cotton.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—An appropriation of \$100,000,000 for the marketing of cotton would be available under the farm relief bill being drafted by Chairman Haugen of the House Agriculture Committee. Cotton, however, would be exempt from the equalization fee, which would be confined to the first sale of corn, wheat, cattle and swine.

Mr. Haugen virtually completed the bill tonight. It would authorize a total appropriation of \$250,000,000, out of which the \$100,000,000 cotton fund would come to be administered separately. The remaining \$150,000,000 would be used for Federal aid in marketing the other basic commodities—corn, wheat, cattle and swine, and possibly wool, beans and some other products.

Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas, introduced in the Senate today the Tinchin measure, which would provide by appropriation a revolving fund of \$100,000,000 for loans to farm organizations, with additional credit facilities made available.

Representative Fort, Republican of New Jersey, also introduced a bill he previously introduced in the House Agriculture Committee, of which he is a member. The plan would establish a Federal farm board to provide for the creation of agricultural corporations to handle each commodity. An appropriation of \$250,000,000 would be made as a revolving fund to extend credit to the corporations or to other farm organizations, capitalized by their members, who would be permitted to control stock on a partial payment plan.

DEFINES CHURCH'S TASK.

International Council of Religious Education Aims to Win Youth. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 17 (AP)—Protestantism of North America, as represented in the thirty-six denominations composing the International Council of Religious Education, hailed today the dawning of a new day in its work and reaffirmed its interpretation of the spirit of cooperative effort to be evangelistic and missionary. Its task, as set forth by a resolution adopted at the final business session today, is to win children and youth to personal faith in Jesus and to be educational in the sense that it seeks to build them up in Christian faith, life and service.

The cultivation of Christian social attitudes also was urged as a major element in the cooperative program of religious education. "We feel profound concern," said a resolution, "that the ideals and standards of the Christian religion be expressed in all relationship between classes, races and nations." The council unanimously reaffirmed its faith in the merger of Protestant forces affected at Kansas City in 1922, and pledged united support to "the great motives underlying the whole field of religious education."

"Jim Crow" laws of the South are unjust and should be repealed, in the opinion of Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Director of the Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation, expressed today before the Inter-Denominational Young People's Conference.

PLEA FOR MERCHANT FLEET.

T. H. Rosbottom Says It Is a Political Football. The American merchant marine was described as a "political football" to be kicked about at the whims of politicians of either party, by Thomas H. Rosbottom, general manager of the United States Lines, at the third annual dinner of the Propeller Club, made up of men affiliated with the merchant marine service, held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

Mr. Rosbottom urged a subsidy of American ships by the Postal Department, and said that if some kind of a subsidy was not forthcoming the American flag would be driven from the seas within the next few years. He said that if the British, French, German and Italian shipping interests cared to combine they could make it impossible for the American ships to ply the North Atlantic in one-third of that period.

The new officials of the club were inducted into office at the dinner. They were Edward A. Colson, President; Harry W. Parsons, Vice President; W. Gray, Secretary; D. L. McGowan, Treasurer; and William Z. Gardner, Chairman of the Board of Directors.

COURT CLERK'S BODY FOUND

Discovered in Bronx River—A. H. Baum Jr. Vanished on Jan. 8.

The body of August H. Baum Jr., clerk of the Essex Market Court, who disappeared from his home at 2,077 Daly Avenue, the Bronx, early on the morning of Jan. 8 last, was found yesterday floating in the Bronx River at a point about half a mile south of the Bronxville Bridge. The body was clad in pajamas and bath robe. It was recovered by Carl Reincke, a pilot, and taken to the Fordham morgue.

The place where the body was found was within a few yards of where hounds traced the scent of Baum the morning he disappeared. At the time of his disappearance the Court Clerk was suffering from a nervous breakdown. His wife heard him cry out during the night and when she went to his room she found the window of his room leading to the porch broken open. Boy Scouts scoured the vicinity and the marine police dragged the river, but the body was not recovered until it was caught in the debris at the bottom of the channel.

INDICTED IN BANK THEFT.

Minugh's Shortage in Jersey City Estimated at \$100,000.

John T. Minugh, former Assistant Treasurer of the Bergen and Lafayette Branch of the Trust Company of New Jersey, in Jersey City, was indicted on three counts of forgery, embezzlement and larceny by the Hudson County Grand Jury yesterday. Minugh's shortage was alleged to have been about \$100,000, and William Heppelwhite, President of the Trust Company, said the former Treasurer had turned over a \$50,000 legacy to the company. Minugh, who had been in the Trust Company's employ for twenty years, surrendered and is now on \$5,000 bail. It is expected he will be summoned to plead to the indictments next week.

To Help Save-a-Life Farm.

A concert for the benefit of Save-a-Life Farm, conducted each summer by the Sisters of Christian Doctrine for undernourished and convalescent children of the Cherry Hill neighborhood, will take place at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre next Sunday night. The sisters will conduct Madame House at 172 Cherry Street. Funds for Save-a-Life Farm are urgently needed, it is announced. John Burke, Irish tenor, assisted by Milton Schranck, accompanist, will sing at the benefit, to be given with the Tollerton Trio.

SEES REVOLT AGAINST RULE BY MECHANISM

Ivan Naredny, Who Predicted Czar's Downfall, Expects Kultur-Religion by 1930.

Ivan Naredny, who predicted the downfall of the Russian monarchy and the banishment of the Czar, in a story printed in The New York Times of March 3, 1908, said yesterday that a "rebellion against mechanical civilization" in America might be expected in 1927. Furthermore, he added, the upheaval would end with a new "Kultur-religion" by the time 1930 had come and gone.

"The great American revolution," he said, "will be in no sense political. Rather will it be a revolt of the intelligent individual against the rule of the machine. Both labor and capital will be forced to yield to the demands of the intelligentsia that life be made less sterile, less futile and less uniform."

Mr. Naredny said his "intelligentsia" would hand together as do the Ku Klux Klan today. The result of the revolution he pictured as a great spiritual awakening.

The account printed in The New York Times of March 3, 1908, carried this head: "The United States of Russia—Born Yesterday at the Holland House, New York, U. S. A." On the preceding day Mr. Naredny, revolutionary emissary from Russia, issued at the Holland House a Russian declaration of independence containing ten accusations against the Czar, prophesying exile and execution of the royal family.

Mr. Naredny came to America just twenty years ago yesterday, landing with Maxim Gorky and P. Chalkowski. A dinner was given for the trio at 3 Fifth Avenue by Mark Twain, Robert Collier and Arthur Brisbane.

Robert W. Chanler, an artist, entertained Mr. Naredny last night at his studio, 147 East Nineteenth Street, in celebration of the Russian's twentieth year in America.

Mr. Naredny expects to visit Russia, but has renounced any intention of making his home anywhere else but in New York City.

ACCEPTS LEAGUE INVITATION

Germany Will Have Delegate on Council Reorganization Committee. Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 17.—The German Government has accepted the invitation to send a representative to sit in the special League of Nations commission which meets in Geneva on May 12 to study reorganization of the Council.

The committee will consist of all the members of the Council and, in addition, the representatives of Argentina, China and Poland—all nations interested in Council seats—plus Switzerland.

The letter from Foreign Minister Stresemann to Sir Eric Drummond, General Secretary of the League, observes that the German representative will be in a different situation to the other conferees, inasmuch as Germany is not a member of the League. This is only technically true, as he will vote in the proceedings exactly as though he were the representative of a Council State.

There is to be a majority and a minority report. The commission does not arrive at a majority, and these reports will be submitted to the Assembly which through the voice of the League members will proceed with the reorganization.

CHIEF GETS 'KNAPP' LETTER.

Syracuse Police Head Believes Message Was a Hoax. Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 17.—Chief of Police Martin L. Cadin received a threatening note this afternoon, signed Philip K. Knapp, the name of the man sought since last July 4 for the murder of Louis Panella, a taxi driver at 1410 Field St. L. J. DeWitt is trying to check up on the note, which was mailed at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and is as follows:

"When you get this I will probably be in New York. Friday night I passed a cop and built in New York Central station. I am not recognized, of course. No mistake, but 32-calibre revolver ready. Beware. Have ample funds from pot of gold left. Arrived here Thursday from Schenectady. Ask agent if he didn't recognize me. Probably not—no mistake. Beware." Although inclined to think the note a hoax, Chief Cadin notified civilian and military authorities engaged in the unsuccessful hunt for Knapp. Knapp deserted from the army before the crime was committed, leaving a note saying that a murder and flight from police would give him "the perfect thrill."

TEACHERS GOT THEIR RUGS.

Bought Orientals for Their Room at Price of Domestic Ones.

Special to The New York Times. MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 17.—Although the Board of Education of this town is inclined to appropriate money for the purchase of Oriental rugs for the teachers' room in the Watchung elementary school a few months ago, it became known today that the teachers at that institution are happy to have Oriental rugs and not domestic covering their floor after all.

The Watchung Board appropriated \$170 for the purchase of four domestic rugs, declaring that if such rugs were all right for the offices of the administration building, Watchung teachers should accept them.

C. M. Aralazian, local Oriental rug dealer, who sold the rugs to the teachers, predicts that within a year Oriental rugs will adorn the teachers' room of every school in Montclair. The Oriental rugs were purchased for the same price as domestic.

ASK RADIO BILL PASSAGE.

Twelve Chicago Stations Urge Action, Following Friday's Decision. CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—Twelve of Chicago's thirty radio broadcasting stations adopted a resolution today urging Congress to pass the White bill as an emergency measure to protect public interest in the radio.

The resolution referred to the decision yesterday by Federal Judge James H. Wilkinson, holding the Federal Radio Commission not guilty of violating a Federal law passed in 1912 to deal with wireless control. The stations signing the resolution were WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM, WBBM.

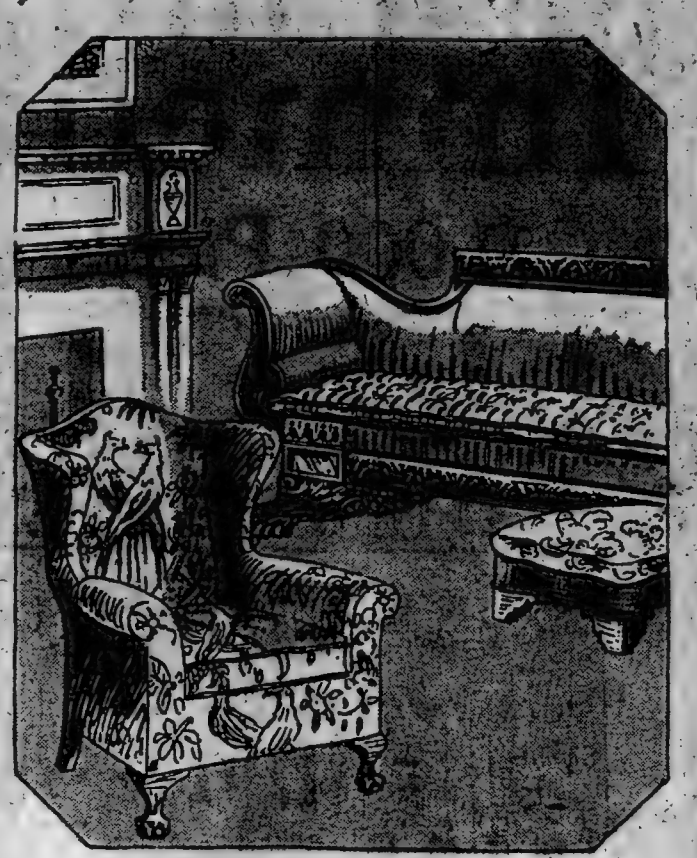
Funeral of "Missing Link" Today. The funeral of Kras Ferial, the Siamese woman known in the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus as the "missing link," will be held at the funeral parlors of Herrlich Brothers, 408 East Eighty-sixth Street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Burial will be in St. Michael's Cemetery. The woman had been connected with the circus most of the time for the last thirty years.



at Hathaway's

51 W. 45th STREET... Just a 1/2 Block West of 5th AVENUE

Early American Furniture—Great New Stocks—Here at Remarkable Savings!



Colonial Wing Chair... \$75

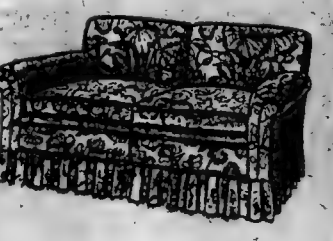
A roomy, charming Chair, custom made, with all hair upholstery; loose seat cushion filled with whit down. Your choice of fine hand-blocked linens or gaily printed chintz covering. Others from \$55.

Virginia Sofa... \$340

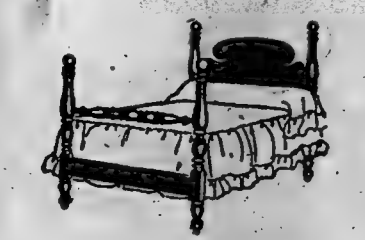
Charm sings from its every curve, and it's full of curves! Very handsome with crotch mahogany veneers; legs richly carved. Covered with sateen, with tufted, reversible seat cushion. Exquisitely proportioned, yet seven and a half feet long! Others from \$185.

Small Sofa Special... \$185

Delightfully cool-looking and inviting, with water lilies and herons traced over its hand-blocked linen cover. Choice of various other linen covers. The Sofa is custom-made, with down-cushioned backs and loose down-filled seat cushions.

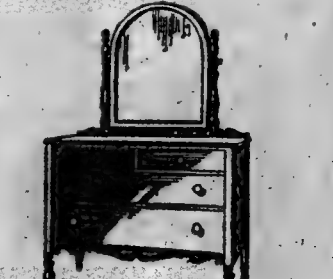


Rare Values in Bedroom Furniture



Solid Mahogany Poster Bed, \$34.50

With 5-ply laminated panel—Single or 3 foot size. Over 100 others from which to choose—from \$23.50 to \$170.



Colonial Bureau... \$69.50

Mahogany veneer and mahogany. Large mirror. Regularly \$92.

A Commodious Desk... \$69.50

Four generous drawers, claw and ball feet, dainty Queen Anne brass drawer pulls, make this Desk of Mahogany Veneer and Hazelwood an attractive value. Regularly \$92.

Other Special Values:

Heppelwhite Chest—Made of Mahogany or Maple, top 26x15 inches, height 39 inches. Regularly \$69.50. Now \$59.

Cherry and Maple Colonial Bedroom Suite—4 pieces, full size bed, \$395.

Highboy—Mahogany, Queen Anne Style, Scroll Top, regularly \$165. Now \$145.

Colonial Bedroom Suite—These 4 beautiful pieces of Mahogany and Hazelwood, as illustrated below, with full size bed, \$250. With Twin Beds, \$285.

Chiffonade—In Mahogany Veneer and Hazelwood. Regularly \$92. Now \$69.50.

Three Floors are devoted here to Bedroom Furniture!



True Reproductions Tremendous Variety Surprising Economy



A Dining Room Suite... \$750

This charming ten-piece Mahogany Suite is a "find" at this price. It has the graceful, characteristic pedestal table, arched China Cupboard, and low, dainty Sideboard which express the best of the gracious art of Duncan Phyfe.

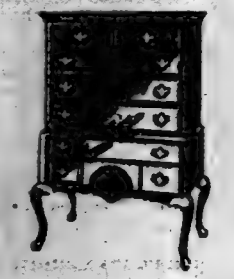


Queen Anne Secretary... \$75

Illustrated at the left, this is a beautiful piece for such a modest price. Made of mahogany and mahogany veneer, with scroll top and cabriole legs. Others from \$49.50.

Highboy... \$118

Ordinarily it would cost \$145. Your choice of solid maple or mahogany, illustrated at right.



Now, just when comforters and winter clothes are to be put away, how welcome this Highboy, with its generous drawer capacity! \$118.

Occasional Pieces—at Appreciable Savings



Gateleg Table Special... \$24.50

Solid Mahogany top with Hazelwood base. Top 36 x 42, one drawer. In solid maple, special, \$29.50.

Spinet Desk Special... \$39.50

Regularly \$49.50—this graceful Desk is made of mahogany veneer and hazelwood. A charming size.

Windsor Chair—with rush seat—\$16.50



A Maple Breakfast Room Group!

Delightful stretcher table, reminiscent of tavern tables, with turned legs; charming drop-leaf buffet, quaint Dutch Cupboard, with generous shelf space. With four chairs and three main pieces, special, \$307.50. Or you may choose any piece separately!

Maple Colonial Bedroom Group—at any other time it would be \$140 more! Bureau, Toilet Table, and Twin Beds (one illustrated) special at \$250.

Maple Poster Bed—One of the many four-post Beds of solid maple; this has laminated headboard, and is a very special value at \$39.50.



See the American Empire Dining Room Suites!

Exact reproductions of fine old Sideboards and Buffets, End Tables, Lowboys, Cupboards and Chairs—rich with crotch mahogany veneers, built of solid mahogany. On the Sixth Floor.

See, too, the varied collection of Maple Cupboards, Stretcher Tables, Butterfly Tables, Gateleg Tables, Arm and Side Chairs, etc., on the Second Floor.

GREEN TAKES HAND IN FUR STRIKE HERE

President of Labor Federation Confers With Local Union and International Heads.

INTERNAL STRIFE FEARED

Rumor That Green Will Not Support Locals Is Discussed—10,000 Workers Expected to Be Loyal.

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor took a hard line yesterday in the local strike of furriers and conferred with the local union and international union officers at the Hotel Cadillac. He will meet them again today.

Mr. Green's first conference was with Ben Gold and a committee of the representatives of the four unions on strike for nine weeks. The meeting was at the request of Mr. Gold, who asked that President Green listen to the local unions' side of the dispute with the international union officers.

Ozier Shachtman, President of the International Furriers' Union, and his associates saw Mr. Green later and explained the steps leading to the decision by the international union's officers to order a ballot referendum to ascertain the sentiment of the strikers with regard to negotiating with the employers for a new contract without delay.

A public break between the international union's officers and the officers of the Joint Board managing the strike occurred last Thursday when strikers filled Carnegie Hall, where they were summoned by the international officers. Who attempted to address the hall and the meeting was adjourned by the police after Hugh Frayne, local representative of the American Federation of Labor, decided that the demonstration for Gold would prevent a possibility for a speech by President Shachtman.

Rumors that the American Federation of Labor may support the international union, which is considering outlaws the four unions involved in the strike, were discussed in union circles yesterday. It was predicted that such a step would result in an internal union conflict comparable to the recent war between the left wing faction and the administration of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

For Manager Gold of the Joint Board, who is conducting the strike, it was said that the 10,000 men under him would remain loyal to the local union. At a meeting of shop chairmen yesterday Mr. Gold said the strikers were loyal to the American Federation of Labor and were willing to make their peace with International Union President Shachtman. The strikers invited Mr. Green to address them.

FOX LANE PLEA DENIED.

Appellate Division Refuses to Allow Flushing Apartment.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn denied yesterday to the Fox Lane Corporation permission to construct a 22,000 square foot apartment house at Thirty-eighth Avenue and Bowne Street, Flushing, Queens, thus reversing a recent decision of Supreme Court Justice Faber, in Brooklyn, who had directed the Superintendents of the Tenement House Department and the Queens Building Bureau to approve plans and issue permits for the apartment house.

George J. Ryan and other owners of high-grade residences in Flushing protested against the proposed building and the zone was changed from C to F grade, which calls for private residences only. Justice Faber held the change of zoning did not affect the plans of the Fox Lane Corporation, since the permits were issued before the change. But the Appellate Division in view of the fact no work has started on the apartment house, ruled the corporation must comply with the city ordinance.

FIGHTS OLD CONVICTION.

Motorist Appeals From Jail Term Imposed 11 Years Ago.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 17.—Convicted eleven years ago for intoxicated driving, Roy Waynwright of this city will appear before Common Pleas Judge Jacob Steinbach in District Court on May 22 to appeal from a thirty-day jail term. The appeal hearing has been postponed a number of times.

The convictions of five drivers on charges of intoxication were dismissed today by Judge Steinbach on the plea of counsel for the convicted men that warrants and other papers vital to the State's case were missing. The prosecution, it was contended, was impossible without the warrants, the loss of which was discovered a fortnight ago by officials. A search of the city and county files, it was said, had failed to reveal the papers.

TELLS OF PATES' ORIGIN.

French Professor Says Lord Clive's Chefs First Prepared Famous Dish.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, April 17.—Professor Allie de Penas, in South France, where Mollere was born, has published a history of the Chateaux of Provence and Languedoc, which includes an interesting description of the origin of the famous pates of sweetened meats made in his village. They originally were prepared by native chefs of Lord Clive, British Governor of India, who went to Penas for a health cure in 1765.

Lord Clive was particularly fond of the dish, and introduced it among the French nobility whom he entertained occasionally. Before the Governor left Penas French cooks had learned to prepare the secret dish, which now graces French cuisine.

COMMERCIAL PLANE BACK.

Delivers Goods for Macy's in Atlanta—Makes 3,000 Mile Flight.

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., April 17.
The twin-motored Sikorsky biplane S-28-A arrived here late today from Boston, completing a 3,000-mile flight which took about five weeks. The purpose of the trip was to transport a consignment of goods to Atlanta, Ga., for R. H. Macy & Co. of New York City.

Among the cities visited were Washington, D. C.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Atlanta, Dayton, Ohio; Middletown, Pa.; Albany and Boston. Roscoe Turner piloted the plane, and brought with him from Boston two mechanics and five passengers.

ASKS FATHER BE FREED; HE KILLED HER MOTHER

Woman Tells Gov. Moore She Fully Forgives Slayer—Says Jury Requests Leniency.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.
ALEXANDRIA, N. J., April 17.—It was only a few days ago that a Newark woman appealed to Governor Moore to free a young man who is serving a sentence in the State prison here for the murder of her son. She offered to adopt the slayer and give him a home. Today the Governor's mail contained another appeal, this time from a Camden woman, whose father is serving a life sentence for killing her mother. The daughter says she has fully forgiven her parent and wants him released. Mrs. Florence Blair Durham is the woman. William T. Blair is the slayer. Blair, 33 years old, was sentenced in November, 1917.

"Although it was my dear mother who died," wrote Mrs. Durham to the executive, "I fully forgive my father and feel sure he has suffered and paid the penalty during the past eight years of his confinement in prison, and I beg of you, in the mercy of your heart, to try, if possible, to be lenient with father and grant him a parole, so that he may join us, his loved ones, and enjoy a little freedom during his last few years."

Mrs. Durham declared she personally had undertaken the task of going about among old neighbors to obtain signatures to a petition for mercy. Not only did the neighbors sign it, she said, but all the members of the jury which found the man guilty have asked the Pardon Court to show him leniency.

"Previous to the time of his crime," continued the daughter's plea, "he was always a kind loving father and worked very hard to give us a good home. I am convinced that he was not in his right mind when the crime was committed, but under the influence of strong drink and temporarily insane."

BOYS' CLUBS REPORT GAIN.

47 Have More Than 1,000 Members Each—206,171 in Federation.

Forty-seven Boys' Clubs in the United States have reported individual memberships of more than 1,000, according to a statement yesterday by C. J. Atkinson, Executive Secretary of the Boys' Club Federation, which comprises 284 Boys' Clubs in all sections of the country. The Boys' Department of the Jewish People's Institute of Chicago is the largest, with a membership of 8,500. The Boys' Club of New York follows, with a membership of 7,000.

There is a total membership of 206,171 boys in the clubs included in the Federation, representing 145 cities in the United States, Canada, England, Holland, New Zealand, Australia and India.

Dr. Williams Takes Pulpit Today.

The Rev. Dr. Ellis L. Williams, who came here from Wales, will preach his first sermon this morning as pastor of the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 155th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Dr. Williams was installed as pastor last Thursday evening.

20,000 WOMEN STIR LONDON BY PARADE

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

marched with the wives of miners from Lanarkshire. Mrs. Flora Drummond, who led the marchers as dauntlessly as she used to lead what detractors called the "Shrieking Sisterhood" in the old suffragette days, walked all the way. The widow of Dr. Barnardo, the famous founder of boys' homes, was in the parade. One of the miners' wives, who had come from North Scotland, was accompanied by her husband. It was their golden wedding day. Another Scots-woman carried a three-month-old baby in her arms. It slept comfortably throughout the journey.

All traffic in Trafalgar Square was held up for an hour as the huge procession marched beneath Nelson's Column. In St. James's Street, the centre of "Clubland," the Red agitators became more aggressive. A party of youths with red rosettes broke into the procession line and threatened momentarily to stampede the horses, but they were quickly dispersed by the police and the procession moved on.

When the head of the column finally reached Albert Hall, four women on white horses who had been acting as marshals of the procession, leaped from the backs of their steeds and entered the building, surrounded by a large band of Fascisti, some of whom were in black shirts.

They had attained their objective, and their success was acknowledged by remarkable scenes of enthusiasm.

Picturesque Throng in Line.

LONDON, April 17 (AP).—Fourteen bobbed-haired young women of the aristocracy and the wives of many of Great Britain's wage-earners launched a movement today designed to ease the industrial situation and gave London a new thrill in a four-mile street demonstration culminating in a monster anti-strike meeting in Albert Hall, where the leaders vented their feelings.

There were halless women, women with shawls over their heads, women in furs, women wearing the colorful costumes of Scotland and Wales and other parts of the country, but the part of the picture which attracted most attention was composed of mounted members of the fashionable Whaddon Hunt Club, who headed the procession.

About the only fun the unemployed on the sidelines had was hurling questions and exclamations over the heads of the crowd, such as "What do you know about work?" "There go the won't-works, the never-works," and "I say, look at the blighters in the tailors' riding habits!"

So far as police reports show, there was not a single hat smashed anywhere, and only a few pieces of millinery and some ribbons and shawls were ruffled by the curious onlookers and April showers and gusts of wind. Scotland Yard, however, took no chances, in view of the rumors that trouble would surely develop.

"General" Flora Drummond presided over the huge meeting in Albert Hall, which unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the resources of the nation shall no longer be wasted in strikes and lockouts, but that all industrial disputes shall be settled by negotiation and arbitration.

Railway's Men Walk Out.
While the women's parade was in progress, several hundred men employed by the London, Midland and

played by the London, Midland, & strike. The men struck over a dispute concerning the railway company's decision to shorten hours of work and consequently to lower wages. About 400 strikers paraded the streets to the railway headquarters at Euston, where they presented their grievance. The strikers later returned to work pending discussion of the dispute by their leaders with the railway heads.

Liverpool Butchers Strike.

LIVERPOOL, April 17 (AP).—The big slaughtering trade here came to a standstill today by a strike among the sheep and cattle butchers, which may affect England's supply of fresh meat if it is not settled by Monday.

About 150 sheep butchers refused to accept a wage reduction and struck, after which 350 cattle butchers went out on strike in sympathy.

DR. E. T. HIGGINS RETIRES.

Was Chief Surgeon of Police Department Before the War. Commissioner McLaughlin yesterday accepted the application for retirement of Dr. Edward T. Higgins, a police surgeon, to go into effect on April 22. Dr. Higgins was appointed twenty-two years ago and was promoted to Chief Surgeon during the Mitchell Administration. He lost this rank, however, when he resigned in July, 1918, to become a Captain in the Medical Corps of the army during the World War. He was reinstated as a surgeon five months later. He will receive a pension of \$2,200 a year.

Dr. Samuel Gross of 740 Fifth Street, who heads the Civil Service eligible list for appointment as police surgeon, will be Dr. Higgins's successor, Commissioner McLaughlin announced.

ISSUE MAGAZINE FOR BLIND.

New Publication Has Variety of Topics—Is Printed in Paris. The American Braille Press, Inc., established to care for the blind during the war and now continuing its work of publishing "The American Review for the Blind," a monthly issued in revised Braille type, grade 11.

In the foreword to the first number, just issued, William Nelson Cromwell, President of the association, stresses the need for a publication that will enable the sightless to maintain contact with current affairs. The articles deal with the possibility of a four-day transatlantic passage, problems of radio, an invention to enable the deaf to hear and a story on medicine's side.

Copies of the magazine may be obtained by the blind by writing to the American Braille Press, Inc., at 730 Fifth Avenue, or direct to the place of publication, 74 Rue Lauriston, Paris.

DRIVE WORKERS TO DINE.

Will Celebrate End of Palestine Campaign on Tuesday. New York workers in the campaign to raise \$1,000,000 as the city's quota of the \$5,000,000 United Palestine Appeal for colonization and immigration work in Palestine this year will celebrate the end of the drive with a dinner at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday night.

The speakers will include Nathan Straus, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, National Chairman of the Appeal; Louis Lefsky, Chairman of the Zionist Organization of America; Benjamin Winter, Chairman of the New York campaign; Rabbi Israel Goldenberg, Congregation B'nai Jeshurun; Chaim Nachman Bialik, Hebrew poet of Palestine; Dr. Shmurya Levin, Zionist leader of Palestine; Emanuel Neumann, National Director of the Appeal; and Morris A. Zeidlin, director of the New York campaign.

URGES FRANCE TO PAY US.

Paris Newspaper Says Nation Should Not Appear as a "Debt Dodger." **CORRIGENT, 1922, by The New York Times Company.**
PARIS, April 17.—Referring to the debt negotiations at Washington, the *Excelsior* says today: "The truth is, the Americans helped in a difficult hour of our history, and now that this hour has passed we ought not to appear to them as debt dodgers."

"We ought not to pay with our eyes closed, but we ought not to pay with our eyes filled with hate."

"Before 1914 we were the bankers of the world, and now we have reached the point where the world is our banker."

"Before this trick of fate let us keep our dignity and calm. Let us not make it appear that a question of money can prevent France being true to her tradition: There lies our duty and there lies our interest."

L.A.N.S.

584 FIFTH AVENUE

Between 47th and 48th Streets

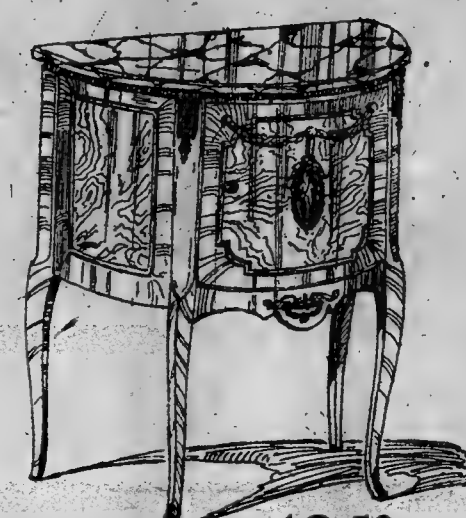
554 MADISON AVE., at 55th St.

Immediate Disposal

11,000 Pieces of Distinguished Furniture

TO CLOSE OUT!

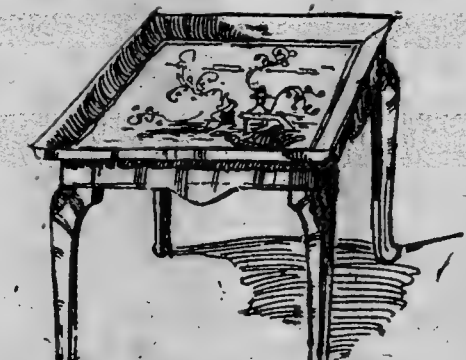
THE GREATEST EVENT OF THE YEAR



49.50

Formerly \$75.00

TULIPWOOD COMMODES
An exclusive collection of beautiful models. Olivewood and rosewood inlays, Wedgwood medallions. Bronze mounts. Genuine marble tops.

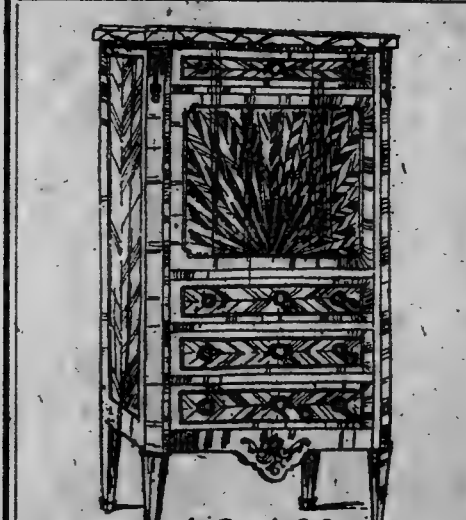


29.50

Regular \$49.00 Value

QUEEN ANNE COFFEE TABLES

The reign of Queen Anne produced an outstanding beauty of design in furniture. These tables reproduce the inspiration of the master craftsmen of that age. In red, yellow, and green lacquer. 18 inches square. A feature of this disposal.



125.00

Original \$225.00 Value

TULIPWOOD SECRETARIES

A most artistic and imposing display of secretaries in tulipwood, inlaid in satinwood. Ornate trimmed, with Wedgwood medallions. Exceptional value.



13.50

Formerly \$35.00

LOUIS XVI COFFEE TABLES

On Sale Below Cost! Only One to a Customer!

Of rosewood. Genuine marble top with tin wrought bronze rail.



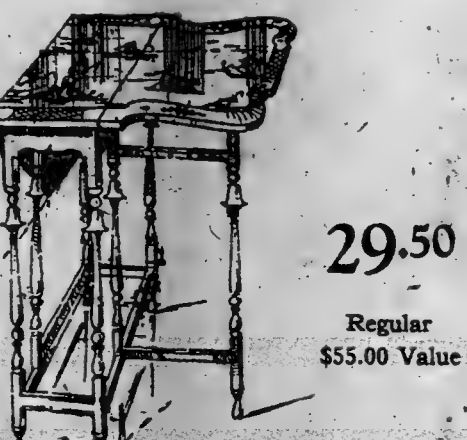
14.75

Original \$32.50 Value

HAND MADE NEEDLEPOINT FOOTSTOOLS

Periods Louis XV and XVI

Beautifully hand carved walnut. Hand made needlepoint. This is a most exceptional footstool offering.



29.50

Regular \$55.00 Value

DROPLEAF LACQUERED TABLES

In a variety of attractive colors, to harmonize with the furnishings in your home. Gracefully designed. Measuring 28 inches long, 18 1/2 inches wide, and 24 inches high. Oval and oblong shapes.



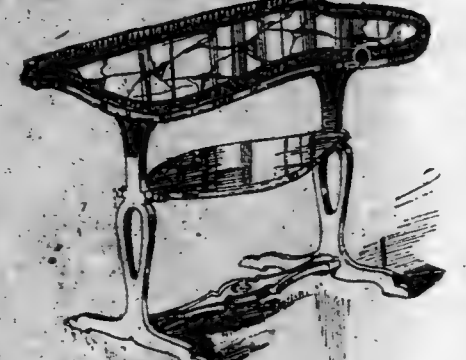
98.50

Original Price \$200.00

ROYAL AUBUSSON PIANO BENCHES

An unusual collection. Hand carved walnut frame covered in beautiful Aubusson tapestry in soft colors. 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches high.

ALL OUR BEAUTIFUL BEDROOM FURNITURE
All our 2-piece LIVING ROOM SETS in hand carved walnut covered in brocatelle, mohair, or damask
at **25% off** the marked prices



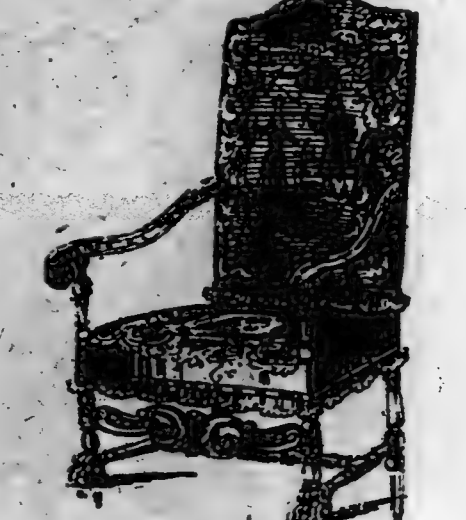
14.95

Formerly \$45.00

MARBLE TOP TWO TIER AND ONE TIER TABLES

On Sale Below Cost! Only One to a Customer!

Beautiful tables of tulipwood. Genuine marble or marquetry top with fine wrought bronze rail.



121.50

Regular \$200.00 Value

CHARLES II HIGH BACK NEEDLEPOINT CHAIR

Genuine hand carved walnut frame. Gimp and fringe to match. Panel figures of Petit point in back and seat.



105.00

Original \$225.00 Value

ENGLISH LACQUERED SECRETARIES

This model is beautifully lacquered. Hand made in its entirety. Extremely decorative. Swan neck scroll pediment. Most imposing piece of furniture.

WOMEN VOTERS GET DRY RESOLUTION

National League Convention Asked to Urge Congress to Uphold Law.

BALLOT TO COME TUESDAY

New York's Only Woman Alderman Speaks on Politics at Cleveland Gathering.

ST. LOUIS, April 17 (AP).—With only three dissenting votes, the convention of the National League of Women Voters took today under consideration a resolution of the Pennsylvania delegation calling on Congress to refuse to "amend or weaken" the Eighteenth Amendment.

The resolution also urged national and State executives to appoint to enforcement offices only those supporting prohibition. Under the convention's rules, final vote on the resolution will be reached Tuesday.

The resolution stated that "Federal prohibition officers have openly declared themselves as favoring the modification" of the amendment and that opponents of prohibition have "utterly, persistently and unjustly attacked it from without." It reaffirms the League's stand in favor of "supporting, defending and obeying the Constitution of the United States as a whole."

Dr. Ellen Potter, Pennsylvania Director of Public Welfare, declared that newspapers were "leading us to believe that crime, economic conditions and public health are as they are today because of the Eighteenth Amendment," but "nothing could be further from the truth." Conditions were better today than ever.

The practical side of politics was discussed tonight by Miss Marie Wing of the Cleveland City Council, Mrs. J. Paul Goode of the Illinois State Legislature, and Mrs. John T. Pratt, only woman member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City.

Miss Wing centered her attention on woman's new responsibility in the conduct of government. "City government," she said, "is like good housekeeping. If it is going along smoothly and the city services are well performed every one takes the comfort and orderliness for granted, but if things get upset, out of order, or badly managed, people set up a howl."

"Whatever the system of city government in force," she added, "be a shareholder, not only a taxpayer, but an intelligent, interested, socially minded citizen."

"The outstanding function of a political party," said Mrs. Pratt, "is the designation of certain of its leaders for public office." This, she maintained, was "public service of the greatest importance and significance."

Forceful and appealing personalities were of the utmost importance in realizing party principles and policies. Women had it in them to improve politics and she urged the delegates to throw their enthusiasm and vigor behind party functions.

Young voters also figured prominently in tonight's program. With Miss Margaretta Fleming of Ohio State University, Miss Irene O'Connell of New Jersey, Miss Dorothy Noyes of Indiana and Miss Elizabeth Hunkin of Ohio telling of youth's part in politics.

Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland was nominated for re-election as President of the League. The recommendation of the Nominating Committee is considered equivalent to election.

Other officers nominated were: Mrs. James Morrison of Chicago, First Vice President; Miss Adele Clark of Richmond, Va., Second Vice President; Miss Ruth Morgan, New York, Third Vice President; Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Girard, O., Fourth Vice President; Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, Baltimore, Fifth Vice President; Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn., Secretary; Miss Katherine Ludington of Lyme, Conn., Treasurer.

Regional Directors nominated were: First Region, Mrs. James E. Chessman of Providence, R. I.; Second Region, Mrs. Casper Whitney of Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Third Region, Mrs. Mary O. Cowper of Durham, N. C.; Fourth Region, Mrs. William Hubbard of Chicago; Fifth Region, Miss Margarette Wells of Minneapolis; Sixth Region, Mrs. Roscoe Anderson of St. Louis; and Seventh Region, Mrs. Ernest Mott of San Francisco.

Let us send you free illustrated booklet "The Facts About MUSCLE SHOALS."

FREE MOTION PICTURES

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TRANSIT REPORT SOON DUE

Westchester Commission's Survey Is in Hands of Printers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 17.—Word was received at the Court House today that the final report of the Westchester County Transit Commission would probably be presented to the Board of Supervisors at the meeting to be held on Monday afternoon, May 3.

It is understood that the report is now in the hands of the printers and that it will offer suggestions additional to the construction of a commuters' subway under Madison Avenue, New York.

It was intimated that the Transit Commission also may make some suggestions regarding a proposed county-wide bus system which will solve the fights between a number of companies now seeking separate bus routes.

REPORT NEW SWISS STEEL.

Experts Declare Boshard's Invention Is Cheap and Light.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wire to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 17.—The Swiss engineer Boshard of Zurich, after many years of experiments, discovered a new steel which is 40 per cent. lighter and 30 per cent. cheaper than the present product.

Experts who recently tested the steel at the Polytechnicum of Zurich and Dresden reported favorably on it. They announced that it is especially suitable for building railway bridges owing to its lightness.

A German company has been formed to exploit the new product.

Boshard died a few months ago in Zurich after selling his invention.

400 AT DINNER FOR KING.

Leaders of Both Parties Honor Head of Republican Organization.

About four hundred men and women attended a dinner in honor of John F. King, President of the Republican Organization Club of the Third Assembly District, North, in the Hotel Pennsylvania Roof Garden last evening.

Among those present were Samuel S. Koenig, Republican County Chairman; Representative Nathan D. Perlman; Postmaster John J. Kieley, R. Mulligan, D. Morton and J. Kane Jr., Republican leaders of the district; Charles H. Hussey, Tammany leader of the district; Herman W. Beyer, Republican leader of the Fifth District, and former Representative Thomas Jefferson Ryan.

The dinner was followed by a vaudeville entertainment.

DOHERTY AND LEACH IN BIG POWER MOVE

Plan \$88,000,000 Development at Niagara Falls, With Service to This City.

HEARING IS SET FOR MAY 6

Super-Power Corporation Also Proposes St. Lawrence River Project to Cost \$211,500,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17 (AP).—Announcement was made today that Henry L. Doherty and A. B. Leach, leading New York Public Utility executives had become associated with the American Super-Power Corporation, with headquarters in Buffalo.

Simultaneously Edward C. Randall of Buffalo, President of the corporation, made it known that this organization plans to make a strenuous fight for the right to develop hydroelectric power at Niagara Falls and on the international reach of the St. Lawrence River.

The plans of the corporation, which are predicated upon an early amendment to the existing treaty between Canada and the United States, by which more power might be developed by both countries, call for an \$88,000,000 development at Niagara Falls, and a \$211,500,000 development in the St. Lawrence. Detailed plans have been worked out under which the scenic beauty of the Niagara cataract would be preserved for posterity, and power from the mighty fall would be made available to the metropolitan district.

The officers of the American Super-Power Corporation, as chosen at a meeting in New York City last week, are: Henry L. Doherty, New York, Chairman of the board; A. B. Leach, New York, Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Edward C. Randall, Buffalo, President; F. C. Hamilton, New York, Vice President and J. Boardman Scovell, Lawton, Secretary.

A hearing before the Water Power Commission of New York State on the corporation's plans is scheduled for May 6.

The American Super-Power Corporation has been incorporated in New York State for the purpose of generating and transmitting hydroelectric power in the State of New York. It has no connection with a company of similar name incorporated in Delaware.

If it obtains a license, for which it is an applicant, to develop electric power from additional treaty waters, it will transmit power to New York City and other cities, notably Binghamton, along the 315-mile right of way which has been obtained.

Its plan for development at the Falls, the corporation's engineers assert, will produce the maximum required by the Federal Power Commission of thirty horsepower per cubic foot, instead of water, 50 per cent. greater than any company now using the waters of the river on the American side.

Engineers of the corporation plan the erection of double transmission lines to New York carrying 220,000 volts, which have been found practicable in California and Southern States. They would be connected with local power distributing companies in New York City.

The whole project, including the transmission lines, is estimated to cost \$88,000,000.

In addition to the Niagara project, the corporation has filed its application with the Federal Water Power Commission and the Water Power Commission of New York for a license to develop power on the St. Lawrence. This plan provides for a channel for navigation by ocean-going steamers with a draft of thirty feet. In case the canal is included in the project the American Government would be asked to contribute \$28,700,000.

SHOW OLD FURNITURE AND ART OBJECTS

Exhibit at Anderson Galleries Contains Many Rare Pieces to Be Sold at Auction.

HE FLIES 300 MILES FOR HIS DAY'S MEALS

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 17.—Among those who sat down with the rest at the banquet tendered tonight to Lieutenant Macready, the highest flier of them all, who is retiring from the Army Air Service, was Lieutenant James T. Hutchinson, test pilot, who after breakfast here this morning had flown to Washington for luncheon and had completed the 300-mile circuit to get back to the dinner of his brother officers.

Lieutenant Hutchinson this morning received an invitation in no uncertain terms asking him to take lunch with Brig. Gen. John B. Dillingham of the Quartermaster Corps, who is also retiring. The aviator hopped off for the East, and, returning, left Washington about 2 P. M. The return trip was especially rough and he landed at 7:15 P. M., in time for the Macready banquet.

During the evening, Lieutenant James T. Doolittle, who succeeds Lieutenant Macready as chief of the Flying Section, presented him with a golden sword, the gift of the air service men of Dayton.

Langley Field fliers, who came in today for Army maneuvers, reported encountering heavy head winds which held them up to the extent that airplanes on country roads made a better time than did the Martin bombers.

Venetian lacquer, Italian Renaissance furniture, ceramics, Murano glass and other objects, the property of Mrs. Norman Haggood, also English, French and Italian furniture and art objects from the home of Mrs. James Brown and Mrs. W. V. S. Thorne, both of New York, and the unclaimed items of the Vincent Leverhulme collection, now exhibited at the Anderson Galleries, will be sold there Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

Chinese brocade panels, needlework pictures, French Faience and other tapestries, Murano glass clocks, rugs, paintings and miscellaneous antiques and a crystal mirror are listed.

In Murano and opaline glass there are Venetian candlesticks, green flower chalice, pendants, candelabra, a beaker-shaped mirror-black vase, an urn with cover crested with opaque polychrome flowers and other large pieces and a goodly collection of small pieces.

In Venetian lacquer there are pole screen panels with Chinese pavilions and Chinese clad figures in rouge d'or on black; a writing desk in the fashion of the Renaissance revival, with griffin, mermaid and satyr motifs and birds. A lacquer cabinet has floral pendants in dark green and rose on an apricot ground. A commode with serpentine front and incurved sides is decorated in sanguine with designs on cream ground.

There are some late eighteenth century Venetian chairs with arched cabriole supports and outcurved and scrolled front rails. One is done in apple-green and rouge d'or on old cream. A seventeenth century six-fold paper screen is painted with trees and flowers in silver gray with touches of rose and green. A sixteenth century Venetian walnut centre table is supported on a pedestal of three carved putto caryatids facing converging arches of unusual design. The twelve-sided top is a later addition.

An important old Irish hand-tufted carpet, circa 1780, has a green ground and is centered by "Fame," framed in a Maltese cross design, and is from the collection of Sir Ralph Cooke, Deer Park, Mountstrath, Ireland. An Aubusson verdure panel is woven with brilliantly colored birds.

A Chinese-decorated lacquer eight-fold Chien-lung screen with incised and painted Chinese figures in pavilions and landscapes, with trees above and flowers below, all on black lacquer, is very attractive. A sixteenth century carved wood paneling taken from a Brittany house may be used as an overmantel, or a settle back.

Levelhulme articles include a Chinese Chippendale mahogany wardrobe and other pieces of furniture, Sheffield plate, a George III meat platter and a few other items.

There are 297 items listed in all.

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KAPLANS MUST GO TO JAIL

Coolidge Refuses Pardon to Two Who Hid Assets of Defunct Concern.

As a result of information received by authorities at the Federal Building yesterday that President Coolidge had refused to pardon Meyer and Abe Kaplan, sentenced to eighteen months in Atlanta Penitentiary for conspiracy to conceal assets of the defunct Republic Flaming Supply Corporation, it was announced that they would appear in the United States District Court Monday to be remanded to prison.

The move for pardon was opposed by the National Association of Credit Men, through its Executive Secretary, J. H. Trague, and others.

Fire Burns Tobacco Worth \$150,000. BROAD BROOK, Conn., April 17 (AP).—A \$300,000 fire today destroyed a dwelling on Rye Street occupied by Ruben Donovan and a large tobacco warehouse located near by, which was filled with baled tobacco valued at \$150,000 and owned by Tupinaki & Adler of New York. Starting in the Donovan home the flames rapidly gained headway and it was not long before they had spread to the warehouse. The amount of insurance could not be learned. The Donovan house and contents were destroyed.

W. & J. SLOANE

575 FIFTH AVENUE at 47th Street NEW YORK CITY

The Charm of Cretonnes

Cretonnes might well be called the butterflies of drapery fabrics, in that they bring us the most lightsome and joyful tones.

But they are substantial and enduring and render great service at little cost. Our display is extensive and varied. There are some attractive bizarre effects, but for the most part, the patterns are winsome, dainty and refined.

Priced from 50c per yard up

STORE OPEN FROM 9.00 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. FREIGHT PAID TO ALL SHIPPING POINTS DAILY INCLUDING SATURDAY IN THE UNITED STATES

Sloane Endorsed Merchandise Carries An Assurance of Satisfaction

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th, and 40th STREETS

The Rug Buying Opportunity of a lifetime!

ORIENTAL RUGS

\$23,950 Worth for \$11,975

1/2 Price

A Feature Offering of Our Annual Spring Sale of Oriental Rugs

No.	Type	Size	Regularly	Reduced
8658	Gorovan	11.3x 8.2	285.00	142.50
8559	Mahal	13.0x 8.0	285.00	142.50
8662	Gorovan	10.8x 8.8	325.00	162.50
0158	Mahal	11.7x 8.11	325.00	162.50
0193	Mahal	11.8x 8.10	325.00	162.50
10806	Gorovan	11.2x 8.6	325.00	162.50
8706	Gorovan	11.9x 8.11	335.00	167.50
8664	Arak	12.0x 9.0	335.00	167.50
811	Sarouk	13.3x 9.2	950.00	475.00
13157	Sarouk	11.11x 9.0	825.00	412.50
13130	Sarouk	11.5x 8.9	795.00	397.50
13143	Sarouk	13.1x 8.9	825.00	412.50
13145	Sarouk	12.10x10.3	1150.00	575.00
14971	Arak	13.7x 8.6	375.00	187.50
14968	Arak	12.4x 9.5	375.00	187.50
14977	Arak	13.7x 8.10	385.00	192.50
5388	Kirmanshah	12.3x 9.8	350.00	175.00
0035	Lavher	17.2x14.0	3000.00	1500.00

No.	Type	Size	Regularly	Reduced
0024	Anatolian	20.4x12.4	1250.00	625.00
0030	Mahal	23.0x13.0	775.00	382.50
0063	Hamadan	17.5x11.8	965.00	482.50
0017	Khiva	17.4x11.2	885.00	442.50
5430	Hamadan	17.3x12.3	925.00	462.50
0026	Kirmanshah	18.5x12.9	2750.00	1375.00
5765	Chinese	10.0x 8.0	215.00	107.50
6025	Chinese	10.0x 8.0	285.00	142.50
14514	Chinese	10.0x 8.0	315.00	157.50
14513	Chinese	10.0x 8.0	315.00	157.50
14505	Chinese	10.0x 8.0	315.00	157.50
5833	Chinese	12.0x 9.0	345.00	172.50
0068	Chinese	13.4x10.0	585.00	292.50
5768	Chinese	12.0x 9.0	345.00	172.50
5866	Chinese	12.0x 9.0	275.00	137.50
5839	Chinese	12.0x 9.0	345.00	172.50
5837	Chinese	12.0x 9.0	345.00	172.50
5771	Chinese	12.0x 9.0	345.00	172.50

6358 SENNA BIDJAR (antique) Size 16.0 x 5.0 400.00

Regularly 800.00

Every rug is of the Arnold Constable high standard and unreservedly guaranteed

RUG FLOOR—FIFTH FLOOR

SOROSIS SHOES

That step smartly down fashion lane

FOR dainty footwear the fastidious woman turns to SOROSIS—she knows that no other shoe combines so high a degree of comfortable smartness with so moderate a cost.



An ultra fashionable model with white or rose beige kid quarters and basket weave vamps of white and rose beige kid. Smart spike heel. 20.00

Patent leather is always chic—here is a one-strap pump with underlays and heels of champagne kid-skin. High spike heel. 13.50



Sorosis shoes are worn by thousands of well dressed women who appreciate the double cachet of distinction which goes with the name Sorosis.

Separate Shoe Entrance

Arnold, Constable & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE, 39th and 40th STREETS

GERDES VENTILATION

Gerdes Ventilation Systems and Electric Window Ventilators diffuse fresh air and invigorating unheated fresh air without causing draft or chill. Results are guaranteed. Booklet on request. Systems installed anywhere.

The cost is repaid many times in increased comfort, better health and lessened absenteeism.

THEODORE R. N. GERDES, M. E.
Specialist in Ventilation
105-107 Bank Street, New York

W. H. HALL FURRIER



Sacrifice Extraordinary

Fur Coats

- 17 Hudson Seal Coats
- 2 Leopard Cat Coats
- 5 Caracul Coats
- 2 Opossum Coats
- 7 Muskrat Coats

To Close Out at
\$195

Former Prices up to \$450

17 Hudson Seal is Dyed Muskrat

For Convenience of Purchasers

Patrons may select their fur garments NOW and we will hold same until next Fall free of Storage charge upon payment of a deposit.

W. H. HALL
18 West 38th Street
Near Fifth Avenue

Stern Brothers

42nd St., W. of 5th Ave.



Side-Parted Hair Transformations

Very Specially Priced for Monday and Tuesday

PLAIN GREY
\$15 \$20

Lustrously soft—beautifully waved. Remarkable value. All shades perfectly matched.

From France, Imported Parted Transformations

Partings that defy detection

Reduced to
PLAIN GREY
\$25 \$35

Permanent Waving

By the new (Nellie) CIRCULINE Process (Also Improved Eugene Method). Entire Head LONG OR SHORT HAIR

Beauty Shop—Fourth Floor

CENSURING WHITE HOUSE FURNITURE. How the committee of experts is proceeding in recommending changes in the furnishings of the White House. The embarrasment of gifts which have been offered at various times by the nations of the world. The New York Times Magazine next Sunday—Advt.

OPERA SEASON ENDS; STARS OFF TO SOUTH

Two Pullman Trains Engaged to Take the Metropolitan Singers to Atlanta.

16 PRODUCTIONS ON TOUR

Cleveland and Rochester Also to Be Visited—Stirling Farwell to Company's Friends.

Thirty-odd cars in which were singers and scenery from New York's opera were speeding southward today, due tomorrow morning in Atlanta, where the annual tour opens a few hours later for a sold-out week at the Auditorium that has housed political conventions. Two trains of artists, with 120 choristers, 100 orchestra players and a fair-sized ballet left the Pennsylvania Station after midnight, separately routed over the Seaboard and Southern lines. Most of the equipment for sixteen complete Metropolitan productions had started ahead.

There were fifteen Pullmans for those who boarded the special trains. Rose Penelope and Signor Martinelli, who opened in Atlanta with "Aida," were reported already reaching Georgia from their recent concert tours. Boris Gligli and Chappell were to follow in the next two days. Most of the company found the specials more sociable, and so did a host of the artists' friends, who by hook or crook managed to accompany them from the opera house doors to give the stars and lesser folk a royal send-off at the station.

Jeanne Gordon in "Aida." One of those who will appear in "Aida" tomorrow is Jeanne Gordon, American contralto, who missed a coveted chance of opening New York's season in the same work and had been absent from opera most of this year. Also in the performance will be Marjorie and Bohlen. Chappell heads a Tuesday "Don Quixotte" with De Luca and also Miss Telva, who had her first hearing in that work during the local farewells.

The Atlanta week adds a Wednesday doublet, "Bohème," and "Pagliacci," with Boris Gligli and Scotti, Mary Lewis, Tokatyan and Tibbett. On Thursday will be "The Jewels," with Easton, Telva, Martinelli, and Basile; Friday, "Lucia," with Marion Talley, and Saturday "Tannhäuser," with Laubenthal, and "Trovatore," with Rother added to those already heard there.

The artists have been preceded in the South by W. J. Guard of the Metropolitan publicity department, who made a three days' circuit by way of Cleveland, where the company will spend a second week of its tour. The Ohio enthusiasts, in fact, have again booked ten days of opera, to be followed by two in Rochester, N. Y., before all hands return to New York on Saturday, May 8.

Repertoire for Cleveland. To avoid mishaps of opera being given without dresses and scenes the first four Atlanta productions will be among Cleveland's last, while all others in the Ohio city will be Cleveland's own selection. The list there includes "Cena delle Befte" and "Pagliacci" as a Gligli-Martinelli doublet for an unparalleled opener.

The following days bring "Boris," "Juliet," "Lucia," "Bohème" and "Cavalleria," and one week hence, "Rigoletto," with Gligli-Curel, "Don Quixotte" and "Aida." The "Aida" of the tour at Rochester comprises "Rigoletto," with Talley, and "Tosca," with Easton.

Farewells in overflowing measure filled the Metropolitan's last day yesterday. Marion Telva replaced Miss Fler as the French war mother in "André Chénier." Easton and Bouskaya, Dalossy, Meader, Gligli and Didur were among the familiar cast, while Serafin conducted both the opera and the matinee "Petruschka" ballet.

Last evening Lauri-Volpi sang what was said to be his first time in "Carmen," as also did Mmes. Larsen, Tolson and Branzell, who memory served, after six months' repetition with various companies, of "Carmen" in "Carmen." There were arrangements for Giulio Setti's accomplished direction shared the recalls.

THEATRE TOURNEY ENDS.

Big Audience at Final Performance Held in Mount Vernon.

The Westchester Woman's Club Theatre on Cary Avenue, Mount Vernon, was crowded last night with folk from all parts of Westchester County for the finals in the county's Little Theatre tournament.

Four groups had been picked for the final contest at the presentation of plays by community players earlier in the week. Each of these four groups had won a prize. The companies that took part last night were the Community Players of Mount Vernon, playing "The Drums of Oude"; the "Play Group of Polham Manor," in "Jerusalem"; the Wayside Players of Scarsdale, in "The String of the Samson"; and the Fireside Players of White Plains, in "Manikin and Minikin."

Announcement of the winner of the silver cup will be made on Monday by the Westchester County Recreation Commission, under whose auspices the contests were arranged. The names of the three judges have been kept secret.

GIVE SAXOPHONE CONCERT.

Rudy Wiedhofft and Others Glorify the Recent Note in Orchestras.

Glorifying the American note in modern orchestras, Rudy Wiedhofft gave a saxophone concert in Acollan Hall last evening, assisted by three other players of the same instrument, Arnold Brillhart, Alfred Evans and Harold Sturt, who appeared, as the program stated, by courtesy of Roger Wolfe Kahn. Two vocal soloists were Virginia Rea, soprano, and Franklin Baur, tenor. Pianists who also helped in various capacities were Daniel Lohr, Arnold, Rudolph Gruen and Frank Banta.

The saxophone ensemble began with a Bach air arranged by Hugo Frey and others of Tschakovsky and Verdi were scored by Joseph Nussbaum. Mr. Wiedhofft was applauded in his own "Valse Vantée," and "Jocose Saxophone." There were arrangements for all the players and voices combined in Bomberg's "Will You Remember?" and the "Bye-Bye" song from "Dear et Emery."

MUSIC

It is not easy to give a just estimate of the merits of the performance of the Bach B minor Mass by the Oratorio Society, Albert Stoessel, conductor, last night, in Carnegie Hall. There was a wide gap between the qualities of the music and the quality of its interpretation. The music is extremely difficult. Its difficulty is exacted by its greatness. It was known that Mr. Stoessel had labored long and earnestly with unflagging enthusiasm to perfect this performance as much as he might and to give the Mass in a way that would justify its annual repetition by the Oratorio Society. There could hardly be a finer ideal or a more worthy service to the art of the music than the opportunity of becoming familiar with such a score can count itself more than fortunate, and can hardly fail to grow to broader horizons of knowledge and beauty.

There is nothing, therefore, but praise for the aims embodied in last night's performance. But these aims are commensurate within the powers of those who harbor them. The B minor Mass is a work to test the abilities of the greatest choral organization. Or it is sung, as at Bethlehem, by those who have grown up in the music, know it by memory, and practice it year in and year out for the annual performances. These performances are mentioned here not for the sake of unjust comparison with that of last night, but to emphasize what the question of an adequate performance of this score entails. That it entails far more than many besides those acquainted with the music realize was forcibly shown, and this makes it a question whether Mr. Stoessel is not asking too much of the soloists and has to attempt a task in such difficulty.

At its best the chorus last night sang the notes as they were written, and in a manner to convey the singers' realization of expression of the tremendous feeling of the text and its glorification through Bach's music. In other places the choral singing was technically uncertain and ill-balanced; it had little color or variety of dynamics; it was often poorly balanced as regarded the relative sonorities of the different choirs. In plain words the soloists were confronted by a task which must have sorely dismayed them, though much of the evening they were plainly feeling their way. Perhaps because of the technical obstacles that the soloists faced Mr. Stoessel's tempi were as a rule too slow, so that the music dragged and lost emotional current; and they were metronomic and heretofore of the variety of style and dramatic impulse in the performance. (There is not only religious but powerful dramatic feeling in this Mass.) The conductor was also obliged, because of the length of the work and the circumscribed duration of a concert in this city, to make important cuts—cuts of whole numbers of parts, duets and choruses—and some of these cuts omitted some very valuable music.

Under such circumstances slips of the letter can readily be condoned, but what if the letter oppresses so that the spirit is marred? The soloists of last night's performance was stiff, difficult, and uncommunicative. Those who heard the Mass for the first time must have wondered at the enunciation which have been labeled "stiff." Only occasionally was tedium relieved by some brilliant or massive effect of the voices that gratified the ear and did not appeal particularly to the emotions.

The soloists were Olive Marshall, Grace Leslie, Lewis James and Francis Gange. The soprano and alto were inadequate to the inordinate demands of Bach's vocal passages. Mr. James, the tenor, was the most effective of the soloists. His singing was less fortunate than his role. His performance was gingerly, and often lacking in clear resonant tone quality. The music taxed his range, as it did that of other singers, and there was little conviction in his interpretation. The soloists and concerted numbers of the B minor Mass are merciless in their demands, and he is indeed a finished artist who survives them.

The performance last night was attended by an audience that packed the hall—a convincing proof of what the name of Bach and the announcement of a performance of this composition means to the public—which makes it more desirable that the B minor Mass be adequately and often presented.

CONCERT BY HARVARD MEN.

University's Glee Club, Sings to Large House at the Town Hall.

The Harvard Glee Club of sixty members sang at the Town Hall last evening to a house well filled apparently by their champions in a recent controversy, wherein they protested the intercollegiate contest prize song, Parker's "Lamp in the West." Whether or not a light had been seen in that or any other quarter, last night's classic program began with the old college's traditional "Fair Harvard." Its further groups of Latin, Reformation and Russian Church songs and hymns from the "Rig Veda," the coronation from "Boris" and other recognized music followed Harvard's new practice that has found imitators in many colleges.

Dr. Archibald T. Davidson's place at the head of his chorus was taken by G. Wallace Woodworth of the club as acting conductor for the first time. The guests of honor will include Julia Marlowe, wife of Mr. Sothman; Sir Harry Glower-Amstutz, British Consul-General, and Lady Amstutz, and officers of the St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. David's Societies and the Shakespeare Association of America.

TO HONOR SHAKESPEARE.

English Union to Hold Exercises on Eve of Birthday, Thursday.

Former Gov. Nor Henry J. Allen of Kansas and E. H. Sothman, actor, will be the speakers at exercises to be held by the English-Speaking Union of the United States at the Town Hall next Thursday night, the eve of Shakespeare's birthday. Francis Rogers will give the Shakespearean address.

The guests of honor will include Julia Marlowe, wife of Mr. Sothman; Sir Harry Glower-Amstutz, British Consul-General, and Lady Amstutz, and officers of the St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. David's Societies and the Shakespeare Association of America.

YOUNG & RUBICAN WIN AD PRIZE.

Young & Rubican, New York and Philadelphia advertising agency which won the Harvard award for the best advertising campaign in 1935, announced yesterday that it had received first prize for a color illustration for an advertisement for the Federal Cereal Company at an exhibition of the Art Directors' Club of Philadelphia. The illustration was painted by Walter Biggs, a New York artist.

MRS. A. G. SPENCER, 76, HONORED BY FRIENDS

Rainbow Luncheon Is Given for Social Worker and Educator Who Gets Many Tributes.

RECEIVES A POT OF GOLD

\$3,000 Gift Intended to Give Her More Leisure—She Tells the Philosophy of Her Life.

A rainbow luncheon in honor of Mrs. Anna Gertrude Spencer was given yesterday at the Hotel Astor by the National Council of Women in celebration of her seventy-fifth birthday. Representatives from many organizations with which Mrs. Spencer is affiliated paid tribute to her achievements as an educator, theologian, humanitarian, author and lover of peace. Seventy-five burning candles formed a rainbow, and there was also a painted rainbow arching the speakers' table. The luncheon, which was held at the close of the luncheon, was a real pot of gold containing \$3,000.

The gift was a contribution from the associates of Mrs. Spencer in her activities, and its formal presentation was made by Dr. Valeria H. Parker, President of the Council, who read a letter from the Council, which was presented to Mrs. Spencer by Dr. Parker. The letter stated that the gift was intended to give her more leisure time in her work and "clerical service."

Mrs. Spencer, in expressing her gratitude for the gift, spoke of two gifts which she said she already possessed, the power of appreciation, and the great advantage of being acquainted with the music realized was forcibly shown, and this makes it a question whether Mr. Stoessel is not asking too much of the soloists and has to attempt a task in such difficulty.

At its best the chorus last night sang the notes as they were written, and in a manner to convey the singers' realization of expression of the tremendous feeling of the text and its glorification through Bach's music. In other places the choral singing was technically uncertain and ill-balanced; it had little color or variety of dynamics; it was often poorly balanced as regarded the relative sonorities of the different choirs. In plain words the soloists were confronted by a task which must have sorely dismayed them, though much of the evening they were plainly feeling their way. Perhaps because of the technical obstacles that the soloists faced Mr. Stoessel's tempi were as a rule too slow, so that the music dragged and lost emotional current; and they were metronomic and heretofore of the variety of style and dramatic impulse in the performance. (There is not only religious but powerful dramatic feeling in this Mass.) The conductor was also obliged, because of the length of the work and the circumscribed duration of a concert in this city, to make important cuts—cuts of whole numbers of parts, duets and choruses—and some of these cuts omitted some very valuable music.

Under such circumstances slips of the letter can readily be condoned, but what if the letter oppresses so that the spirit is marred? The soloists of last night's performance was stiff, difficult, and uncommunicative. Those who heard the Mass for the first time must have wondered at the enunciation which have been labeled "stiff." Only occasionally was tedium relieved by some brilliant or massive effect of the voices that gratified the ear and did not appeal particularly to the emotions.

The soloists were Olive Marshall, Grace Leslie, Lewis James and Francis Gange. The soprano and alto were inadequate to the inordinate demands of Bach's vocal passages. Mr. James, the tenor, was the most effective of the soloists. His singing was less fortunate than his role. His performance was gingerly, and often lacking in clear resonant tone quality. The music taxed his range, as it did that of other singers, and there was little conviction in his interpretation. The soloists and concerted numbers of the B minor Mass are merciless in their demands, and he is indeed a finished artist who survives them.

The performance last night was attended by an audience that packed the hall—a convincing proof of what the name of Bach and the announcement of a performance of this composition means to the public—which makes it more desirable that the B minor Mass be adequately and often presented.

CONCERT BY HARVARD MEN.

University's Glee Club, Sings to Large House at the Town Hall.

The Harvard Glee Club of sixty members sang at the Town Hall last evening to a house well filled apparently by their champions in a recent controversy, wherein they protested the intercollegiate contest prize song, Parker's "Lamp in the West." Whether or not a light had been seen in that or any other quarter, last night's classic program began with the old college's traditional "Fair Harvard." Its further groups of Latin, Reformation and Russian Church songs and hymns from the "Rig Veda," the coronation from "Boris" and other recognized music followed Harvard's new practice that has found imitators in many colleges.

Dr. Archibald T. Davidson's place at the head of his chorus was taken by G. Wallace Woodworth of the club as acting conductor for the first time. The guests of honor will include Julia Marlowe, wife of Mr. Sothman; Sir Harry Glower-Amstutz, British Consul-General, and Lady Amstutz, and officers of the St. George's, St. Andrew's and St. David's Societies and the Shakespeare Association of America.

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UNITED JEWISH DRIVE BEGINS NEXT SUNDAY

\$6,000,000 Is New York's Quota Toward \$15,000,000 Chest for Relief Work Abroad.

Next Sunday an intensive city-wide campaign will begin for the largest quota ever sought in any state community in the history of Jewish philanthropic effort in America. It was announced yesterday. From April 23 to May 9 the United Jewish Campaign Committee will undertake to raise \$6,000,000, which is New York's quota toward the national \$15,000,000 overseas chest. The drive is being conducted simultaneously in forty-five States under the national leadership of David A. Brown of Detroit.

The purpose of the overseas chest is to provide immediate relief for "war-imperiled Jews of Eastern Europe, who are now suffering because of the terrible economic conditions in Poland, Galicia and Rumania. Another object is to further the back-to-the-soil movement in Russia, where thousands of families are seeking a new foothold as productive workers of the soil. The overseas chest has opened to them hundreds of thousands of acres of good farm lands.

This work of Jewish farm settlement, which is in charge of Dr. Joseph A. Rabin, noted American agricultural scientist, is an outgrowth of the non-sectarian famine relief work undertaken in Russia by the Joint Distribution Committee in cooperation with the American Relief Administration in 1921-22, under the directorship of Arthur Hays Sulzberger, who has since been appropriated by the United States Congress.

The entire array of Jewish relief and reconstruction work in Europe by the Joint Distribution Committee in the eleven years since the World War began has embraced forty-two countries and involved an expenditure of close to \$60,000,000. Aid in furthering the economic development of Palestine is also included in the contemplated distribution of the overseas fund.

PEGGY JOYCE HAS LOST TRACK OF HER BRIDALS

'I Honestly Don't Remember How Many' She Says as She Lands From Florida With Fiance.

"I honestly don't remember how many times I have been married," said Peggy Hopkins Joyce, actress, when she arrived yesterday from Miami, Fla., on the Admiral liner H. E. Alexander with Stanford E. Comstock, real estate operator, to whom she recently announced she was engaged.

Mrs. Joyce said she was not worried by statements attributed to Mrs. Comstock maintaining that the divorce granted to Mr. Comstock last September was illegal.

"It is absolutely legal," said Mrs. Comstock. Mrs. Joyce described the statements attributed to Mrs. Comstock as "a bunch of lies."

"Ex-wives always act that way," said Miss Joyce.

When Mr. Comstock told of his plans to have his bridegroom's wedding with him after his marriage to Miss Joyce she volunteered:

"I will be a mother to him."

Mrs. Joyce said she had been married to the late Mr. Comstock for many years. She said she had been married to him for many years. She said she had been married to him for many years.

LOUIS FRANKLIN GENET.

Grandson of "Citizen" Genet Dies Suddenly in Leonis, N. J.

Louis Franklin Genet, 82, a retired lumber dealer, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday at his home, 451 Broad Avenue, Leonis, N. J. He was born in Greenbush, N. Y., a son of General Henry James Genet and a grandson of Edmond Charles Genet, known as "Citizen" Genet, who came to this country in 1793 as Minister of France, later became an American citizen and married a daughter of Governor George Clinton of New York.

For many years Louis Franklin Genet was in the lumber business in New York, retiring thirty years ago. Since then he had made his home in Leonis. He was an heir of the Lorillard estate. He is survived by his wife.

VETERAN LIFE SAVER DIES.

J. F. Gillooly Is Said to Have Saved More Than 1,000 Lives.

LOUISVILLE, April 17 (AP)—John F. Gillooly, 70, veteran life saver, who is estimated to have saved more than a thousand lives, died here today. His twofold or more years' service at the Falls of the Ohio River here was recognized by special acts of Congress and the Kentucky Assembly.

Heart disease brought death to the life guard, who until he was retired in 1917, was in charge of the United States Coast Guard life station here. He and his rescue workers were said to have been the first to cross the Miami River during the Dayton (Ohio) flood of 1913.

Max Pearl.

Max Pearl, steward of the Brooklyn Club and formerly for twenty-five years steward of the Unity Club, dropped dead of heart disease on Friday at his home in Richmond Hill, Mr. Pearl was born in Berlin, Germany, 62 years ago and came to this country as a boy. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Pearl; a daughter, Carrie, and a son, Herman Pearl.

Lyster G. Reighley.

Lyster G. Reighley, 71, a retired textile manufacturer, died yesterday in his apartment at Hotel La Salle, 90 East Sixty-sixth Street. He was born in Flint, Mich., and lived for many years in England. Funeral services will be held on Monday at 2 P. M. in St. Matthew and St. John's Episcopal Church, 26 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Other Obituary Notices are printed on Page 11, Section Two.

NEW YORKERS GAIN WAR CLAIMS AWARDS

Bulk of Additional \$662,782 Grants Come Here, and Some to New Jersey.

ONE FIRM GETS \$200,073

Second Highest Award is for \$68,473 to International Agricultural Corporation.

Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, April 17.—Seventy-four additional awards aggregating \$662,782.40 were announced today by the Mixed Claims Commission of the United States and Germany. They were agreed upon by the American Commissioner, Chandler H. Anderson, and the German Commissioner, Wilhelm Kieselbach. The awards were entered at meetings held March 17 and 24 and April 7, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Here follows a partial list of awards, all being to claimants from New York, except as indicated:

Orlando A. Valentini, individually and as administrator of the estate of Southard Whiting Smith, deceased, \$5,000.

Arthur H. Meyer Company, Hoboken, N. J., \$101,211.81.

Martha Malmer, 6063.30.

Carl Wilhelmberg, Oscar C. Sebaas, executors of the estate of Thomas Frenk, deceased, \$23,333.34.

Louis Meyer & Son, Inc., \$14,503.21.

The National Park Bank of New York, \$101,211.81.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

International Agricultural Corporation, \$68,473.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, \$5,000.

Primrose Silk Stores

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

Three Smart Silks

At PRIMROSE Low Prices

Heavy Flat Crepe

Our \$3.50 Quality; a rich suede finish in many new dyes and evening shades, also black and white. Special at \$2.45 yd.

New Printed Crepes

Our \$2.50 Quality; a charming array of sedate and dashing designs and color combinations. Special at \$1.85 yd.

Black Satin Crepe

Our \$4.50 Quality; a new favorite for smart plain frocks. Lustrous finish; rich jet black. Special at \$2.95 yd.

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF SILKS

George Bernard Co.

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53

New York

COATS FOR SPRING

Cape Coats—Straightline Coats—Swagger Modes—are the outstanding features of the new Coats for Spring. Twills, Charmees, Tweeds and rich Silk Fabrics are the smartest materials. The clever interpretations by George Bernard are the last word in Coats with charming style and rare chic for this new Season!

Pleasingly Priced!

George Bernard Co.

673 FIFTH AVENUE at 53

New York

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

Monday—

At less than half former prices

THE SELF-MASSAGING FRANCES JORDAN ROLLER REDUCER—

4.95

Rich Fox Scarfs

Excellent Values at \$35

Fashion's favored fur, you know, because fox is so flattering. And still more flattering now, dyed in soft shades of mahogany brown, azure, Hudson blue, silver-tone and taupe. Soft and fluffy; luxurious quality.

GIMBELS FUR SHOP—Third Floor

EIGHTY-THREE YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET - BROADWAY - 33RD STREET NEW YORK CITY

Store Hours 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
Telephone PENnsylvania 5100For Other Gimbel Sales See Pages 24 and 25.
Also See Today's World, Tribune and American.

Ribbons On Frocks

85¢ to \$2.50

This might be called a "Ribbon Season," for fashion has chosen Ribbons to complement her newest frocks and chapeaux. Ribbons for sashes, bands, bows, and in rows. Of messaline, taffeta, satin moires, and in colorful Cubist patterns.

GIMBELS RIBBON SHOP—Street Floor

Seasonable Merchandise : Every Item Made Up to Gimbel Specifications : Extremely Low Priced in the

April Sale of Fine Bed Coverings

A Typical Gimbel Event : The Finest of Standard Brands Offered At Great Savings

Famous Utica Sheets

MUCH BELOW REGULAR!

81 x 90 or 72 x 99

Regularly \$1.38 EACH
\$1.85

REG.	NOW	REG.	NOW
54x90 Inches.....	\$1.35	72x108 Inches.....	\$1.58
63x90 Inches.....	1.48	81x90 Inches.....	1.38
63x99 Inches.....	1.68	81x99 Inches.....	1.58
63x108 Inches.....	1.95	81x108 Inches.....	1.78
72x90 Inches.....	1.68	90x99 Inches.....	1.78
72x99 Inches.....	1.85	90x108 Inches.....	1.98

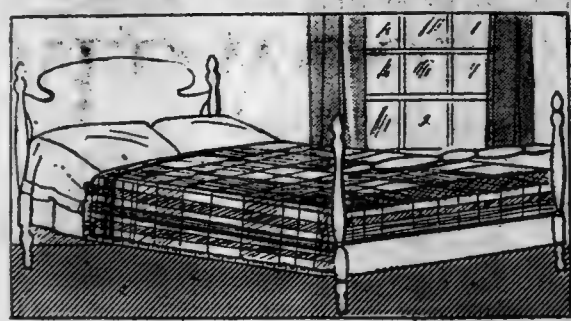
Utica Bleached Pillow Cases

REG.	NOW	REG.	NOW	REG.	NOW
42x36.....	48c	34c	45x38 1/2.....	48c	38c
45x36.....	45c	36c	50x38 1/2.....	55c	45c
				54x36.....	58c 48c

All Sizes Measured Before Hemming.

1500 Beautiful Block Plaid

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS



New—And Low Priced!

\$4.95 EACH

Note the size: 70x90 Inches For large beds.

Soft, fluffy. A remarkable choice of colors. Every thread pure warm wool. Just the blanket for the summer home or camp. Lustrous satin binding in matching colors.

Blue Rose Orchid Tan Grey Gold Red-and-Black



Your Choice of

All Sizes of Sturdy Mattress Covers

Never Before Offered at \$1.24 EACH

Single : Twin : 3/4 : Full Size

Made especially for Gimbels of standard quality unbleached muslin. Reinforced seams, box effect; taped edges.

Unprecedentedly Low Prices On

Fine Blanket and Comfort Covers

\$1.89 EA. \$2.75 EA.

White muslin blanket covers; full size, taped edges. Standard grade muslin.

White dimity top comfort covers, open lace edged center. Plain muslin back.

GIMBELS BLANKETS, BED COVERINGS—Second Floor

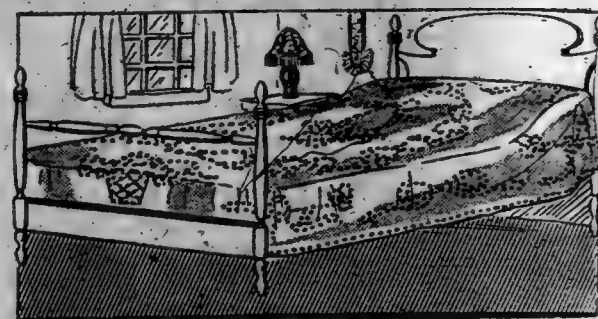
Candlewick Spreads

Hand-tufted—Beautifully Made At This Low Price!

\$3.85 EACH

\$3.85 for 72x108 Size

\$3.85 for 90x108 Size



Sizes before hemming. Fresh new spreads—in elaborate patterns—four to choose from. Long enough to cover tops of pillows and the beautiful patterns extend up over the top. Made of sturdy unbleached crinkled muslin, hand-tufted in a wide choice of lovely colors.

THESE COLORS:

Rose, Blue, Gold, Green, Orchid, White.

5000 White Dimity Spreads

63x90 \$1.48 EA. 72x90 \$1.68 EA. 81x90 \$1.88 EA.

Standard quality cotton cloth, free from dressing; in crinkled stripes; requires no ironing. Hemmed ready for use. For the home, hospitals, institutions.

5000 Woven Jacquard Stripe RAYON SPREADS

A Gimbel Leader Rayon-and-Cotton \$3.95 EACH Sizes for Single and Double Beds

Rayon-and-cotton in woven jacquard stripes; pretty patterns. Long enough to cover tops of pillows; neatly scalloped edges. In these boudoir shades: Rose, Blue, Gold and Orchid. Beautifully lustrous—practical, and long wearing.

47244 Pairs! April Sale of Hosiery

—Planned to Be the Biggest Event of Its Kind This Year

—Hosiery For All the Family—At Unprecedented Prices

—Every Item a FEATURE ITEM—An AMAZING VALUE

for MEN

Fine Silk Socks

Silk—of a quality that is usually used only in much higher-priced hose. Socks—absolutely seamless; with lisle reinforced heels and toes and serviceable lisle cuffs. In black, tan, navy, fawn, cordovan and gray. Sizes 10 to 11 1/2.

39c

Novelty Socks

1200 pairs in this group are full-fashioned pure silk socks with self or contrasting-colored Embroidered Clocks; with lisle soles and ribbed lisle cuffs. The other 1200 pairs are Imported Novelty Lisle socks, in clever designs and clever colorings.

69c

Imported Golf Hose

Of Pure Wool. Regularly priced in our own stock \$1.95 to \$2.95. In novelty colorings. With big, wide novelty cuffs. Not only for golf, but for hiking and all other outdoor sports as well.

\$1.39

for WOMEN

Silk Stockings

IRREGULARS of \$1.50 to \$1.95 Grades

89c

The manufacturer calls them "Irregulars" because of some irregularity in the knitting. But you could never discover them! And they will wear splendidly.

Included in this leader-group are sheer hose, medium weight hose, and service-weight hose. Full-fashioned with lisle tops and lisle soles. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. In Thirty-two LEADING COLORS.

Fine Silk Hosiery Regularly \$1.85

All perfect. Very practical hose. Sheer enough for dress; but strong enough for service. Full-fashioned, with lisle tops and silk, lisle-

\$1.19

Very Sheer Hose

REGULARLY \$1.85, \$2.50, \$2.95

\$1.39

All perfect. The sheerest of silk hose; and a very fine quality medium weight hose. A great majority of them are silk from top to toe; some have short lisle tops and lisle soles.

Note the regular prices, and you will have an idea of the rare VALUES. In Thirty-six LEADING COLORS.

for CHILDREN

3/8 Length Sports Hose

Very fine quality ribbed cotton hose with novelty turned down tops. All from a very famous maker, whose name you will immediately recognize. In camel color, sand, cordovan, piping rock—with cleverly colored fancy cuffs. Regularly much more. For boys and girls; sizes 7 to 10.

48c

3/8 Length Cotton Socks

Sturdy, durable cotton socks for general and outdoor wear. Of exceptionally fine quality cotton, with the English-ribbed effect. Serviceable-weight hose for active boys and girls. Sizes 7 to 10 in grey, buff brown and camel.

38c

Kiddies' Short Socks

Now is the time to buy them for all summer long. Such valuable Imported full-fashioned socks. Or domestic Seamless socks. Of cotton; lisle; or cotton-and-rayon. Light and dark colors; all with cute little novelty cuffs. Sizes 5 1/2 to 8 1/2. Buy Four Pairs for \$1.00.

28c

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926

MEDALS TO BE GIVEN
TO WINNING ORATORS

The Times's Trophies Will Go to
Eight Finalists and All
School Winners.

CASH PRIZES ON APRIL 30

Winner in Every School Will Get
an Honor Award in Bronze
on May 14.

MANY CONTESTS THIS WEEK

Leaders in All 65 Districts to Be
Determined—The Interborough
Finals Here Friday.

Medals of honor designed by Emil Fuchs, sculptor, painter and etcher, will be awarded by The New York Times to the eight finalists and to all high school winners in the National Oratorical Contest on the Constitution. The sixty-five \$50 cash prizes, which The Times has offered to district winners, will be presented to them at their schools by April 30.

The Times Medal in gold and silver will be given to each of the eight finalists who win their way to the regional championship to be held at Town Hall here the evening of May 14. Gold medals will be received by the first three speakers and silver medals by the remaining five. The same medal in bronze will be awarded on the same date to the winner in every school entered in the contest in New York City, thirty-five counties of New York State and eleven counties of Northern New Jersey.

Shows Spirit of Liberty.

The Times Medal is the creation of a recognized master in the ancient art of medal making. The medal is 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The face brings out the spirit of Liberty projected in relief against the Continent of North America. On the obverse the inscription bears the date of the regional championship, May 14, and is placed against a shadow of Washington and Lincoln with independence Hall, where the Constitution was signed. The periphery is starred for the thirteen original States. The medal should permanently memorialize the individual efforts the successful high school boy and girl contestants have contributed toward the purpose of the National Oratorical Contest—the increasing of respect for and interest in the Constitution.

Mr. Fuchs at his studio yesterday said of his conception:

"To express the age in which we live simply and directly, and without limitation of those who have gone before, should be the ideal of every artist. In this age that is turned and young we haven't the time to look for symbolism, but for independence and directness of thought, to which we will add a little of the beauty and poetry of life. I thought of this as I worked over the medal for these boys and girls who are directly, and in their own way, thinking of art and liberty."

"So my leading the faces that represent power, with those beautiful words of the Constitution over her."

"To turn a more perfect union . . . And secure the blessings of liberty."

Fuchs a Sculptor of Note.

Mr. Fuchs is known to the art world for a Cellini-like fondness for various media. After his sculptured group "Mother's Love," won the Gold Medal of Honor at the International Exhibition at Munich in 1896 he was brought to the English court by King Edward, then Prince of Wales. He executed portrait busts of Lady Alice Montagu, Lord Wolsley and others. He designed the coronation medal for King Edward and the medal commemorating the extension of Queen Victoria's reign into the twentieth century, as well as the King Edward postage stamps and, in autumn of 1914, the Prince of Wales, then Prince of Wales, the Prince Christian Victor Memorial for St. George's Chapel at Windsor and others.

The first distribution of prizes by The New York Times, that of the six-day \$50 district prizes, will be a cooperation with the heads of the winning schools themselves. It is planned to ask the district winners to make the actual presentation in behalf of The Times, preferably at the Friday afternoon assembly on April 30, which is usually the high point of the school week.

Many districts have already produced their winners, but announcement of the list as a whole will be withheld by The Times until complete. The winners in all districts will be known with certainty after next week's district contests in New York State and New Jersey, the last of which are scheduled for Friday evening, April 23.

Finals at White Plains

The finals of the White Plains District in Westchester County were held at the White Plains High School yesterday afternoon. The winner was Ivan Flood of that school, speaking on "The Constitution." Joseph Moore of St. Joseph's Normal Institute of Pocantico Hills became young Flood's alternate by winning second. W. Lynn Houseman, Principal at White Plains and the Chairman for the district, presided. The judges were the Rev. Thomas F. Watkins, pastor of the White Plains Presbyterian Church; William W. Fairclough, Principal of Pelham (N. Y.); Memorial High School and Samuel J. Preston, District Superintendent of Schools. The other contestants, who all took "Washington and the Constitution" as their subject, were Catherine Meragard of Brewster.

Continued on Page Two.

Orchard Used in Revolution
To Make Way for Home Sites

An orchard of eighty old apple trees said to have been used by General Washington's men as cover from which to bombard the troops of General Howe during the battle of White Plains in 1776, is threatened with destruction to make room for a residential park in the Battle Hill section of Westchester County, a mile west of Scarsdale. It was said yesterday.

Robert Andre, General Manager of the Mooreland Development Corporation of 19 West Forty-fourth Street, which owns the property, said that in view of local protests against destroying the historical trees he was willing to remove them and pay the cost of transportation to another site where they might be transplanted. He said the offer was open to any historical society that might desire to take advantage of it, but that the trees were obstructing work and would have to come out very soon.

COLLEGES RESPOND
TO EVENTS CONTEST

Eleven Prepare for Tests to
Pick Finalists for Prizes Offered by The Times.

KEEN INTEREST IS SHOWN

Pennsylvania Sets Examination
Date and Reports 75 Entrants—
Columbia Endorses Contest.

From the eleven institutions concerned in the Intercollegiate Current Events Prize Contest sponsored by The New York Times, comes the news that preparations for the local examinations are now actively under way. The interest in the contest among the students, and the importance attached to it in undergraduate circles, is indicated by the space devoted to it in the news and editorial columns of the college publications.

The Daily Pennsylvanian, for instance, the organ of the student body at the University of Pennsylvania, has printed three news articles and an editorial within the two weeks since the contest was announced, and reported officially that seventy-five names of entrants had already been turned in to the local committee, in charge of Professor Reese James.

From Cambridge, where at least an equal number of articles has appeared in The Crimson, comes unofficially the announcement that all the members of the staff of that Harvard daily are expected to be among the competitors. The importance of the event in the minds of the college authorities is indicated by the fact that Professor Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard's faculty member of the Intercollegiate Committee, has associated with the academic duties of the local committee Robert L. O'Brien, editor of the Boston Herald. The undergraduate interest at Harvard is said to be especially keen.

Naval Academy Order.

Naval Academy Order No. 7-26, issued by Rear Admiral L. M. Nulton, the Superintendent, states in regular naval form the conditions of the contest as they apply to the midshipmen and fixes the date of the examination which will choose Annapolis's local prize winner and the navy's contestant for the intercollegiate prize of \$500. This examination is to take place on the first day of May. The Naval Academy magazine, The Log, has also dealt with the subject at length from the point of view of the student body.

The midshipmen are stirred up by the reminder that the army's institution up to the rank of captain is the oldest in the world, and tests the cadets' knowledge by daily quizzes, and their attention is called to the fact that though the navy is the youngest of the armed services, it has the longest history of achievement, which with current news publications. The local committee in charge at Annapolis is headed by Captain Robert Carroll S. Alden, head of the Department of English, Captain Gilbert J. Rowcliff, U. S. N., Commander Allan Chambliss, Jr., U. S. N., Professor Allan F. Westcott and Associate Professor Howard McCormick.

Columbia Interested.

At Columbia The Spectator has treated the contest as first-page news, and there also the interest is lively. In addition to Dean H. E. Hawkes, who represents President Butler directly, and is also Chairman of the Intercollegiate Executive Committee, the Columbia committee locally in charge includes Professor Arthur W. Macdonald and Dr. Horace Taylor, with Professor Edward M. Earle and Professor Raymond C. Moley representing Barnard College and the interests of the distant side of the house on Morning Side Heights.

An editorial in The Spectator approves the value of the contest in encouraging interest among college undergraduates in the important subjects that are going on in the world from day to day. It refers to the recent report of President Angell of Yale noting the lack of undergraduate interest in things political as contrasted with the enthusiasm for drama and literature. The value of the intercollegiate examinations on current events is also editorially discussed in the Columbia daily.

Not only the institutions which are charter members of the contest—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Cornell, Michigan, Virginia, West Point and Annapolis—have so far announced the date of the local examination which is to choose the winner of the local medal and prize of \$250, and at the same time the institution's contestant for the grand prize. Pennsylvania has set her examination May 5. The date of the intercollegiate examination was fixed by the Intercollegiate Executive Committee for Saturday, May 15.

CARDINAL ISSUES
CHARITY PASTORAL

Hayes's Annual Message, to
Open Catholic Drive, Will Be
Read in Churches Today.

GIVES HIS VIEWS ON CRIME

Not a Disease or a Mere Mental
Condition, He Asserts—Actual
Campaign Begins Tomorrow.

Cardinal Hayes's annual pastoral on charity, in which he says that "crime is not a disease or a mere mental condition," is to be read today in the 629 parishes of the archdiocese. At 8 P. M. the Cardinal will pontificate at vesper and formally open the campaign for Catholic charities. It is expected that 7,000 persons will hear his address in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Actual solicitation in the campaign will begin tomorrow morning. About 15,000 volunteer workers will engage in a house-to-house canvass. Last year more than \$1,000,000 was raised and expended in welfare work among Catholics.

The Cardinal's Pastoral.

The Cardinal's pastoral in full follows:

Cardinal's Residence,
432 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sirs: Beloved of the Clergy and the Laity.

Once more it becomes my privilege to present to the faithful of the Archdiocese the achievements and formally open the campaign for Catholic charities. At various seasons of the year the Church emphasizes different aspects of the Christian life. She sets apart special days for penance and mortification, for devotion to the chief mysteries in our Lord's life. We have in a particular way dedicated this period immediately following Easter to the kindling of the love of neighbor in the hearts of the faithful. We would have all realize that charity is obligatory on every one who would call himself a follower of Christ. It is not a mere by-product; it stands at the very heart and center of the Christian life.

Our blessed Saviour promised that He would be with His Church "all days even to the consummation of the world" (Matt. xxviii, 20). Where He is, love must reign and works of mercy flourish. The Church must ever express a practical way to His sympathy for the poor, the sick and the wayward. She must reach out His hands to them. That is the work of Catholic Charities. During the past year in its person Christ has been walking in our midst. The crowded streets of the city and the lonely lanes of the country have been His footpaths. The tired brow of the aged has been smoothed; the tear of the motherless has been dried; the hand of the crippled has been soothed and the spark of hope has been kindled anew in the downcast souls of sinful men.

Church Catches Up Lesson.

The great Apostle St. Paul counseled his Disciples to preserve their faith by "doing the truth in charity" (Eph. iv, 15). The Church has caught up this lesson in every age. Preserving to her gentle bosom the babe abandoned by pagan cruelty, she taught an unbelieving world that every human soul has an infinite value. When hatred between nations engendered the lives of slaves, she sheathed religious confraternities, through love of their fellow-men, housed, fed and cared for the pilgrims of every race. When slavery degraded human nature there sprang forth under her inspiration groups of men willing to sell themselves into captivity in order to rescue the degraded slave. When usury wrought untold ruin and misery she founded loan associations operating in accordance with the principles of justice. Thus through her history has the Church carried her doctrines into practice through charity as she has taught the world by deed as well as by word.

Here in the Archdiocese of New York our Catholic Charities have endeavored to do the truth in charity" (Eph. iv, 15). Holding fast to her high ideals of the permanency of the marriage bond, and the sacredness of the family life, she has endeavored to prevent the breakdown of family life through poverty or idleness; to keep wrangling, jealousy and quarrels from sowing the seeds of love; to see that little children were not separated from their dear ones until every effort to keep them together had failed. Through such services rendered by self-sacrificing religious laymen and laywomen the families the tender compassion of Christ. She has not approached their difficulties as disease spots in the body of the community, but rather as the byproducts of human beings possessed of priceless souls, of hearts and feelings, of memories and hopes for the future, in which no brother or sister is to be lost.

Work in Criminal Field.

During the last year our Catholic Charities have carried on a unique work to vindicate the truth of Catholic principles in the field of criminology by demonstrating the true value of the probation system in the Court of General Sessions. Directed according to sound principles, this experiment has served to refute false theories and doctrines and to establish the truth concerning the basis of human conduct and the standards of human justice. Man is not an automaton; crime is not a disease or a mere mental condition. The individual is composed of a body and a soul, is gifted with an intellect and a free will. If he has chosen to do proper treatment, his brothers should apply the remedies which will help him to rise again. In some cases a prison sentence is the only proper treatment. In others, however, and continued disgrace will lead to nothing but despair, a broken family and hopeless degradation. For such as these life at home under strict yet helpful supervision will make for the forming of character, the avoidance of temptation, the building of a worthy citizen and the saving of an immortal soul. The

Will Try New Tests.

"This year we shall venture, tentatively at least, into the realm of psychological tests. These tests have become the more necessary because of the extreme simplification of our terms of admission. It was different in the good old days. Then a man had to do some real intelligence work to get into college. Josiah Royce, Harvard's illustrious philosopher, is said to have stated that profound study failed to reveal the psychology underlying college admission requirements. President Dwight anticipated psychological tests, by a full generation with his offer to admit any applicant who could prove that he fully understood the terms of admission to Yale.

We shall ask each of our applicants to take a so-called scholastic aptitude

Continued on Page Two.

Dr. O'Shea in Arbor Day Appeal Asks
School Children to Keep Our Parks Clean

Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of Schools, has written the following Arbor Day letter to the million public school children of the city, which will be read in all city schools on Arbor Day, April 22.

During Patriotic Week this term we honored in song and story the memory of those great men who in many varied ways have helped to make our country the strong and happy nation it is today. As again I sent you an Arbor Day greeting, I am thinking of a man whose name belongs to the roll of honor of the man to whose wisdom, love and foresight we owe this beautiful day of observance this "Tree Day," that turns its face toward the sky and rather than toward the past.

This man, J. Sterling Morton, Governor of Nebraska, inaugurated in 1872 the first Arbor Day and a good thing started the great movement which was not only to convert the treeless plains of his own State into a gracious, tree-covered smiling region but to cause millions of trees to be planted in other States and countries. He truly was a patriot, for he knew from that simple beginning has come the great national effort to conservation of all our natural resources so that in the distant future those who come after us may have a share in their rightful heritage. Truly he was a patriot, for "He who plants a tree . . .

Perhaps we who live in the city have few opportunities of sharing in this beautiful work of tree-planting, but we can take part in the equally important work of tree and plant protection. To realize how necessary this is we have but to watch the many automobiles returning to the city from the country, laden with wilted sprays of lovely dogwood and apple-blossoms, or to see in the dusty roadways withered violets and daisies ruthlessly gathered and as carelessly thrown away. Because of our thoughtlessness or selfishness, their beauty and usefulness have been sacrificed.

We should also take care of our parks. We should keep them beautiful and clean. On Sundays and holidays people tramp on the lawns and litter the grass with papers. Parks are the lungs, the breathing spaces of our city. It should be our pride to maintain them as centers of health and natural beauty, so that they may be enjoyed by all our citizens at all times.

Do you remember in Frank Stockton's "Faintful Tale" the story of Old Pipes and the Dryad? How, in the Springtime, Old Pipes listened to the voice within the oak tree, found the magic key, and released the tree-fairy from her winter's confinement and how, because of his kindly action, the great old tree, the Old Pipes happier and younger, and the world about him lovelier? So I think nature sends us a lesson to reward those who love and serve her. To those who are willing to protect the blossoming tree, the glowing bush the shy wildflowers of deep woods and silent places, the world will be fairer, life will be more gracious.

Shall we, boys and girls of the city's schools, enlist in this great work of protection and conservation? Shall we, in this way, show our appreciation of a world that God has so beautifully dressed for us?

Your sincere friend,
WILLIAM J. O'SHEA,
Superintendent of Schools.

YALE SEEKS RELIEF
FROM STUDENT RUSH

Professor Corwin Tells of Plans
to Apply Psychological Tests
to All the Applicants.

CALLS FOR COLLEGE LEAGUE

Would Have American Institutions
Unite to Enforce Higher
Collegiate Standards.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17.—The American college demands relief from the horde of ill-equipped students which has been rushed into it since the World War," said Professor Robert N. Corwin, Chairman of the Board of Admissions to Yale University, today in discussing the congested conditions found almost everywhere, and the lack of cohesion in plans for meeting them. Professor Corwin outlined Yale's determination to apply psychological tests rigidly to the coming year and called for a league of American men and American universities to enforce higher collegiate ideals and standards.

"The American college," said Professor Corwin, "has suffered, under two-fold pressure, from the public at large, an attempt to bring college requirements which, when translated means college standards—down within the reach of all, and the insistence that the college curriculum be spread out until it meets the immediate practical needs of all.

"The colleges have been rushed by a horde of ill-equipped students, with a consequent revision of college courses. If the rush to college should lead to the establishment of a college beside every fresh water stream and to still further inflation of the educational currency in circulation, the needs of higher education would not be served. If, on the other hand, the necessity for limiting numbers becomes general in the better institutions it will clarify the function of school and college, will, to some extent, correct the deadly standardization and normalizing influence now pervading each, and may thus prepare the way for a healthy revival of undergraduate learning."

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Continued on Page Two.

Science Surveys Man's Past
What Was Man?
What Will Man Be?

SIR ARTHUR KEITH, the eminent British anthropologist, will endeavor to answer these questions in the light of the latest discoveries, in two articles to appear in The New York Times Magazine. The first, to be published next Sunday, is entitled "Science Looking Backward." "Science Looking Forward" will appear on the following Sunday.

The New York Times
MAGAZINE
Next Sunday

Readers are requested to report promptly to the circulation department of The New York Times (ability to obtain copies at any news stand).

WAR DEBTS PUT
SECOND IN EUROPE

Before Washington Is Paid Our
Bankers Will Collect on
Private Loans.

DEPENDENCE ON EXCHANGE

Industrialists Enter Market to Keep
Credit Here, While Nations Can-
not Risk Currency Drop.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

PARIS, April 17.—A "day off" has been demanded by the members of the French Cabinet, who would like to enjoy the same privilege as the law grants to most other workers in France.

It is true that the Chamber and the Senate meet extremely rarely on Sundays, but a custom has grown up which robs the Ministers of their rest on that day. M. Poincaré, when Premier, did much to propagate this custom. He used to make speeches almost every Sunday, inaugurating memorials to the war dead. Other Ministers took to Sunday speaking, and later Cabinets seemed to use their members as propaganda agents throughout the country.

Now that the Chamber so often

meets, mornings and afternoons, and from time to time sits all night, the Sunday speech has become such a burden to Ministers and its effect as propaganda has so much worn away that the custom is to be dropped.

Henceforth Ministers will only deliver Sunday discourses on exceptional occasions and with the authorization of the Cabinet.

For a somewhat analogous reason

the private loans of American bankers to European industries will, in the long run, come before allied debt payments to the American Government. In other words, Wall Street has a better chance of collecting than Washington.

This means that if in the coming

years the Continent's ability to make payments to the United States turns out to be insufficient to meet both the debt service on private loans and the debt service on governmental obligations, the American private loans will get first attention.

Taking into consideration the rapidity with which private loans are mounting out to billions and the doubt about Europe's being able to transfer more than a certain amount across the Atlantic, the importance of this correlation of European private and European public commitments to the United States becomes apparent.

Exchange a Pivotal Factor.

One may at once ask the basis of the conclusion that American debtors in European countries have a better chance of getting paid than American taxpayers to benefit from European payments on war debts. The basis of this conclusion is that private industry will be always on the alert to obtain necessary foreign exchange to meet its obligations, because it must do so.

It must do so to preserve its credit in America and to continue to do business with America, and it will be always cheaper for it to pay a premium on exchange than to default in its payments.

On the other hand, Governments, in handling their payments to America will not have the same liberty, for they will be sure to pay public debt by applying their purchases of exchange to pay the United States and thus down local currency and thus force up the rate of living, which is something no parliamentary government can face with safety.

But that is not the whole story. In practice how will it work out? Surely it will be found that industries will be constantly purchasing exchange and will be using their connections with exporters to obtain foreign trade credits to meet their obligations.

Since it is apparent that, after all, any country's ability to make foreign payments over a long period will depend on its trade balance, it is quite apparent that out of this trade balance industry will be served before the Government. It will come about in the opinion of those who are in a position to make the best forecast, that the Government's available ability of the country where they remain after the needs of industry have been served.

Influence of "Fresh Money."

If any country has sufficient ability to make foreign payment to cover the debt of European nations, the problem will be, of course, solved. But if, as is most likely, there is a grave difficulty in meeting both categories, it will be found that the Governments will be at a disadvantage, and, therefore, the creditor Government will discover that the creditors of European nations have the preference.

There is naturally another side to this question and that is that private loans of American capital to European countries go into productive enterprises and thus increase the eventual ability of the country where they are placed to reach an economic position where it can pay more abroad. It is something like lending fresh money to a bankrupt concern so as to get it on its feet again and, of course, the fresh money has preferential treatment over old obligations.

In the opinion of economists who are studying the situation on this side of the Atlantic, there is little ground for the fear expressed in America that there may come a conflict between the interests of American investors and the American Government as the creditor of European nations. The figures that the problem will solve itself through the natural course of events and the claims coming after private claims.

FORD BUYS FIRE APPARATUS

Will Add Plymouth (Mass.) Refers to His Collection.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., April 17 (AP).—Henry Ford has added to his collection of New England relics the apparatus of an old-time fire Department.

The Plymouth Fire Commission has sold to the Detroit manufacturer the antique paraphernalia once used to fight fires in this historic town. Three old-fashioned hand-pumps, a ladder truck and a hand-drawn hose reel make up the tally. They will be taken to Boston to be refinished.

Fire Chief Albert Miller and Fire Commissioner Henry Walton made the sale for \$150.

French Cabinet Demands
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EUROPE APPRECIATES
AMERICAN CAUTION

Thinks Nothing Will Be Lost to
the League by First Removal
ing All Suspensions.

FIRST MOVE AT BRUSSELS

Unofficial Meeting of Eight
Nations There Supports the
Full Locarno Program.

RUSSIA IS NOT A FACTOR

Soviet Attempt to Keep Germany
Out of League Well Known
to Paris and London.

By KENNETH MARSHALL.

Copyright 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 17.—This week's reports from various quarters in the United States combined to create an impression that American opinion was losing what faith it had in both the desire and the ability of the European nations to get their houses in order and, incidentally, that the League of Nations, as providing an effective remedial machinery, might as well be consigned to the scrap heap of discarded delusions.

If that be a true reflection of current American views, which may be doubted, such views will demand revision in due course.

The isolationists, it is stated, have been encouraged by the defeat of Senator McKinley in Illinois, and President Coolidge himself has seen "so great a light" that Senator Borah concludes that in the immediate future the difference between the Coolidge caution in regard to the World Court and isolationism will be so slight as to become imperceptible.

Desirable and important as is American cooperation in the Court of International Justice, it is held here that under existing circumstances nothing much will be lost by delaying American adhesion until all scruples and suspicions have been removed and have given place to a clear conception of the powers and prerogatives of that body, which, constituted under the aegis of the League of Nations, is not subordinate to the League.

Senator Borah announces that the campaign against the World Court will go forward. The eventual issue will be of much greater scope.

League Difficulties Sharply Outlined.

Meanwhile, this week witnessed various happenings in Europe which throw into sharp outline both the difficulties and the promises of the League. To begin with, there was held at Brussels a conference of delegates from countries which have formed associations to promote the aims of the League. These associations, while they possess appropriate names and rejoice, more or less, in the sympathy of the respective Governments of the countries in which they have their local habitation and name, are extra governmental. They cannot dictate governmental policy, but the influence they exert to be in a position to exercise upon national policies may be gauged by the criticisms recently heard in Great Britain of Sir Austen Chamberlain's attitude at the Geneva conference in March.

In addition to Great Britain, France, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Japan and Germany were represented at the Brussels meeting of the International Union of Associations for the League of Nations. The League was represented, while Germany, which is still outside the League, was not.

The resolutions to which the meeting committed itself reflected what was the common opinion of all observers at the recent Geneva conference who looked below the surface of political wrangling and national rivalries for the principle which was at stake sought to attain. They were in brief: That Germany be admitted into the League with permanent seat on the Council at the September meeting. That any further enlargement of the Council be provisionally adjourned. That the League be authorized to operate among the non-permanent members be adopted.

These resolutions represent the decision of the League in the main, which in view and which it is hoped may be attained in September next, although some doubts are being expressed as to there being adequate time in the next five months to compose the differences which displayed themselves in March.

Brussels Meeting a Stepping-stone.

The importance of this Brussels meeting lies in the fact that the opinions there given voice represent the stepping-stones upon which the League must tread to reach its goal. Despite the doubts of the faint-hearted, there is no real reason why September should not see the triumph of the new order over the old ideas which won a pyrrhic victory in March.

One commentator who expresses doubts of such an achievement being made possible in the limited time available admits that:

"The Geneva break-down of March the only truly encouraging feature in the execution with which it was universal greeted by the peoples who are and once again tread solid ground. Despite the doubts of the faint-hearted, there is no real reason why September should not see the triumph of the new order over the old ideas which won a pyrrhic victory in March."

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ITALY HAS BECOME A HIVE OF INDUSTRY

People Appear Inspired With a
Common Purpose, Thrifty
and Comfortable.

MUSSOLINI IS FOCAL POINT

Premier's Spirit Permeates Populace,
Content They Are on Threshold
of Era of Prosperity.

By JOHN H. TINKLEY.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wire to The New York Times.

ROME, April 18.—On reaching Rome this morning after a night's ride with my guide from Naples and after surrendering our tickets at the station gate, a guard remarked smilingly: "This is the end of your journey; this is Rome." And to Rome, or at any rate to Italy, all roads seem to lead just now, as they did in the ancient days.

A European King came to Rome on the train on which I traveled comfortably from Naples. I saw another European King at Pompeii, who must pass through Rome to reach his northern kingdom again. I also traveled some distance toward Rome with two personages who attracted much more attention than royalty when they arrived in Italy. They were Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford.

The Northern King might wander in Italy or Pompeii without attracting much more attention than the nobility got, according to Bolivar, on the night of the great disaster. The other European King might pass unnoticed among the guests in a Neapolitan hotel. But not so these artists from Los Angeles, whose films the Epicurean Latin poet Lucretius would have been delighted to see as confirming his theory of the transmission as films or images of objects and ideas.

There is, however, one figure to whom the roads of all thought seem to lead. He is at the present moment on the way home from Africa, so I have not been able to see him, but one is aware that his personality pervades and dominates the Italy I so far have seen from the steepest rocks off Capri to Corso and from Umbertide to Rome, from fishermen and peasants to scholars and financiers.

I saw Italy before the war, I saw Italy during the war and I saw Italy shortly after. This first glimpse seven years later reveals a changed surface aspect. Dante could no longer inveigh against this land of his as "a hostel of woe" or as "a vessel without a pilot in a mighty storm."

If there is woe it is invisible, and not even suggested in the faces of the people one sees in the streets, in the shops or at work along the road. I have seen hardly a beggar, save a blind. Industry has seemingly become a passion.

There is no feverish haste, no sign of interference here. There is obvious thrift and absence of prodigality. Incidentally, in all the miles I have walked I have not seen enough litter to fill a bucket. All in all Italy seems—at first sight, at any rate—to be a transformed land, lifted into industry and orderliness by some common hope or purpose.

If that is the explanation, then though that hope or purpose has been stirred by a single individual, Italy has entered upon a new life that will survive the voice that animated it.

Some of us may prefer other ways of obtaining such objectives; others may believe they cannot be permanently achieved except through what are usually, if not necessarily, slower processes of democracy. But no outside observer can doubt that those to whom proclamations are addressed in posters along the ancient ways of Rome today, in grateful recognition of Mussolini's escape from death or serious injury, are for the time being in better state.

Their confident hope is that they will find this improved condition is but a preface to a permanently better state, to be attained through the self-discipline which they are practicing under leadership of their own creation—under the guidance of one who holds the reins of Justinian's reformed bride.

DIVORCE LAW IS CHANGED.

Yucatan Requires 6 Months' Residence and Service on Defendant.

Copyright, 1926, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

MERIDA, April 17.—The Yucatan Congress has passed a new divorce law providing for six months' residence and service on the defendant. No grounds are required and the application may be made by both parties or by one of them. Divorce proceedings, under the new law, are in the hands of the civil courts, when only one party petitions, whereas when application is made by both parties the civil registry retains jurisdiction.

PUBLIC NOTICES

One dollar on each line.

DISTINGUISHED FRENCH FAMILY would take two American ladies, luxurious apartment, every comfort, modern, near Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. Mme. Chastala, 138 Rue de la Pompe, Paris, or W. 477, 1418 New York Av., Washington, D. C. Will telephone.

FOR ADOPTION, BEAUTIFUL BABY GIRL, 10 months old, Christian; references required. For appointment write to Burke, care Rockaway News, Far Rockaway, L. I.

RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF E. S. Griffin, shoe manufacturer—Have important news, please write. Oldfield, 1000 Nelson St., Vancouver, Canada.

LUDWIG REINER, MY WIFE, WHO left my bed and board. I am not responsible for debts contracted by her. CHARLES REINER, 448 East 73rd St.

BOUGHT STONE FROM JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, 1,800 Av. A; creditors please call. Doris.

The New York Times is not responsible for the statements of advertisers but uses every precaution to guard its columns against the fraudulent and dishonest.

GERMANS WILL SHUN PHILADELPHIA FAIR

Manufacturers Complain of Alleged Misrepresentations by Agents of Exhibition.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wire to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 17.—A decision of German industrialists not to take part in the Philadelphia fair is based on statements that they have been deceived by representatives appointed by the German Government in the project. One of these representatives, it is said, collected money from top manufacturers as payment on their part of the exhibit and disappeared. These firms have appealed to the American Embassy to recover their money.

One of the present representatives, Kurt Zimmermann, is criticized by the Ahtuhr Abend Zeitung, which states that Zimmermann's firm, "the Reich's headquarters for culture and commercial propaganda," has no connection with the Government toward foreign exhibitors, saying that exhibits would be allowed to enter free of duty. On account of these incidents the German industrialists have decided to refuse all invitations to place exhibits in the Philadelphia fair.

EXPECT MANY ROYALTIES.

British Look for Largest Number Since the War.

LONDON, April 17 (P).—The visits of foreign royalty, which will be common in London this summer, have given those inclined to match-making at least three royal subjects for speculation, in which the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince George, play prominent parts.

The largest number of foreign royalties are scheduled to visit England this coming season since the World War. Princess Astrid of Sweden, whose name has been coupled with that of the Prince of Wales by the King's subjects, will be the first to arrive. Another Princess to visit the court will be the Infanta Beatrice of Spain, the seventeen-year-old daughter of the King of Spain, whom some think a good match for Prince George, youngest of the English Princes.

The King and Queen of Spain probably will come to England at the same time, but not on a state visit. The Queen of Spain is a daughter of the English Princess Beatrice, who lives in Queen Victoria's old residence, Kensington Palace, and they will visit there.

The visit of the young Spanish Princess is causing much stir and great speculation, but all that is definitely known is that her parents are not anxious to have her marry so young. Her father will insist on her marrying a Catholic, or at least in the Church, which, of course, may eliminate the British royal son.

Queen Marie of Rumania, also, is coming to London this spring accompanied by her very pretty and equally eligible daughter, the Princess Ileana, whose name has been coupled with that of the Prince of Wales more than once.

Europe's youngest Queen, who only a few years ago was attending school near London, will play a prominent part in social affairs here during the coming season.

She is the Queen of Yugoslavia, who has been to the Duke and Duchess of York that she will accompany the Yugoslavian King on his visit to England within the next few weeks. Through her mother, the Queen of Rumania, the young Queen Marie has intimate family associations with the British royal house, she being one of the Queen's great-grandchildren of Queen Victoria.

Little Prince Peter is coming with them. The Duke and Duchess of York went to Belgrade a year or so ago to act as sponsors to the child.

During her visit here and in Paris as well, it has been reported that the Queen may see her brother, Crown Prince Carol, who renounced his rights to the Rumanian throne some months ago. As to this nothing has been stated officially, as the Queen's journey is more of a private nature than a public one.

The Queen is 26 years old, and, like her sister, Princess Ileana, was educated in England.

MORE PAY FOR HINDENBURG.

Cabinet Would Give President \$42,857 a Year, an Increase of \$18,857.

BERLIN, April 17 (P).—The Coalition Government has decided that President von Hindenburg merits a salary increase. Under the executive budget, which has passed the Finance Committee, but is still to be submitted to the Reichstag, he will get a salary of \$42,857 a year, an increase of \$18,857 over his previous salary.

Although the German Executive's salary, if increased, would be about \$33,000 a year less than that of President Coolidge, he would still come out ahead because of the heavy expense allowance for travel, entertainment and charity given him. The American President gets an allowance of \$25,000 for this purpose, while the German President gets \$95,000 annually for it.

The total executive budget appropriation as requested is \$1,000,000, an increase of \$300,000 over that of 1925.

SEIZURE OF SPRINGS UPHELD

Marlenbad Decision May Cause Appeal to Hague Court.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PRAGUE, April 17.—The highest court of appeal today confirmed the seizure of the three leading springs at Marlenbad by the Land Office.

In an interview last night at Prague, Dr. Helmer Abbott Temple, owner of the springs, said:

"Marlenbad is of international interest, as the springs are known beyond the borders of the Czechoslovakian Republic. The assumption of the springs by the Land Office clearly involves private property rights. When this happens the owners will make another appeal to the Czechoslovak Court of Appeals, and if further adverse decision is rendered, will take the case to the International Court at The Hague."

HONORED FOR CANCER STUDY

Dr. Gye Gets Walker Prize From Royal College of Surgeons.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wire to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 17.—Dr. W. E. Gye, who, with J. E. Barnard recently won distinction for researches into the cause of cancer, was awarded the Walker Prize today by the Royal College of Surgeons.

Although Dr. Gye's discoveries have not reached the stage for practical application, it was stated that he has given a great impetus to the fight against cancer.

Dr. Gye succeeded in producing two fluids which, injected into an animal together, produced cancer.

Bloomingdale's

59TH TO 60TH STREET—LEXINGTON TO THIRD AVENUE

1930

To celebrate our 54 years of growth from modest beginnings to an institution in the front ranks of the world's greatest community—we announce that—

Tomorrow Morning at 9 o'Clock We Open Our

54th Anniversary Sale

\$1,500,000 of wanted seasonable merchandise
for the men, women and children of
New York and surrounding communities—
Below Cost—at Cost or Slightly Above Cost.

A Sale in which the profits of cash have been sacrificed for the greater profits of good will and appreciation.

A 16 page circular has been printed to cover the news of this event, for no one paper could possibly print all the good things in this great sale. We will be glad to mail one to you on request.

Everything Is New—

All that has been newly created for the home—all the new things for men, women and children to wear and to enjoy—all that the world has made to make life happier and fuller is in this sale.

Everything Is Wanted—

The cardinal precept of the sale is to avoid extremes—to neglect the cheap and pass by the extravagant, to offer in full assortment the great variety of useful things that the men and women of New York want.

Everything Is the Best Value for the Money Today

We've checked and counter-checked every single item in this great sale. We've shopped the town—compared everything with everything else that everybody around town was offering—lowered already low prices—to make absolutely sure that for two weeks at least Bloomingdale's will be the only place where prices are not just equal to the lowest, but LOWER than the lowest in town. This is OUR celebration and we've spared nothing to make it BIG.

How You May Buy—

You may pay cash.—Or you may have your purchases charged—statement rendered monthly. Any responsible man or woman can open a charge account with Bloomingdale's.—Or you may avail yourself of our Easy Payment Plan—easy down payment—easy weekly or monthly payment—terms made to suit your own particular case.

Whatever serves the customer the best, Bloomingdale's are always happy to arrange.

A Few Examples of the Savings

All-Wool Plaid Blankets, 6.84

Thick and fluffy. Block plaids in beautiful color combinations of white with French Blue, Rose, Gray or Tan. Also Red and Black combinations. Suitable for double size or ¾ size beds. Main Floor.

Full Size Wardrobe Trunk, 22.95

Three-ply veneer basswood and covered with hard vulcanized fibre, reinforced with steel bands. Cretonne lined and equipped with ten hangers, laundry bag, dust proof curtain, shoe box, four metal bound drawers, hat box and locking bar. Basement.

Exquisite Hall Chair, 24.75

Made of birch and finished in mahogany. Webb bottom. The covering is of a fine grade of tapestry. Fourth Floor.

99 pc. Theo. Haviland Dinner Set, 46.50

Lovely border treatment of miniature pink roses and foliage on cream color background, with medallions. Outside of touraine shape handles covered with coin gold. Lex. Ave. Level.

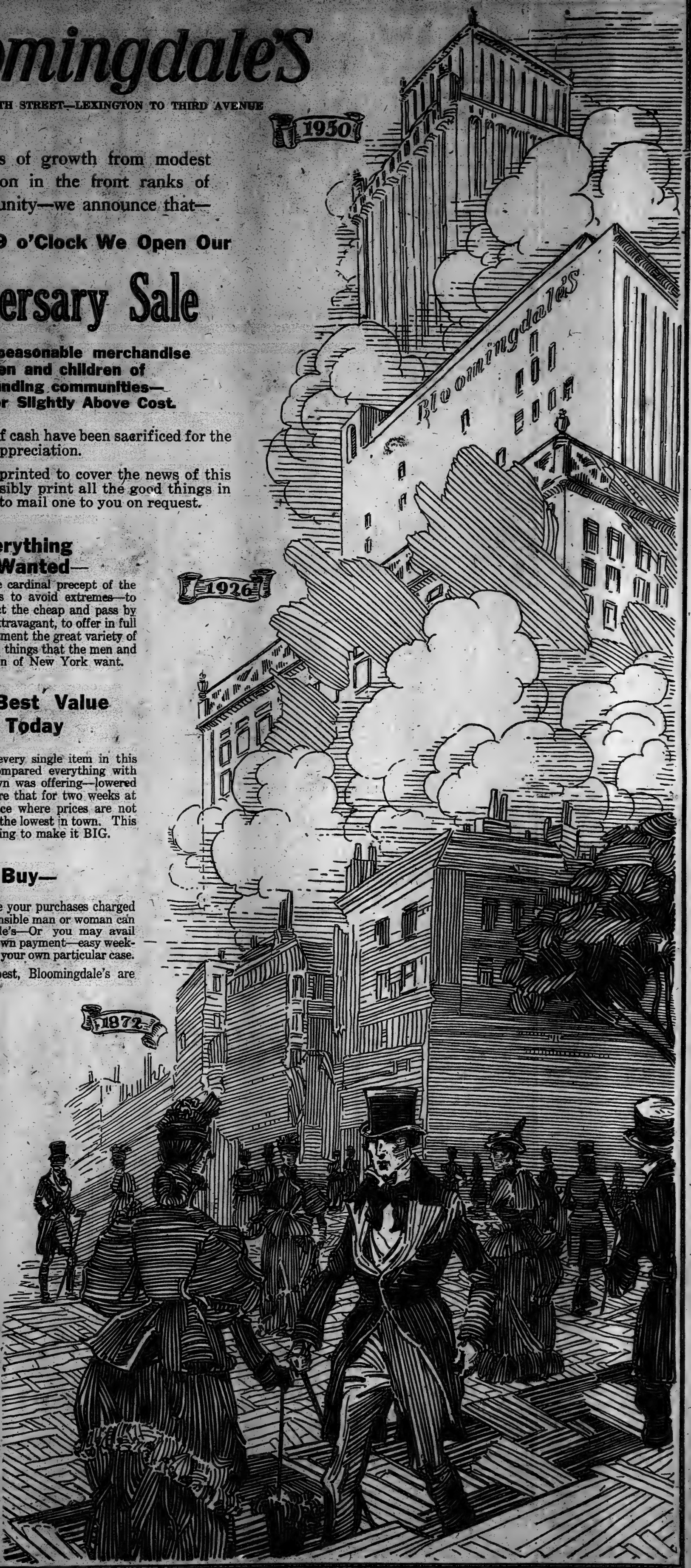
Floor or Bridge Lamp, 27.50

An all metal, marble base lamp in a number of designs and finishes. The shades are all tailored, silk lined, georgette and silk overlay and finished with a fancy braid trimming. Lex. Ave. Level.

White Enamel Kitchen Cabinet, 29.95

Exterior and interior white enameled. Lower section of cabinet equipped with 25x40 inch porcelain sliding working top. Basement.

See Today's American and
World for More News



Carlsbad Sprudel Salt

The natural remedy for CONSTIPATION.

Dr. Bwald and Orter regularly prescribe the natural Carlsbad Sprudel Salt dissolved in a glassful of lukewarm water early in the morning, and 3 at bedtime, which will insure certain and quick relief.

Use no substitutes. Write for booklet, mentioning this paper. Carlsbad Salt and Water imported by CARLSBAD PRODUCTS COMPANY, 125 West 42nd Street, N. Y.

KOCH

125th Street West



This Coat \$35

Larger Women's COATS for Spring

Smartly tailored, in sizes up to 52. Twills, Lorcchens and Tweeds.

\$15.95 to \$55

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42 East Fifty-fifth Street, Bet. Madison and Park Avenues

NOW ON EXHIBITION and continuing daily to hour of sale

Antique Works of Art and other Artistic Property

The collection of Mrs. G. W. Bartholomew of New York City. With additions from other consignors. The collection includes:

Antique Italian Furniture, French Furniture of the Louis XV and XVI Styles, Chairs and Settees covered in Aubusson tapestry and needle point, Flemish and Aubusson Tapestries, Dresden and French Porcelains, Cut crystal Candelabras, Faience, Antique Brocades, Brocaded and Damasks, Oriental Embroideries, Paintings and Miniatures, Marble Statues and Garden Ornaments, Lino, Laces, Jewels, Silverware, Chinese Soapstone and crystal fans, clocks, etc.

Sale Days—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1926

230 o'clock each afternoon.

Frederick H. Wandell Auctioneer

20% DISCOUNT SALE

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Handsome Sturdy 3 PIECE FIBRE SET. Wilsons service is your home with these attractive suites. Distinctively finished in blue and gold, red and gold or black and gold. Fitted with your choice of cushions and sturdy spring cushions. Exceptional value! Write for details.

FREE! Complete Illustrated Catalogue. Free! Free! Free! Write for details. Long Beach Reed & Willow Furniture Co., 136 EAST 41st STREET, Bet. 34 & 35.

EDUCATIONAL. Language Schools. FRENCH ADVANCED COURSE. Lessons given by Madame Marie-Louise Gutterer; write for appointment, 318 East 51st.

MISSIONARIES' ROLE CHANGING IN CHINA

Native Control of Churches Is Coming and They Do Not Object.

REGARD IT AS GOOD MOVE

They Feel That Thereby the Christian Faith Will Take a Much Stronger Root.

"ANTI-RELIGION" IS TYPICAL

Considered as Only a Sign of the Times, Seen in Many Other Lands.

By THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES. SHANGHAI, March 9.—No other aspect of the intellectual ferment and social turbulence in China, which now is broadly termed the New Nationalism, is more significant than those phases embraced in the anti-Christian movement.

This movement began to take shape about four years ago, but not until within the last year did it become active enough and assume forms to give serious uneasiness to foreign and native church bodies here. For some time the mission organizations have been harassed severely, now and then threatened alarmingly, and at first they were in a quandary as to the movement and then how to deal with it. A dozen or so conventions and conferences on this matter have been held in recent months, and while the missionaries by no means feel at ease, or that the trouble is over, or even that it has reached its climax, after analysis and reflection they have arrived at a comfortable conclusion which may as well be stated at once.

It is, to quote the words of a leading American missionary, that the anti-Christian movement in China is "a good thing for Christianity in China." Which seems paradoxical in view of the fact that missionaries in China feel with practical unanimity, and admit frankly, that an outcome of this agitation inevitably will be a considerable change of the status of missions and a curtailment of their privileges. But when followed on a little the statement of that missionary has reason, for, as he put it to me: "It has shaken us up and forced us to see that we cannot stand still while China is seething with new ideas and new forces. We must get into step with those ideas, or the part of them which are good and proper, or see our influence wane. The old positions cannot stand forever. I believe one result will be to establish the Christian Church in China firmly on its own legs, no longer dependent on foreign moral influence for its religious inspiration and life."

Movement Takes Two Forms.

This anti-Christian movement has two forms. One is outright anti-religion. Another is the school question. They are related and interwoven, but are distinct. Opinions among foreign laymen in China differ as to which of these issues is more important. But missionaries place the purely religious issue first; so the questions may be considered in that order.

Freedom of religious worship and practice and teaching in China was granted by the monarchy many years ago and was reaffirmed after the republic was declared. It is a legal basis, therefore, is established, and at the moment there is no sign in Chinese official quarters of a disposition to change or qualify it. On the contrary, the Government (and a number of provincial Tapan, too) recently issued admonitions against the anti-Christian agitation. With a few exceptions Chinese political and military leaders profess complete tolerance of Christianity. Some prominent men in national politics are professed Christians.

Nevertheless there are elements in the anti-Christian wave which perturb some people. Christianity (the Greek Church) a few years ago seemed to be a fixed institution in Russia. Now it is circumscribed, and at times it is persecuted. Now in Russia alone in providing evidence of a purpose among some classes of men to cast out religion from its long-established place of honor, to deny its value and validity, and to deprive it of all respect and authority.

Plainly that part of the anti-Christian movement in China which in the end is apt to be more disturbing is derived from the anti-religious teachings of Western dictators. It is imported. Its wellspring is in the same countries which sent Christian missions to China and which still principally support them here.

Chinese intellectuals who are leaders and directors of the anti-Christian movement (they term it anti-religion) admit that. They say this idea is not peculiar to China, but is world wide, and is now only moving here in sympathy with a general human liberating effort. If that propaganda here is linked at times with questions, which appeal to Chinese patriotism and chime in with current issues of the new nationalism it is in order to get attention. That is, political expediency.

Also Involves Anti-Imperialism.

A survey conducted recently by a Chinese Christian for the National Christian Council of China, gave three main ideas as actuating the anti-Christian movement—anti-imperialism, science as opposed to religion and the preservation and rebirth of Chinese civilization. Of ten citations given by that investigator in a classification of the propaganda I will quote the first two.

"Religion stands for the old conservatism and opposes us in our effort to develop the new culture and to make progress. Religion stands for division, while we are working for the harmony of mankind. Religion stands for superstition, while we desire the development of science. Religion stands for the attitude of dependence expressed in prayer, while we are working for self-reliance. Religion belittles life, while we are seeking to develop individuality."

"Christianity is the forerunner of imperialism. China has suffered the loss of territory and has had to pay large indemnities to other nations on account of the missionary enterprise. Those countries use Christianity as their tool in seeking to destroy the independent spirit of the Chinese race."

Of these two paragraphs the first might have been written by anti-religion propagandists in any country; indeed, it is probable that the doctrine

was copied from European socialist publications. The philosophy is that of the Chinese Christian who made the statement. It is familiar stuff.

The second paragraph gives the particular application to China of political concepts, which communistic elements energetically are implanting among Chinese. But I believe it would be a great error to assume that this aspect of anti-Christianity here is due entirely to Bolshevist propaganda. Chinese anti-religion propagandists are similar to the groups of "advanced" thinkers to be found in our colleges at home and in the faculties of our universities. It appears that the real root of these ideas in China is a group of comparatively young Chinese college professors, some of them educated in America and Europe, who in late years have taken an abiding and sincere interest in the study of the history of the world (and incidentally throwing into turmoil and utter confusion) the educational system of this country. You may call these men "Bolsheviks" or anything you like. But here they are, and they are becoming a factor to be reckoned with.

(At this point one thinks of the "student movement" and its astonishing manifestations, but students usually are only the sounding board of propaganda.)

Government Seeks School Control. It is customary with foreigners here to jump the mission schools question, with the anti-religion and anti-Christian (few persons distinguish between these two phrases) movements. But a different principle applies to the school issue. My observation is that a majority of Chinese as yet are but slightly or not at all imbued with anti-religion and anti-Christian ideas. However, Chinese intelligentsia are unanimously are with the Government in its stand on the school question.

Some years there has been a tendency of the Peking Government to bring the foreign mission schools and hospitals within the definite authority and supervision of the Ministry of Education, and various regulations have been proposed, of which these are some of the latest: "1. All schools and colleges established and supported by foreigners shall be conducted in accordance with the standards of similar institutions under the Government Board of Education."

"2. Such colleges and schools shall state in the name used in each case that they are of a private character."

"3. The President of all such colleges should be Chinese. In a case where a foreigner occupies that post there shall be a Chinese Vice President who can act as representative of the institution before the Board of Education."

"4. Where such schools and colleges are under the direction of a Board of Trustees the majority of its members should be Chinese."

"5. Religious institutions shall not exist for the purpose of teaching religion."

"6. The curricula of studies in such schools shall be in accordance with what is decided by the Board of Education, and religion shall not be included among the compulsory subjects."

"7. The curriculum of studies in such schools shall be in accordance with what is decided by the Board of Education, and religion shall not be included among the compulsory subjects."

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and reading proceedings of their conferences and conventions and also private memoranda on this subject. I gather that their attitude is this:

"Missionaries realize that Christianity and its secular educational work in China cannot always stand as a thing foreign to this nation, and that its permanent position should be like that of Buddhism. It must be like ideas and practices brought to America from Europe; they may be adopted either completely or in part, but to ensure they have to acquire an American character. If Christianity is to take a permanent hold in China, it must be rooted in the faith and beliefs of the Chinese. If foreign education is to have lasting influence and effect in China it must become a part of the educational system of the nation. You cannot live as a foreigner in China and expect to have lasting influence and effect in China. You must become Chinese."

"We have no purpose to continue to use our school classrooms as a puppet. Some of the mission colleges already have abandoned compulsory chapel attendance. All we ask of the Ministry of Education is an assurance that Clauses 5 and 6 of the new regulations will not be construed to prevent our schools from giving religious instruction to students who want to receive it, or to compel us to delete or eliminate the story of the faith and beliefs of the Chinese. We realize that it is natural for Chinese to want to exercise the same control and supervision over private schools that is done elsewhere. I do not expect any serious difficulty in arranging this school matter."

Students Make Lots of Noise.

But the students. Ah! The students! The students are the sounding board for every kind of anti-religious propaganda, and they act on the idea that a sounding board ought to sound. Students in China surely do make a tremendous noise. They demonstrate against everything and on all occasions. They pass resolutions and broadcast innumerable telegrams. Of late they have taken to interrupting sermons in mission churches. They denounce the Government and the Ministry of Education for trucking to the foreign powers and for not at once closing the foreign schools (or taking them over) and sending the missionaries out of the country.

Viewed one way, this student agitation can be taken merely as fireworks. But I would compare it to the erupting of a volcano before an eruption. It is nationally symptomatic.

This foreign school question in China does not seem to present any especially alarming features except to those who "view with alarm" everything which is taken merely as fireworks. The existing foreign status. It only recreates against an Oriental background images with which we have long been familiar in America. Almost every angle of the question reproduces in principle our experiences at home with the same set of issues.

But the school question is embraced with the anti-religion and anti-Christian trend is something to reflect about. By that association the respect of missionary activities is being swept into the current of radical social and political forces which, for a time anyhow, may sway China.

WILL HONOR BURBANK.

Freethinkers to Hold Memorial Service This Afternoon. The Freethinkers' Society of New York will hold a service today at 3 P. M. at 228 West Fifty-eighth Street in memory of Luther Burbank, who was an Honorary Vice President of the organization. Addresses will be made by Mrs. Olga Petrova, Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, Edwin Markham and Joseph Lewis. Ingersoll's tribute to his brother will be read at the meeting, and it was announced that members of the Ingersoll family will be present.

Swan, Yogananda, who it was said, was a friend of Mr. Burbank, will hold a Vedic funeral service in memory of the dead horticulturist at the Hotel Pennsylvania tomorrow at 8 P. M.

PREPARE FOR HEAVY TRAVEL TO EUROPE

Steamship Lines Report Solid Bookings Extending Over

Next Three Months.

500,000 EXPECTED TO SAIL

Cunard Predicts Record This Summer—Other Companies Announce the Season's Rush.

Approximately 500,000 persons will sail for the Old World from America within the next three months, according to Cunard Line representatives, who base their estimates on bookings on their line. "This year will be a banner year in shipping," says an announcement by the company. "The demand for accommodation is heavy in all classes. But small space is left, and every day cuts deeply into this."

Heavy bookings on the company's new fleet in the Channel service are reported as well as for tourist third cabin travel, three-fourths of which was sold out early in the year. The

company announced that all the best rooms are engaged on its three largest ships—the Benarvis, Aquila, and Mauritania. H. P. Borer, General Passenger Manager, said: "Americans are fast becoming a nation of travelers. London, Paris and Rome beckon and they pack up their grips for the journey. Once people talked for months before deciding to make a voyage across the Atlantic. Now we do a lot of our booking during the week before the ship sails."

"A pleasing feature of the tide of travel this year is the desire of a large number of tourists to visit Ireland, easily the scenic gem of all Europe."

"The next three months will find us doing the biggest business of our long career. At least one sailing a day will be our average. Not many decades ago it was one a week and then not every week in the year. Last year we carried nearly a quarter of a million passengers. We hope to pass this mark this year."

The White Star Line also reports that some of its larger ships have been booked to capacity weeks in advance. "We have been booked up completely long in advance of sailing dates."

Steamship officials said that no matter how solidly ships are booked there are always reservations that become available as the press of business, illness and other emergencies force passengers to cancel their passage.

Come to CAPE COD now to choose your summer home



This Symbol identifies members of the Cape Cod Real Estate Board, where complete information regarding Homes, Hotels, Vacation Resorts and Business Opportunities on Cape Cod may be obtained.

DON'T depend on making a last-minute visit to the Cape this season with the idea of finding a suitable summer home!

Real Estate activity directed toward desirable groups of home-builders and realty investors has already produced results that promise to make the coming summer the greatest Cape Cod has ever known. This means that desirable cottages will be taken early. In fact, selections are already booked far in advance of previous years.

There is still time to purchase a lot and have a summer home built in several of the recently developed, modern Cape Cod communities. Or, if you are looking for investment, there is nothing more attractive anywhere than the realty opportunities offered in the new Cape Cod developments.

But, whatever you wish, immediate action is essential if you would get the best and the most for your money. For details address:

CAPE COD REAL ESTATE BOARD

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KOCH & CO. INC.

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FUR STORAGE in the Koch Dry Cold Air Storage Vaults On the Premises Phone M'n' 3000, Ext. 33

Sale of Housewares

Highest Quality Standard Brands, at Lowest Prices.

Absolutely Perfect
Porcelain Top Tables
Size 25x40—tops not bulge; cardwood legs, triple enamel; large drawers. Limited quantity.
Reg. 9.00 **7.45**

Step Ladder Chairs
White enameled, very sturdy.
Reg. 3.69

Cretonne Shower Curtains, Rubberized
Reg. 3.19 **4.50**

Dust Mops
Black or white; 8 rolls.
Reg. 79c **59c**

Harlem Toilet Paper
8 rolls.
Reg. 1.00

Step Stools
Made of hardwood, varnished; 24 inches high; convenient.
Reg. 1.29 **1.00**

Card Tables
Famous Burrows make, black moire leather top; legs fold up.
Reg. 3.25 **2.44**

Kitchen Chairs
White enameled—Round back, fancy spindles and legs. Saddle seat.
Reg. 2.98 **2.29**

Koch Bissell Carpet Sweeper
The world's standard.
Reg. 4.39 **3.69**

Oak Refrigerators
3-door style, made expressly for and guaranteed by H. C. F. Koch & Co.; white enameled inside; cap. 50 lbs.
Reg. 23.00 **18.95**

Bath Stools
White enamel, rubber tipped legs; built to last.
Reg. 1.19 **89c**

Metal Hampers
Oblong shape; white enamel with metal cover.
Reg. 3.35 **2.39**

Koch Famous French Fryers
Aluminum, 4 qt. size; no home should be without one.
Reg. 1.00 **74c**

White Enamel Bath Seats
Heavy supports, covered with rubber.
Reg. 1.00 **79c**

For Other Koch Announcements See Sunday World and Sunday American (Harlem and Bronx Section)

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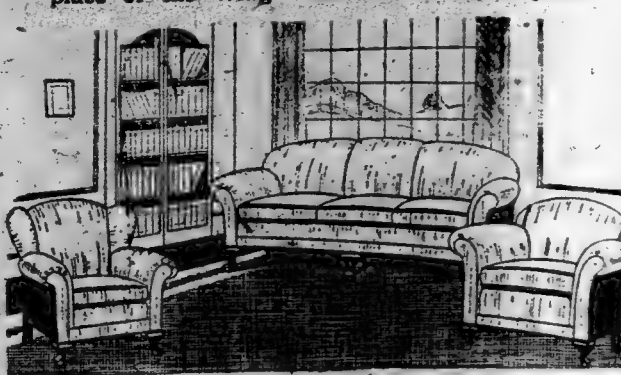
Here Is Furniture Chosen With an Eye to Quality

And meeting all the requirements of Koch Furniture of Lifetime Endurance.

Three Piece All Mohair Living Room Suite

\$245.00

Reversible Marshall Spring Cushions. Moss and cotton filling. Webbing construction. If a Coggswell Chair is preferred, it can be furnished in place of the Wing Chair at the same price.



THE KOCH PLAN OF DEFERRED PAYMENTS

is conceded to be the only extended-payment system conducted successfully by any department store.



Armchair

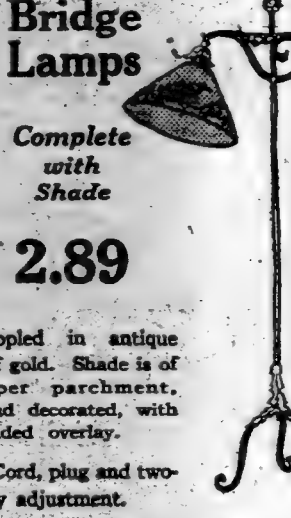
\$24.75

Secretary As illustrated \$57.50

Gumwood in brown mahogany finish. Three large drawers, neatly arranged interior.

High back, in imitation Needlepoint; spiral springs. Tapestry, very attractive pattern. Koch, 5th Floor

Heavy Wrought Iron Fern Stands \$5.50 Hand-Wrought Iron Bridge Lamps



1.58 Reg. 2.50 With pure copper bowl. Koch, Downstairs Store

Complete with Shade 2.89 Stippled in antique leaf gold. Shade is of paper parchment, hand decorated, with beaded overlay. Cord, plug and two-way adjustment. Koch, Third Floor.

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The Comfortable Way—via the Inside Route

"America's most famous inland water route"

Daily Service to Boston and New England Points

Steamer leaves Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.), 5:30 P. M.

The most enjoyable water trip on inland waters on the

finest passenger ships in coastwise service, which offer

the utmost in travel comfort. Excellent cuisine in sumptuous dining rooms. Orchestral concerts.

NEW LONDON LINE—Steamer leaves Pier 14, North River (Fulton St.), Week Days Only, 12 Midnight.

Tickets at Piers and Consolidated Ticket Office



THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

Gardeners and Housemen

Consult the Household Help Wanted columns of The New York Times if seeking a situation as gardener for a country estate or as experienced houseman. The best families of New York and nearby sections place announcements in The Times when in need of help.

DEBATE PROHIBITION
IN CURRENT HISTORYWayne B. Wheeler and J. P. Hill
Contribute Articles on the
Leading Public Issues.

NATURALIZATION A TOPIC

Clubwoman Charges Politicians
Make Citizens Fraudulently to
Recruit Their Voters.

That prohibition has become the outstanding issue in our national politics, that the question whether it is a success or failure is today the most vital of all public controversies, is strikingly brought out by the group of five articles with which Current History magazine leads off its May issue. Wayne B. Wheeler, an spokesman for the drys, and Congressman John Philip Hill of Maryland, one of the recognized leaders of the wets, each contributes an article from his respective viewpoint. They follow these opening broadsides with a return fire on each other's original article. Then, from the point of view of the historian, Professor William MacDonald of Yale shows how prohibition is becoming the chief political issue of the day.

Sensational because of the state of affairs it discloses is the article on naturalization, contributed by Imogen B. Oakley, a leader in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Aliens, it appears, are given the status of American citizens despite the fact that they are entirely unworthy of such citizenship; and this because it is to the interest of politicians who seek to recruit armies of ignorant voters. There is, also, Mrs. Oakley says, a class of persons who have made a business out of naturalizing ignorant aliens by fraudulent means, which she describes, and who make systematic use of bribery and false testimony to "keep the naturalization mill speeded up."

Rose Macaulay, the brilliant and witty English novelist, whose "Potterism," "Dangerous Days," "Told by an Idiot" and other books have been as popular in America as in her own country, contributes to May Current History a fascinating study of how London has changed since 1914—not only in the externals of the place itself and the appearance of the people, but in ways of life, amusements, manners and morals. It is just the sort of delightful essay one would expect from an imaginative writer who has at the same time such a clear and penetrating grasp of social history.

United States Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, one of the recognized spokesmen for the agricultural West, writes an article on the "Economic Causes of the Farmers' Revolt," in which he urges the adoption of various measures of reform to help the business of farming on its feet. Senator Capper's contribution is accompanied by another by Professor R. L. Jones of Pittsburgh University, in which the political aspects of the farmers' agitation are discussed in a new light.

Two articles, pointing the moral from different standpoints, on the League of Nations meeting at Geneva are contributed to May Current History by the Hon. James W. Gerard and Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton. A significant and authoritative expression of the cordial confidence making Canada in her attitude toward the United States comes from the pen of that distinguished Canadian, Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, who shows how this particular relationship has gone on steadily improving, and must continue to do so.

If proper measures are not taken to stop the wanton destruction of our forests, America is in dire peril of becoming a treeless country. Such is the prediction advanced by Stanley S. Sheip, a well-known lumber expert, in an article in which he shows how the danger may be averted.

Judge Pierre Grubbe, one of the American representatives on the bench of the Egyptian International Courts, contributes to May Current History an illuminating article on the Suez Canal and its importance as an international waterway, and strongly maintains the thesis that it must be internationalized, so as to protect America's interests in time of war.

The bombardment of Damascus by the French military forces in Syria last year, and the larger question of how the French are treating the people of that country, continues to be the subject of bitter controversy. In the May issue of Current History there is a remarkable account by a resident of how the French shelled Damascus and dealt with the inhabitants. This indictment is so sensational that a copy of it was submitted to the French authorities to provide an opportunity for French refutation. This refutation obtained from one of the best sources of information; it accordingly accompanies the resident's eyewitness description of what happened, constituting a complete chapter of history of unusual interest and value.

American women will be interested in an article in which Constance Drexel shows how and why feminism is a much more vigorous and successful movement in Europe than it is in this country.

The rebirth of Armenia since it has become a Soviet Republic federated to the Russian Soviet Union is graphically described by John E. Viles, a Near East Relief worker, who has in the course of his duties in Armenia seen for himself how the new régime has worked. It is a graphic story of the wonderful recovery of a stricken nation.

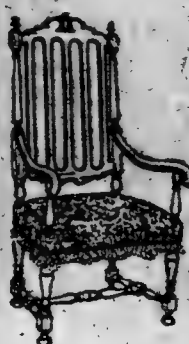
Few of us are aware of how the various kinds of paper money we handle from day to day are manufactured and regulated by the United States Treasury. An interestingly informative article on this topic is contributed by William Ather, an On Pu currency expert of the United States Bureau of Efficiency.

W. J. Ghent, well known as a writer on the history of labor and socialism in America, narrates how the Socialist movement began to disintegrate from the time the World War began and how it finally collapsed. This article is of value in explaining in historical terms why there is practically no Socialist movement in this country today.

Professor Ernest J. Sutherland of Vanderbilt University in an analysis of the anthracite problem writes an article in which he takes the miners' side of the controversy between the miners and the operators, which will include a statement of the operators' viewpoint in the next issue.

The first chemical element to be discovered by an American scientist is the principal topic dealt with by Watson Davis in his regular monthly account of scientific progress.

In addition to the other usual monthly features, the "Historians' Chronicle of the World," edited by fourteen historians belonging to the Faculties of America's leading universities, and constituting Part II of the magazine, a magazine within a magazine, contains a comprehensive survey of the month's happenings in all the countries of the world.

Last Weeks of the Removal Sale of
Flint's Fine Furniture

This walnut armchair with a mohair covered seat would add another note of distinction to its surroundings. Reduced from \$63 to \$31.50.

Upholstered Pieces

- 137D20—Tapestry seated side chair—walnut veneer and gumwood. \$30 reduced to \$12.
153U4—Solid mahogany arm chair tapestry seat and back. \$75 reduced to \$37.50.
8U51—Mahogany bench tapestry covered. \$60 reduced to \$30.
8U49—Carved mahogany stool tapestry cover. \$45 reduced to \$22.50.
192U18—Carved walnut bench tapestry cover. \$122 reduced to \$61.
192U410—Carved walnut hall chair—pad seat. \$137 reduced to \$68.50.
192U151—Walnut arm chair tapestry seat. \$55 reduced to \$32.50.
192U97—Antique walnut hall chair, pad seat. \$72 reduced to \$30.



Solid walnut dining room suite of ten pieces with richly figured walnut veneers on the flat surfaces. The former price was \$725, clearance \$327.

More Reductions of 1/2 and even greater
feature the closing weeks of the Great Removal SaleConsole Tables
and Mirrors

- 137D98—Console table with drawer—figured walnut veneers and solid gumwood. \$78 reduced to \$36.
137D98—Solid walnut mirror 21 inches by 45 inches—to match. \$44 reduced to \$20.
157H1—Gold frame panel mirror, 15 inches by 54 inches. \$130 reduced to \$55.
129H2—Mirror, 25 inches by 44 inches with heavily carved solid mahogany frame. \$130 reduced to \$55.
12H8—Venetian mirror, 18 inches by 36 inches. \$130 reduced to \$55.
153H3—Mirror, solid mahogany frame, 18 inches by 37 inches. \$32 reduced to \$16.
8H1—Mirror, walnut and maple frame, 20 inches by 38 inches. \$40 reduced to \$20.
89H8—Mirror, mahogany frame, 16 inches by 33 inches. \$34 reduced to \$17.
129H1—Mirror, 24 inches by 43 inches, carved solid mahogany frame. \$145 reduced to \$66.
103H3—Mirror, 25 inches by 40 inches, walnut frame, \$55 reduced to \$25.
187H3—Solid walnut carved and decorated mirror. \$120 reduced to \$45.

Lamps with Shades

- 185-16—Bronze electrolier with shade. \$85 reduced to \$35.
43-2—Table lamp with shade. \$125 reduced to \$62.50.
41-75—Red Japanese lacquer chair lamp with shade. \$140 reduced to \$55.
185-15—Imported Bronze electrolier. \$125 reduced to \$59.
41-95—Black and gold Japanese lacquer chair lamp with shade. \$145 reduced to \$72.50.
10-14—Chair lamp with shade. \$175 reduced to \$66.
41-194—Black and gold chair lamp with shade. \$110 reduced to \$55.
41-33—Black and gold standing lamp with shade. \$115 reduced to \$40.
41-40—Decorated iron lamp with shade. \$140 reduced to \$50.
129-7—Carved solid mahogany floor lamp with shade. \$260 reduced to \$125.
129-12—Carved solid mahogany bridge lamp with shade. \$145 reduced to \$72.50.
146-4—Decorated iron floor lamp with shade. \$90 reduced to \$40.

Desks and Bookcases

- 212B44—Solid mahogany flat top desk with crotch mahogany veneer. \$112 reduced to \$56.
137D94—Solid mahogany cabinet desk with figured walnut veneer. \$126 reduced to \$55.
137D95—Maple cabinet desk. \$126 reduced to \$55.
39-11—Red Japanese lacquer secretary desk. \$300 reduced to \$150.
13-7—Solid mahogany desk with crotch mahogany veneers. \$280 reduced to \$139.
35-2—Walnut cabinet desk. \$100 reduced to \$49.
212B22—Carved solid mahogany flat top desk, 21 inches by 44 inches, figured mahogany veneers. \$190 reduced to \$85.
64-1—Flat top desk, 21 inches by 38 inches, mahogany veneer and solid gumwood. \$69 reduced to \$30.
39-3—Red Japanese lacquer spinet desk. \$140 reduced to \$70.
105B32—Flat top desk, 20 inches by 48 inches, mahogany veneer and solid gumwood. \$75 reduced to \$37.50.
192U145—Solid walnut side chair mohair seat. \$80 reduced to \$39.
13-6—Brown mahogany bookcase. \$270 reduced to \$135.
72-3—Solid mahogany open bookcase with satinwood inlay. \$90 reduced to \$45.

THE finishing touches are being put on our new building at 47th Street—the last drive to clear out all furniture and rugs from our ancient shop on 36th Street has begun.

Every piece, every rug is marked for clearance—rapid clearance. In one month we open our door uptown! And one month is so short a time in which to clear out such huge quantities of good furniture as our nine floors hold, that final discounts are available from this day on!

Every single piece of furniture is reduced. We have gone through and marked many sets at reductions of 1/2 or more. Odd pieces

are included. The values transcend anything we have ever offered. Read the tables of prices scattered all around this page.

These prices are without doubt the lowest prices at which good furniture of this type has ever been offered. It is difficult to imagine their ever being offered again, for that is almost an economic impossibility!

So, if you need a small chair, a dining room set, an upholstered set, a bedroom group, some oriental rugs, or anything that our nine floors of good furniture hold, we advise you to come and come early while the best selection of these wonderful values remains open.

FLINT & HORNER CO., Inc.

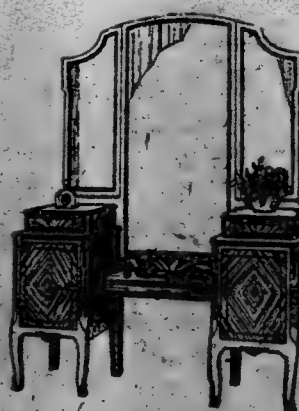
20-26 West 36th Street

"A few yards from Fifth Avenue"

Bedroom Furniture
Many Sets at 1/2 Price

- 105B30—Vanity dressing table—walnut veneers and solid gumwood. \$110 reduced to \$45.
212B15—Decorated solid mahogany dressing table and bench with mahogany veneers. 2 pieces. \$165 reduced to \$66.
105B34—Vanity dressing table with figured mahogany veneers and solid gumwood. \$250 reduced to \$70.
191B9—Decorated black and green enamel full width bed. \$80 reduced for the closing to \$35.
191B15—Decorated blue enamel bureau with hanging mirror. \$125 reduced for the closing to \$55.
191B15—Blue enamel bench. \$24 reduced to \$8.
209B9—Vanity dressing table with 6 drawers and large triple mirrors—mahogany veneers and solid gumwood. \$100 reduced for the closing to \$50.
209B9—Bureau to match. \$100 reduced for the closing to \$50.
105B32—Vanity dressing table and bench—mahogany veneers and solid gumwood. \$225 reduced for the closing to \$75.
UB2—Antique velfum and green enamel decorated bedroom suite of 7 pieces with full width bed. \$900 reduced to \$450.
212B21—Carved solid mahogany bedroom suite with crotch mahogany veneers—8 pieces with twin beds. \$1274 reduced for the closing to \$637.
122B1—Solid mahogany bedroom suite with soft toned maple veneers—8 pieces with full width bed. \$522 reduced to \$261. Same suite as above with twin beds, 9 pieces. \$592 reduced to \$296.
209B2—Solid gumwood bench, cane seat. \$17 reduced for the closing to \$8.50.
191B20—Solid gumwood bench, cane seat. \$20 reduced for the closing to \$10.
209B2—Twin bed—French walnut veneer and solid gumwood. \$99 reduced to \$45.
105B1—Twin bed—mahogany veneer and gumwood. \$100 reduced to \$35.
172B10—Decorated walnut and maple full width bed. \$120 reduced to \$50.
172B11—Decorated maple full width bed. \$150 reduced for the closing to \$50.
113B14—1 pair satinwood and mahogany twin beds. \$500 reduced to \$195.
105B30—Solid gumwood cane seat bench. \$18 reduced to \$8.
105B12—Vanity dressing table—figured walnut veneers and gumwood. \$110 reduced to \$45.
172B38—Decorated bedroom suite of 7 pieces with full width bed—solid walnut with beautifully figured walnut and rosewood surfaces. \$1890 reduced to \$945.
105B43—Chest of drawers, walnut veneers and solid gumwood. \$90 reduced to \$45.
105B43—Full width bed—walnut veneer and solid gumwood. \$70 reduced to \$35.

This vanity dressing table of solid walnut with walnut and rosewood trimming and ornate mounts was \$210 now reduced to \$78.



This imported carved walnut table with a black and gold marble top measures 23" x 39". Reduced from \$255 to \$132.50.

Miscellaneous

- 112N3—Oil painting. \$70 reduced to \$35.
187T3—Imported carved walnut fern stand. \$125 reduced to \$62.50.
107C3—Imported mahogany commode—marble top—ornate mounts. \$590 reduced to \$295.
112T26—Mahogany and gumwood tabourettes. \$17.50 reduced to \$8.75.
187T1—Imported carved walnut fern stand. \$95 reduced to \$47.50.
107N2—Mahogany pedestal. \$25 reduced to \$12.50.
613—Gray reed fern stand. \$14.50 reduced to \$5.
81U9—Red reed sofa. \$195 reduced to \$75.
126C2—Mahogany humidor. \$110 reduced to \$55.



Carved solid walnut two purpose table—as a library table it measures 32" by 54". When the two concealed leaves are added, it becomes a dining table 32" by 82". Reduced from \$177 to \$85.

Dining Room Furniture

- 86D42—10-piece dining room suite of solid walnut with fine walnut veneers tops and fronts. Credence cabinet—76-inch buffet—4 side and 2 arm chairs upholstered seat and back. The doors of the serving table, cabinet and buffet are beautifully inlaid with pear-wood. \$1575—clearance price \$787.50.
137D91—China cabinet with glass door, figured walnut veneers and solid gumwood. \$380 reduced to \$40.
137D93—Walnut table. \$75 reduced to \$35.
137D78—Mahogany side chair tapestry seat and back. \$30 reduced for the closing to \$15.
137D98—Walnut side chair tapestry seat and back. \$30 reduced to \$15.
137D90—Walnut arm chair tapestry seat and back. \$30 reduced to \$15.
137D43—Walnut arm chair tapestry seat and back. \$40 reduced to \$18.
137D98—Cabinet for two purpose room—figured walnut veneers and solid gumwood. \$141 reduced to \$70.50.
23T21—Red and black lacquer two purpose table, 60 inches long. \$170 reduced to \$85.
137D50—Glass door china cabinet—Walnut veneer with solid gumwood. \$85 reduced to \$40.
137D20—10 piece dining room suite, figured walnut veneers and solid gumwood. 72-inch buffet. \$600 reduced to \$300.
137D12—10 piece dining room suite, figured walnut veneers and solid gumwood. 72-inch buffet. \$600 reduced to \$300.
137D15—10 piece dining room suite (1 side chair short) figured walnut veneer with solid gumwood. Chairs have mohair seats. \$555 reduced to \$277.50.
172D24—10 piece dining room suite, solid walnut with maple and walnut veneers. 72 inch buffet. \$892 reduced to \$446.



Windsor armchair with solid mahogany seat. \$31 reduced to \$15.50. Arm rocker to match. \$33 reduced to \$16.50.

Tables

- 184T17—Massively carved mahogany library table, 32 inches by 60 inches. \$425 reduced to \$212.50.
184T15—Heavily carved mahogany library table. \$340 reduced to \$170.
113T45—Carved walnut library table, 36 inches by 66 inches. \$175 reduced to \$87.50.
130T8—Solid mahogany coffee table, marble top. \$30 reduced to \$15.
130T11—Solid walnut or mahogany coffee table. Belgian black marble top. \$44 reduced to \$17.
130T14—Solid walnut or mahogany coffee stand, black Belgian marble top. \$40 reduced to \$20.
8T16—Walnut drop top table. \$30 reduced to \$15.
184T22—Table, 23 inches by 32 inches, carved mahogany. \$100 reduced to \$50.
113T10—Solid mahogany table, 38 inches square with finely figured veneers. \$85 reduced to \$42.50.
49T4—Decorated maple round table, 28 inches across. \$45 reduced to \$22.50.
97T6—Green decorated mahogany table, 34 inches across. \$80 reduced to \$40.
112T89—Round table, 36 inches across—mahogany veneers and gumwood. \$64 reduced to \$32.
184T14—Carved mahogany library table, 23 inches by 53 inches with drawers. \$179 reduced to \$89.
130T2—Solid mahogany tea table. \$30 reduced to \$12.
113T44—Tip table—carved solid walnut base—burl veneered top. \$130 reduced to \$65.
89T23—Mahogany and green decorated smoker's stand. \$50 reduced to \$25.
113T38—Maple and rosewood table. \$48 reduced to \$24.
130T13—Solid mahogany coffee stand marble top. \$36 reduced to \$18.
97T2—Gray reed table 21 inches by 60 inches. \$62 reduced to \$20.
97T5—Gray reed round table 36 inches across. \$52 reduced to \$26.

Oriental Rugs

20'9" x 9'9"	Ottoman, \$1,600.00	Red. to.....	\$ 850.00
15'7" x 10'0"	Ottoman, \$1,092.00	Red. to.....	\$ 546.00
15'3" x 10'1"	Ottoman, \$1,076.00	Red. to.....	\$ 539.00
17'7" x 10'2"	Ottoman, \$1,254.00	Red. to.....	\$ 627.00
19'6" x 7'10"	Khorasan, \$290.00	Red. to.....	\$ 145.00
21'4" x 8'3"	Khorasan, \$342.00	Red. to.....	\$ 171.00
16'1" x 10'1"	Kermansha, \$1,792.00	Red. to.....	\$ 896.00
16'1" x 9'10"	Kermansha, \$1,788.00	Red. to.....	\$ 894.00
14'2" x 9'4"	Kermansha, \$1,484.00	Red. to.....	\$ 742.00
15'6" x 10'2"	Kermansha, \$1,770.00	Red. to.....	\$ 885.00
16'0" x 11'0"	Kermansha, \$2,212.00	Red. to.....	\$ 1,106.00
20'3" x 12'8"	Kermansha, \$2,873.00	Red. to.....	\$ 1,436.50
20'9" x 10'0"	Kirman, \$3,400.00	Red. to.....	\$ 1,700.00

Cabinets

- 112C1—Mahogany sewing cabinet. Formerly \$65, reduced to \$32.50.
38C3—Mahogany radio cabinet. \$40 reduced for the closing to \$20.
147C1—Mahogany hall chest. \$375 reduced to \$175.
185C1—Imported rosewood cabinet—elaborate ornate mounts. \$2500 reduced for the closing to \$1250.
113D25—Satinwood and rosewood cabinet. \$400 reduced for the closing to \$175.
84C1—Imported oak carved cabinet. \$650 reduced for the closing to \$299.

CHARITY SOCIETY ASKS \$30,000 MORE

Falls Short of \$150,000 Goal, the Sum Needed to Complete Its Budget for 1926.

DRIVE EXTENDED TO APRIL 21

Organization Explains That It Has Only Private Aid and Gets No City or State Support.

The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, announced yesterday that it was still \$30,000 short of its goal of \$150,000, the sum needed to complete its budget for this year. The campaign will be continued until April 21.

"The society's workers," said a statement, "have encountered a very general belief that it is supported in part at least by the city or State. This is not so. It does not receive public funds from any source, directly or indirectly. It is supported entirely by voluntary gifts of private individuals.

"It has always preferred to gain support through quiet methods rather than by the buttonholing process. Since 1914, however, it has had a small but increasing debt. The value of the dollar has shrunk while the demand upon the organization has increased steadily, with the result that its income has lagged behind.

"In March it had more families under care than in any month in the preceding ten years. Last year it had 2,655 families under its care for an average of eleven months each, besides nearly 2,000 families for which it performed minor services. In the 2,655 families under care there were more than 9,000 children under sixteen. Largely through its efforts, 89 per cent. of these children were enabled to continue to live at home. In other words, the organization averted the destruction of the home life of thousands of young children.

"The society secured medical care for more than 1,500 of these families. In more than 400 cases it provided mental examinations or care for members of the families. In a very large percentage of cases the society has been able to rehabilitate families which had begun to disintegrate, to make them self-supporting, self-dependent and self-respecting. It makes no distinction of age, religion, or nationality, but gives a fair and friendly hearing to all persons in trouble who apply or who are referred to it.

"The Charity Organization Society has learned that while temporary relief and health care often are necessary, its real job is to help people regain their lost grip on life. It takes months of patient and intelligent social work to do this, and the average cost to the society is about \$100 per family. That amount for prevention is proved a more intelligent and effective expenditure than much larger sums paid out later by city and State for institutions and prisons for lives broken beyond mending.

"Among those who sent letters to the organization commending its work were Governor Smith, Commissioner of Public Welfare Coker, Louis Closser Hale, Morgan J. O'Brien, Franklin Simon, Elihu Root, Robert E. Speer, Bishop Manning, Health Commissioner Harris and Representative Ogden L. Mills.

TREE TO HONOR WAR HERO.

Jeff Feigl Post Will Plant Oak in Riverside Park May 4.

The Jeff Feigl Post of the American Legion will dedicate an oak tree in the Grove of States in Riverside Park, at 116th Street, on May 4, in memory of Lieutenant Jeff Feigl, first American artillery officer killed in action overseas. The dedication will be part of the ceremonies to be held in celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the landing on Manhattan of Peter Minuit.

Memorial trees for Quentin Roosevelt and Victor Chapman, both of whom were killed in France, may be dedicated at the same time. The dedication ceremonies will be preceded by a parade from Fifth Avenue and 110th Street. Major Gen. Charles P. Sumner is expected to take part in the parade with a detachment of soldiers of the First Division, and number of civic and patriotic societies are expected to participate in the ceremonies.

WILL STUDY PROHIBITION.

Professor Catlin of Cornell Made Head of Research Committee.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 17.—A leave of absence has been granted by Cornell University to Professor George Edward Gordon Catlin of the Department of Government to carry on research into prohibition. Professor Catlin has been selected by the National Social Science Research Council to head a subcommittee which is to conduct an investigation to determine available sources of information through which the social effects of prohibition can be studied.

Professor Catlin has come to New York City to take up the work. He is a graduate of Oxford University with honors and has been a member of the Department of Government at Cornell for several years.

New Jersey Arcanum to Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 17.—A two-day convention of the Grand Council, Royal Arcanum of New Jersey, will be held at the Berkeley-Carteret Monday and Tuesday, April 26 and 27. It will be the forty-fourth annual session of the council. Grand Regent Jacob Scriba, of Newark, will preside.

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2,000 ATTEND DINNER OF MOUNTED POLICE

William T. Collins Represents the Mayor and Praises New York Force.

About 2,000 members of the Mounted Police Association of Greater New York, accompanied by friends and relatives, attended the association's nineteenth annual dinner in the Hotel Commodore last night. Among those present were many prominent in the city Government.

The speakers included William T. Collins, former President of the Board of Aldermen, now County Clerk, who represented the Mayor, W. W. Cohen, honorary Police Commissioner, James A. Farley, Chairman of the Board of Correction, Supreme Court Justice James A. Duane of Brooklyn, the Rev. Father Joseph McCaffery, Chaplain of the Police Department, and Deputy Inspector Maurice Hannon, who was toastmaster.

New York City was better policed and was freer of vice and crime than any other city in the world, declared Mr. Collins in his address commending the mounted men. These men, he said, deserved especial praise for their work.

Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor James J. Walker sent congratulatory messages to the mounted men.

The entertainment included musical and vaudeville acts. Danced followed the regular program of speaking and professional entertainment.

Among the guests were County Sheriff Charles H. Cullin, Judge George J. O'Keefe of Children's Court, Brooklyn, and John C. Uminger, President of the association.

MID-YEAR DANCES END.

Last in Series is Given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel.

The last of this season's Mid-Year Dances, a series for young married couples and girls who have been in society for three or four seasons, was held last night at the Ritz-Carlton. The committee consisted of Mrs. Philip Golden Bartlett, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, Mrs. Richard M. Hurd and Mr. Pierre Jay.

The Spring dance of Miss Benjamin's class for junior boys and girls was held last night at Sherry's. The patronesses included Mrs. James Purdie Lee, Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Mrs. John Henry Iselin, Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher, Mrs. Cornelius N. Blair, Mrs. John Prentice Kellogg, Mrs. Oliver H. P. La Farge, Mrs. William A. M. Burden, Mrs. Wyllys Terry, Mrs. Edward Codman Parian, Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark, Mrs. Charles E. Blair, Mrs. Norman H. Davis, Mrs. Robert Littlejohn, Mrs. Frederic Pruyn, Mrs. Rowland Stebbins, Mrs. Charles A. Stone and Mrs. Edward W. Sparrow.

OFFERS \$10,000 FOR NOVEL.

Atlantic Monthly to Print Winning Work—Feb. 15, 1927 Closing Date.

The Atlantic Monthly announced yesterday a prize of \$10,000 for the best novel submitted to it before Feb. 15, 1927. The novel will be published serially in the magazine and then issued in book form, and the prize will be in addition to royalties, with the dramatic and movie rights remaining with the author.

"There are no hampering rules in the Atlantic's contest," said the announcement. "Anyone may compete, without restriction as to age, sex, nationality or previous achievement as an author. It is required only that the story be original, interesting, of reasonable length, and that it be unpublished work, submitted in typewritten form before the specified date."

ALUMNI EAGER FOR SHOW.

Pennsylvania "Grade" Buy Boxes for the Mask and Wig Play.

Prominent Pennsylvania alumni are among the "holders for the evening performance of 'A Sale and a Sailor' or 'Glory! What Prices!' the thirty-eighth annual production of the Mask and Wig Club of the University of Pennsylvania that will be presented next Saturday afternoon at the Manhattan Opera House.

Charles Snyder Morgan Jr., who has directed the club's productions for thirty years, is again responsible for the stage direction and dancing.

"Revue" by the Three Arts Club. Members of the Three Arts Club, of which Mrs. John Henry Hammond is President, will give a "revue" tonight at the Ritz Theatre, presenting features of Broadway attractions. The production will be managed and staged by members of the club. Among the club's directors are Mrs. F. McNeil Bacon, Miss Fanny Cottenet, Mrs. Edwin O. Holter, Mrs. Langdon P. Marvin, Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter, Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, Mrs. Franklin W. Robinson, Mrs. Samuel A. Tucke, Mrs. Arthur J. Cunnock, Mrs. Robert S. Peabody and Miss Frances Ives.

Archbishop of San Salvador Dies. SAN SALVADOR, Republic of Salvador, April 17 (AP).—Antonio Adolfo Perez y Aguilar, Archbishop of San Salvador, died today, aged 87. He will be honored with a state funeral. His body will lie in state three days at the Cathedral in San Salvador, where he is to be buried.

Rev. Thomas A. Emerson. NORTHAMPTON, Mass., April 17 (AP).—The Rev. Thomas Albert Emerson, retired Congregational minister, died at his home here today. He was 85 years old. He was born in South Reading in 1840 and was graduated from Yale in 1863.

HAS RARE ART MUSEUM.

Dr. Cummins' Collection Includes Washington Mementos.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELVIDERE, N. J., April 17.—The recent acquisition by Dr. George Wyckoff Cummins of this town of a number of authentic Revolutionary documents has brought to light the fact that Dr. Cummins has one of the largest private museums in this country.

Dr. Cummins, who was formerly Professor of Chemistry at Yale, has been a collector of rare books and documents and antiques of all descriptions for many years. In his home here are stored places that range in variety from coins of the Roman Empire to articles used by George Washington. The house itself was built in 1833 by George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Grant.

Dr. Cummins has a complete collection of the autographs of all the sign-

\$20,000 IS SOUGHT FOR BROOKLYN GARDEN

Citizens Committee to Try to Raise Fund to Meet Terms of the Rockefeller Donation.

Efforts to comply with the contingency of the \$200,000 pledge made by John D. Rockefeller Jr. to the Brooklyn Botanic Garden to put its educational and scientific work on a permanent basis will begin tomorrow, it was announced yesterday by Alexander M. White of Brooklyn, who heads a citizens' committee organized to complete the endowment fund. The condition of the Rockefeller gift is that by the end of the present year the committee will have raised the equivalent of the pledge by popular subscription.

This \$200,000 additional endowment is necessary, it is said, because the

FAIRY TALES TEACH HEALTH

Mother Goose Makes German Children Wash Their Necks.

BERLIN, April 17 (AP).—German children are being taught to do such usually unappealing things as washing their necks, brushing their teeth and going to bed early through the use of illustrated texts of Mother Goose fairy tales. The Government is using the texts in connection with National Health Week, which begins tomorrow.

The press, stage screen, platform and pulpit have been requisitioned to carry various health rules to grown-ups as well as the youngsters.

RAIL OFFICIAL'S FIGHT WITH BLIZZARDS FATAL

John Bourke Victim of 'Round-the-Clock' Battles to Keep Boston & Maine Open.

MELROSE, Mass., April 17 (AP).—John Bourke, General Superintendent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, died at his home here tonight from an illness due to two "round-the-clock" struggles to keep his lines open during the blizzards of Feb. 4 and 10.

From the telephone key on his desk, with which he directed the road's winter battles, the brief message, "I. H. passed away at 6:30 P. M.," was tapped to every corner of the 2,200-mile system.

For thirty-six hours, starting Feb. 4, and for nearly forty-eight after

growth of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden

stated its organization, in 1910, has far outstripped its available resources, and the point has been reached where continuance of the work is jeopardized.

The present plan of the citizens' committee is to raise the requisite \$200,000 during the next two months. Serving Mr. White on the invitation committee to the citizens' committee are Frank L. Babbott, Frank Bailey, Edward C. Blum, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, E. Crane, Mrs. Lewis W. Francis, Mrs. William H. Good, Ralph Jones, Adolph Lewinsohn, Miss Hilda Lohes, Edwin P. Maynard, Miss H. Post, Mrs. Frederic B. Pratt, Herman Stutzer, John T. Underwood, Adrian Van Sinderen, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Mrs. Elsie Calder Lee, Mrs. William A. Fildman, Mrs. William H. Childs, Mrs. William P. Davis, Mrs. Henry J. Davenport, Miss Julia J. Pierrepont, the Rev. John L. Belford, the Rev. J. Howard Melish, Rabbi Alexander Lyons, Mrs. Frederick W. Rowe, Mrs. Gientworth R. Butler, Arthur S. Somers, Matthew S. Sloan, Herbert F. Gunnison and Fremont C. Fack.

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15 Months Ago Today - the criterion all others strive to follow

The story of a remarkable SIX that was a year ahead of its time

FIFTEEN months ago we announced a revolutionary new-type automobile. It was the Overland '93' . . . the SIX that has become famous.

This car embodied five years of engineering research and experiment. It was designed with an unusually low center of gravity.

At all speeds it provided a new feeling of stable equilibrium . . . Plus a feeling of added speed never enjoyed in any car before. No side-sway. No slipping. No wandering. You hug the road and zoom past other cars in a way that thrills you to the finger tips.

That was the action of the new Overland Six.

Sales multiplied overnight. 65,000 Overland Sixes were sold in its first year. Over 92,000 are now in use. Today the Overland '93' is the criterion other manufacturers strive to follow.

Such success does not come by chance.

4 cardinal advantages motorists wanted

We gained this pinnacle place by pioneering developments the public wanted.

This car has tremendous power . . . performance-ability you have never experienced in any automobile of equal or nearly equal engine-dimensions.

Its full 40-brake horsepower is delivered in a straight line from its gravity-balanced engine through to the rear-axle shaft.

This big sturdy Six will out-pull, out-run and out-perform anything else of its size, or weight, or price-class.

It is a car of exceptional comfort. The big, broad doors are extra wide. You can get in or out with the utmost ease.

Seats are wide, luxuriously comfortable. There are more cubic feet of space inside than in any car of this price . . . with plenty of room for five full-size passengers. Room to stretch your legs without feeling cramped or crowded.

The rear springs are extra long . . . and underslung. They measure 52" and are made of Chrome Vanadium Steel . . . a costly metal, but its the best for absorbing the jolts and jars of the road.

Nothing has been spared to make this car a positive comfort-revelation. Owners accustomed to more expensive cars tell us this is true.

An Artist Created It

The distinguished, smart looking Overland Six you see in the illustration above is not a chance result.

An artist created it. Every line, every curve and contour is the result of painstaking craftsmanship and study.

Frankly, we took the 18 best cars of America and Europe and combined their salient features in this new-type Overland Six.

It is a strikingly beautiful automobile. Low swung . . . it fairly hugs the ground.

Even practical men call it "a superlatively

handsome car". And women revel in its unobtrusive smartness, its beautiful Velour upholstery and attractive fittings.

Do you wonder that we urge you to see this car. That we ask you to find out what it offers before making up your mind.

Don't let the low price mislead you

The exceptionally low price of the Overland Six is made possible by the tremendous purchasing power and manufacturing facilities of Willys-Overland which are unequalled throughout the world.

There is no Six built today that offers greater value . . . no car made in which finer quality of material is used or better workmanship employed.

In justice to yourself, see this wonderful car.

OVERLAND SIX SEDAN

\$935

Buy it on the New Willys Finance Plan

The new Willys Finance Plan means less money down, smaller monthly payments, and the lowest credit-cost in the industry. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

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Corvise Garage & Repair Co., 2519 Cornell St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

B. T. Moten Corporation, 10807 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Jackson, 111-111 111th St., Jamaica, L. I.

Holgate Auto Sales Co., 32 Baxter St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Stratton Overland Co., 526 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Spaulding & Baker, 343 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Auto Sales Co., 4th Ave. cor. 38th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Norwood Motors Co., 240 Ridgewood Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. Sachs & Sons, 445 Steinway Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

Williamson Motors, 443 Bushwick Ave., 671 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Long Island Auto & Supply Co., 13 Broadway, Flushing, L. I.

OPEN EVENINGS

Overland Six

Opportunity for 3 MEN With Real Sales Executive Ability

With an Organization whose business last year amounted to \$16,000,000.

Experience in our field unnecessary. "We primarily want high types of responsible and substantial business men—Men of genuine executive ability, who know from experience how to handle both men and money, and who have been accustomed to earning anywhere from \$5,000 to \$25,000 a year.

The men selected will be given a few weeks of preliminary training, and then each will be placed at the head of a sales department to manage and direct about 20 or more sub-division real estate salesmen.

Compensation commission basis plus substantial drawing account. Write us in strict confidence and tell us why you think you will qualify.

The New York Times

"AN Old-Fashioned Paper"

Published Every Day in the Year by
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. COHEN, Publisher and President.
B. C. FRANK, Secretary.

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witnessed a notable, though numerically not yet overwhelming, increase of immigrants from Italy.

Under the circumstances it is natural that Mussolini's attention should turn to the North African coast, where the immigrants might find a home without losing their Italianity. They are in fairly large numbers in Algeria and constitute the foreign majority in Tunisia; where 85,000 Italians and 15,000 natives of Malta make up two-thirds of the European population. But whatever the Fascist orators may say, Mussolini is not yet ready to make war on France for her North African possessions. The indicated solution is to imitate the French example in Italy's own African possessions, comprising nearly 680,000 square miles, but with a native population of less than a million. By far the greater part of this area is desert, but enough remains to furnish ample opportunity for the industrious Italian colonist. In 1914, shortly after Italy had wrested the country from Turkey, it was estimated that the venture had cost \$300,000,000. If a reasonable percentage of this capital investment is given to development, it is far from impossible that North Africa may come in the course of time to absorb a large part of Italy's population surplus.

Hard work in the way of irrigation is involved before the Italian peasant can establish himself on the African coast. But Italy has a number of advantages which are not present in the other colonizing or would-be colonizing countries. France lacks the drive of a population surplus. Great Britain has the surplus, but in her case it is a question of turning an industrial worker into a colonist. Italy's surplus is predominantly a peasant population, not afraid of hard work, as the record of the Italian immigrant shows everywhere. The principal factor is that the Italian has the immigration habit. Unlike Great Britain, where a new psychology must be induced to make great numbers of superfluous workers leave home, Italy has the human supply waiting and only needs the outlet. No one will begrudge Mussolini his desire to restore the Roman Empire if it takes the form of reclaiming the African desert for the uses of the Italian peasant. He can avail himself, in addition to the specific factors just enumerated, of the enthusiasm which he has unquestionably aroused among great masses of the Italian people and the stern discipline to which observers testify as operating in the economic and social life. The Tripoli undertaking offers him an excellent opportunity for demonstrating his theory of the superior efficiency of the Fascist method over the cumbersome procedures of democracy.

A NEW COLLEGE.

ALEXANDER MEKLEJOHN, late of Wisconsin and now of the University of Wisconsin, is distressed by the disorder that has invaded American institutions of learning as result of the vast increase in modern knowledge and in the numbers of undergraduates bent on acquiring it. The university of today, he writes in *The New Republic*, "has been formed and shaped by the necessities of external growth"; and this merely material influence has come during "a period when 'all its powers were needed for the reconstruction of its own inner meaning and spirit.'" To supply the deficit, Professor MEKLEJOHN proposes "a new college" specially designed to throw off the incubus of matter in mass and devote itself freely to that education which comes directly and intimately to the individual mind and spirit and character. The new college must be "small and free from growth," having not more than two hundred and fifty students and not more than twenty-five teachers. There are obvious difficulties in providing the apparatus of modern education for a body so small—library and laboratories and museums—to say nothing of great teachers in all the fields of learning. So it would be necessary to place the new college "near a large city or university through whose institutions the use of 'such equipment could be secured.'"

As it happens, there is precisely such a New College already in existence—no less a new college to Professor MEKLEJOHN, it appears, than it was to the professors of Oxford when WILLIAM OF WYKHAM founded it, in 1379. Then as now individual education had been sacrificed to mass education. Also, college life and sport obtruded upon the life of mind and spirit—or, as WILLIAM put it, undergraduates were "given up to idleness and frivolous vanities, be-taking themselves to wandering and 'various insolences.'" "Manners may be man," quoth WILLIAM OF WYKHAM—and set out to make manners. True, the type of the English college had been fixed over a century earlier, in 1274, by the statutes of Merton; but New College was none the less new, in that it came directly to grips with the intellectual and spiritual problems that are now agitating Professor MEKLEJOHN.

It insisted that its students be thoroughly prepared, and it provided a teaching force of its own to continue their education intensively—not merely the tutorial guide, philosopher and friend, but professorial big-wigs. In time its Faculty so clearly outshone that of the university without its walls that New College, and some twenty others that followed in its path, became one and all self-centred and self-sufficient. That was eventually seen to be a mistake, involving not only a vast reduplication in the teaching force, but a sad lowering of the general level of instruction. By the eighteenth century, the university and its professors lay as if in a swoon, the colleges being everything—and not much at that. The nineteenth century brought the general "honours" examination set by a university board. The present aim at Oxford is to resuscitate

university teaching and extend its field, relying on the colleges mainly for tutorial instruction.

It is not easy to see how Professor MEKLEJOHN's idea differs from that lately put forth at Harvard. Conceivably he would demand for his new college administrative and spiritual independence of the advanced and highly equipped university—which he yet acknowledges to be essential to it. Probably also he would insist upon flocking by himself, representing the reduplication of analogous new colleges. Here also he might profit by a study of the six-century experiment still under way in England. As university and college are reciprocal in function and mutually indispensable, so are the multiplied college in relation to one another. A single small college tends to a dull gray monotony. So do the greatest universities when overrun, as ours are today, by undistinguished multitudes. But when organized into distinct centres of intellectual and social life, the drab of uniformity gives way to a pattern of colors. Merton, New College, Balliol, Brasenose and the rest make up an ensemble harmonious in their brilliant contrasts as a butterfly's wing. The "inner meaning and spirit" of each is developed and intensified by the inner meaning and spirit of all.

WHAT GERMANY HAS GAINED.

The period of industrial depression through which Germany has been passing, and from which she now appears to be emerging, naturally gave occasion for partisan attacks upon the German Government. These easily ran off into railings against the Dawes plan. Nationalist and monarchist organs in the German press carried a whole series of articles denouncing the Dawes plan as the source of most of the economic ills from which Germany has been suffering. And these same newspaper distillers were also directed against Minister STRESEMANN as the man chiefly responsible for inducing the Reichstag to accept the Dawes plan, which led, according to this theory of the Nationalists, to the "exhaustion of Germany," the "destruction of the middle class," and so on.

In answer to these abusive complaints, a little pamphlet has been published and given wide circulation in Germany. It begins by showing that no one German statesman, and no political party, can be held exclusively responsible for ratifying the Dawes plan. Out of the 314 members of the Reichstag voting in favor of acceptance, no less than forty-eight were Nationalists—the party now endeavoring to shoulder the blame upon others. But this political retort is only an incidental and minor part of the German leaflet referred to. In a condensed and effective way it recites the state of the case in Germany before the Dawes plan was agreed to, and enumerates the benefits which have followed.

Before the coming of the Dawes plan everything was in confusion. The Germans were subject to continued and indefinite demands by the Allies. No one knew what would have to be paid ultimately in the way of reparations. The French were in the Ruhr, and there was no predicting where they would go next. German currency and finance were in a chaotic condition. Everything was uncertain, the people were dejected and knew not what to expect.

Now turn to the other side of the balance sheet and see what positive gains enter into the reckoning. The reparations payments have been put upon a precise basis. The sums due in the first year of the operation of the Dawes plan have been readily supplied. Furthermore, the German currency has been stabilized, and the national budget has been balanced. The French have agreed to evacuate the Ruhr. Still more important, there has been a restoration abroad of confidence in both the economic and the political future of Germany. All these things, and the others which the German pamphlet adduces, represent a wonderful change for the better. For any German Government even to think of repudiating what has been done under the Dawes plan would be consummate folly. That plan may not be perfect; it cannot be expected to endure through the years unchanged. But that it has wrought an enormous improvement in Germany and throughout all Europe cannot be denied except by flying in the face of all the facts.

LEWIS AND CLARK.

A little more than twenty years ago the Pacific Slope remembered that great adventure, the Lewis and Clark exploration of the unknown West, by holding a centennial exposition at Portland. President ROOSEVELT touched an electric button at Washington to open it. The cost was \$7,000,000, and 2,545,509 persons visited the buildings and grounds, and exhibited. All the school children and many of the grown-ups learned that MEKLEJOHN and WILLIAM CLARK had lived in a heroic age and for their achievement were worthy of emulation. At that time their deeds cast a radiance over the whole country from Cape Disappointment to Quoddy Head. Financially the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was a success, subscribers receiving dividends.

The four months' celebration at Portland stirred the pride of the American people. It was good to think that LEWIS and CLARK had been officers of the United States Army, and that their names were written high on the roll of American explorers. They were the first white men to cross the Continent from North America and to face Indians who had never set eyes on a white man. As pioneers and heralds of the Greater America their fame was for all time. The flag whipping from its staff on the

exposition grounds was looked fairly; but one fancied that the visitors had known that MEKLEJOHN and CLARK were lying under a "disgraced monument" erected years ago by the State of Tennessee—that is the report of our contemporary, *The St. Louis Globe-Democrat*—a fund would have been raised at once to give his bones a better shrine, more in keeping with his services to the United States.

It is to be hoped that Tennessee will be able to make answer that the grave of MEKLEJOHN and CLARK is well tended. NOAH BOOKS, in his story of the penetration of the Western wilderness, says that "in 1843 the State of Tennessee 'erected over the last resting-place of Lewis a handsome monument, the inscription on which duly set forth his many virtues and his distinguished services to his country.' The place of sepulture was lonely, on the outskirts of the little town of Hohenwald, a Swiss settlement. Lewis's death was violent and mysterious. As Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, he was called to Washington early in September, 1809. Making his way eastward through Tennessee by way of Chickasaw Bluffs, he stopped one day, as light was failing, at a wayside log inn. There the great captain died in the night, whether by his own hand or the victim of a murderous ruffian may never be known. There were many contradictory stories. His comrade and fellow-officer, WILLIAM CLARK, a brother of the famous frontier leader and victor of Kaskaskia and Vincennes, GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, died peacefully in his bed at St. Louis Sept. 1, 1838, being at the time Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

MEKLEJOHN and CLARK had a sincere mourner in JEFFERSON. LEWIS had been the President's private secretary and was familiar with his plans for the exploration of the new territory. When the news came of the tragic end, the ex-President wrote a memoir of his fellow-Virginian. Reviewing LEWIS's accomplishments and many virtues, he said: "With all these qualifications, as 'if selected and implanted by nature in one body for this express purpose, I could have no hesitation in confiding the enterprise to him.' The Original Journals have been made the basis of all accounts of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and, without editing, they are themselves a confirmation of JEFFERSON's judgment. There is no more fascinating record of American adventure and observation. The naturalist, hunter, geographer and student of the aboriginal tribes all acknowledge their debt to the Journals. Pleasant it is to recall that DANIEL BOONE, at the time a veteran, bade the explorers godspeed as they passed from his sight at La Charrette, on the Missouri, 'a little village of seven poor houses.'"

On the eve of the Philadelphia Sesqui-centennial it would be fitting for the American people to consider what they owe to LEWIS and CLARK, the pioneers, and raise appropriate memorials to them.

HUMOR AND WIT IN MUSIC.

An English critic has been writing again on the old subject of what music can "express," especially in relation to the expression of humor. He comes to the conclusion that the humor supposed to exist in instrumental music is more often read into it by the listener than inherent in the music itself. Music, except in so far as its significance is interpreted or made for it by words, expresses itself and little more. It expresses "musicality." It is incomprehensible with ideas outside the realm of music, ideas of another sort. What it may be taken to express more than itself is something attributed to it by some convention, some association, either natural or incongruous; some kind of hieroglyphic not essentially a part of the music itself.

A wise professor of that modern branch, "appreciation" of music, was asked by an earnest pupil what he supposed BEETHOVEN meant; and going to the piano, played the theme with the comment, "He meant that." A truer answer never was given. Music expresses itself and means itself. It is true that composers have for several centuries tried on occasion to make it mean something else; but it never does, except by dint of explanation, hint or convention conveyed to the listener's mind by some other medium than music, which he must gain before he listens. If he offers his own explanation, he is very likely to join the very numerous ranks of those who have ludicrously failed.

The "humorous" effects of eccentric instrumentation, as the cawing of the bassoon, or the squawking of the oboe or the glistening of the trombone, are easy enough; but the "humor," as the English writer justly says, resides in the queer sound rather than in the music itself. RICHARD STRAUSS has done some brilliant things in the way of suggestion. They are successful—after you know what he intends to suggest. There are things wrought by BEETHOVEN's drastic and unconventional temper; but they are rather abstractly humorous than evocative of any particular point; and even they are usually dependent on effects of incongruity or violent contrast. MOZART wrote a musical joke representing a hand of incompetent and blundering village players; and HAYDN wrote his "Farewell" symphony. But neither of these can be taken as a specimen of humor inherent in music itself; the humor is

rather in the circumstances of the performance.

It would be easier to say that there is wit in music; but it is almost always some technical procedure that raises the admiration of the knowing. Those who hear "Pinafore" at the Century Theatre, and the other Gilbert and Sullivan revivals that everybody hopes will follow it, will find numerous specimens if they are willing to listen for them. At the risk of being pedantic and incomprehensible, let us point out the ensemble near the end of the first act planning the elopement, where the mysterious phrase in minor, divided among Josephine, Hebe and Ralph ("This very night, with bated breath—and muffled ear," &c.), is immediately thereafter used in major as the brilliant subject for the following septet. These be horrible words; but they describe something not difficult to hear and a joy to those who can hear it—not only because it is witty but because it is fascinating music. That, after all, is the real test. Such things are worth more than the more or less doubtful attempts at humor in music.

MUSEUM LOANS.

Conservative folk in England are alarmed at the proposal that the British Museum be authorized to lend objects to

PRINCE A. TORLONIA DIES ON A TRAIN

Brother-in-Law of
Duchess
Mary Elsie Torlonia, Now
of This City.

FAMOUS WORK BY FATHER

Drained a Lake That Had Chal-
lenged Sovereigns From the
Days of the Caesars.

Rome, April 17 (AP).—Prince Augusto Torlonia died today on a train while going to Milan. His age was 71. He was a brother-in-law of the Duchess Mary Elsie Torlonia, who before her marriage to Prince Marino Torlonia was Miss Elsie Moore of New York. The Duchess recently obtained a separation from her husband.

The Torlonia family, although established little more than a century ago, is allied through marriage to many of the oldest families of the Roman patri-
cians.

The family's most notable achievement, perhaps, was the draining of Lake Fucino, the Lacus Fucinus of the ancients. The lake, which measured forty miles in circumference, since many of the streams of the Apennines drained into it, and there was no outlet, it was constantly overflowing its banks, carrying death and destruction into the surrounding country. The city of Avezzano had suffered frequently.

The draining of the lake was a task which the Caesars, the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire and the Sovereign Pontiffs had attempted in vain for nineteen centuries. Julius Caesar was the first to propose the draining of the lake, and Caesar Augustus actually began the work. Emperor Claudius employed 50,000 men on the task for the eleven years preceding his death.

It was not until the father of Prince Augusto Torlonia, the late Duke Giulio, and his uncle, Duke Alessandro, undertook the task that the enterprise was brought to a successful conclusion, thanks to their great fortitude and to the skill of the French engineers they engaged.

The engineering difficulties were enormous. The greater part of a huge tunnel needed to drain the lake into the River Liri had to be cut out of rock hundreds of feet beneath the surface. The tunnel, more than eight miles long, was considered one of the engineering feats of the world. After the lake was drained an area of more than 100,000 acres was added to Italy's cultivable domain. The tunnel work required about twenty years and was completed in 1875.

Brother's Wedding Here Notable.
The Duchess Mary Elsie Torlonia was separated from her husband, Don Marino Torlonia, Duke of Poli, Duke of Guadagnola, and Prince of Civitella-Cesi, in 1925. Her marriage in 1907 aroused much interest in New York society. She was the daughter of the late Charles Augustus Torlonia, one of the city's largest machinery concerns.

The husband of the Duchess attracted considerable attention in 1922 when he fought a sword duel with Count Filippo Lovatelli, a Roman sculptor. Count Lovatelli, who was killed, was the husband of the late Mrs. Richard Washburn Child, wife of the American Ambassador to Italy, is reported to have originated the marriage of the Duchess carved by Lovatelli.

Sister Selina.
Sister Selina of the Community of St. John the Evangelist and connected with the Church Charity Foundation for forty-nine years, died on Friday at the Sisters' House, 422 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn. She was 85 years old. Her husband, John Smith, the daughter of the late Andrew K. and Elizabeth Steel Smith. She was a nurse in the old Homeopathic Hospital for a time and at various times was stationed at the orphanage, St. John's Hospital and the infirmary in the Hospital for the Aged. Her funeral and requiem will be said in St. John's Chapel tomorrow morning. Interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Actors Honor Late Dr. Houghton.
The third anniversary of the death of the Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton of the Church of the Transfiguration, the Little Church Around the Corner, was observed yesterday by a requiem mass attended by members of the Episcopal Actors' Guild, which has national headquarters in the church. A bride's altar will be placed in the church in memory of Dr. Houghton. Funds are being contributed by hundreds of women who were married there by the late actor and the incumbent, the Rev. Dr. Randolph Schuchman. A requiem also will be placed there in memory of the late actor and other friends of Dr. Houghton.

William Henry Davy.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 17 (AP).—William Henry Davy, world-famous boatbuilder, is dead at his home here from the age of 80. Mr. Davy came here from London in 1870 and worked at the shops of John Blakey, where the racing craft for Harvard crews and most of the professional oarsmen of the country were built. Later he went into business for himself, for many years turning out the eight-oared shells used by Harvard, Yale, the Navy, Syracuse, University of Pennsylvania, Columbia and Wisconsin, as well as building singles, doubles and fours for racing clubs of the United States and Canada.

Bishop of Mauritius Dead.
PORT LOUIS, Mauritius Island, Indian Ocean, April 17 (AP).—Right Rev. Joseph B. Murphy, Bishop of Mauritius, is dead. He was born in Kerry, Ireland, July 24, 1854.

Obituary Notes.
MAX SCHLEGEL, for thirty-two years chief of the Bear Mill Manufacturing Company, died on Friday at his home, 1442 Fort Street, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old.

Mrs. ELIZABETH LARUE died on Friday at the home of her niece, Mrs. Charles Fielding, 1040 West Seventh Street, Philadelphia. She was 80 years old.

Mrs. CATHERINE E. EMMONS, 90 years old, died yesterday in Long Branch, N. J. She had been a member of the Presbyterian Church since her fifteenth year. She was born in Princeton, N. J., and is survived by three sons and a brother.

Major WILLIAM H. ABRAMS, 81, Land Commissioner of the State of New York, died in Dallas, Texas, yesterday.

SEN L. GOODMAN, 73, three elected Mayor of Amite, La., died in New Orleans yesterday.

LUCIAN A. COWAN, 87, retired wealthy lumberman, died in Mobile, Ala., yesterday.

BERTRAND C. HINMAN, MINING EXPERT, DEAD

Former Director of Gold and
Copper Companies—An
Athlete at Columbia.

FAMOUS WORK BY FATHER

Drained a Lake That Had Chal-
lenged Sovereigns From the
Days of the Caesars.

Mr. Hinman was born in Mansfield, N. Y., attended the School of Mines, Columbia University, in 1881, and received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia in 1891. While at Columbia he participated in athletics, establishing records in shot putting and hammer-throwing.

For many years Mr. Hinman made his home in London, where he was director of several gold and copper mining companies. In 1917 he retired from active business and returned to the United States to make his home in New Rochelle. He was a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy of England and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers.

Other Obituary Notices are printed on Page 20, Section One.

Born.
AARON M. and Mrs. Murray, a daughter, on April 13, at Harts Point Hospital, Lafayette Ave. and Madison St., Bronx.

BLAINE M. and Mrs. J. H. Brown, a son, on April 13, at Mount Morris Park Sanitarium.

BLUM M. and Mrs. Harry (nee Florence) Blum, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

BOYMAN M. and Mrs. Arthur Belmont (nee Rose Worms) of 2749 Wallace Ave., Bronx, announces the arrival of a daughter, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

BRADY M. and Mrs. J. W. (nee Gladys) Brady, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

BURGER M. and Mrs. Norman Burger (nee Elma J. Altshuler) announce the arrival of a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

BURTON M. and Mrs. Frederick A. Burton (nee Cecile) of 115 West 73d St., announce the birth of a daughter, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

DALE M. and Mrs. J. H. (nee Gladys) Dale, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

DAVIS M. and Mrs. J. H. (nee Gladys) Davis, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

FEIN M. and Mrs. J. H. (nee Gladys) Fein, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

FINKELHOR M. and Mrs. Paul Finkelshteyn, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

FRANK M. and Mrs. J. H. (nee Gladys) Frank, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

FRIDMAN M. and Mrs. J. H. (nee Gladys) Fridman, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

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In Memoriam

In Memoriam of the late Mrs. J. H. (nee Gladys) Frisman, a son, on April 13, at St. Mark's Hospital.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926.

TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Day's Sales. Friday. 1,388,346. Thursday. 1,388,446. A Year Ago. 763,510. Two Years Ago. 328,850. Year to Date. 142,178,790. 1925. 127,418,072. 1924. 76,774,856. 1923. 33,660,117. 1922. 77,352,896.

Stock and Bond	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Stock and Bond	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume
100 Abrahams & Straus (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	500 Nat. Cash Reg. A (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Adams Express (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 National Cash (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. B (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. C (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. D (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. E (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. F (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. G (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. H (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. I (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4
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100 Alcoa (p.)	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/4	0	107 1/4	100 Nat. Cash Reg. Z (8)	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4	0	104 1/4

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Unimportant Stock Movement.
Very Small Business—France
at New Low Price.

With transactions of only 374,000 shares on the Stock Exchange—the smallest business, even for a Saturday, since the "bull market" began on the news of the 1924 election—the day's changes on the stock market were purely negligible. This shrinkage in business is an interesting and not illogical sign of the times; it conforms on the whole to the expectations of people who knew from experience what usually follows a thoroughgoing readjustment such as has just been applied to the speculative market.

There were only two grounds on which continued activity was predicted by any one—inrush of such heavy buying orders at the low level of prices as should cause another upward movement, or the beginning of real liquidation, based on distrust of the business outlook. So far as could be judged, however, people who wished to put their money into stocks have been able to do so without bidding for them, during the last few weeks; actual advance in prices has usually followed "covering purchases" by recent speculators for the decline. The possibility of a selling movement by mistrustful holders has no doubt existed all along; but the general public has at any rate chosen to draw the inference of trade reaction necessarily following the break in stocks, and therefore occupies a merely passive position. Ordinarily, under such circumstances, a stock market merely marks time until some definite indication is provided of the larger trend of affairs in general trade.

Yesterday's news was colorless; it included, however, a slight further weakening of the franc, which touched the lowest price of the period. This action of the French currency has been undoubtedly disappointing to those who considered recovery logical after Briand had forced his amended fiscal reform plan through the Deputies. Probably, however, artificial support during the days of stress prevented a much more considerable depreciation at that time, and the necessary reaction is now following.

Actual restoration of confidence in the currency and the exchange market can hardly come except as the result of a visible change, not only in the political situation but in the French fiscal position itself, and that is hardly to be expected before the public debt maturity of next month is provided for. In some respects, the state of affairs in France continues to recall our own not dissimilar crisis of 1894, when the Treasury was saved from a lapse to a silver basis by the bold measures of the Administration, but when recurrent embarrassment confronted it at frequent intervals until public policies had been settled by a national election.

MONEY.

Call loans. Following is the range of call money loans in this week for a series of years:

High	Low	High	Low
1926	1925	1924	1923
1926	1925	1924	1923
1926	1925	1924	1923
1926	1925	1924	1923

Time loans. Saturday, Friday. Thirty-day, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Sixty-day, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Ninety-day, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Three months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Six months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. One year, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2.

Commercial paper. Saturday, Friday. Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Range in this week for a series of years, 60-90 days mixed collateral:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Redeemable rate, New York Reserve Bank. Rate on all classes of redeemable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 8, when it was advanced from 3 1/2 per cent, which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1925.

Redeemable rate at this date in a series of years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Bankers' Acceptances. Call loans against acceptances, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Prime bankers' acceptances, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. Reduction in the rate for purchase or discount by Federal Reserve banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase.

Gold. Money in London 1/4 lower at 3 1/2 per cent; short bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent; three months' bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Clearing House Exchanges. Exchange of checks on the New York Clearing House, \$1,078,000,000; balances, \$120,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$87,000,000; exchanges this day a year ago, \$1,034,000,000.

Total exchange of checks for the week in New York City, as reported by the Clearing House, was \$5,840,243,150, compared with \$5,818,777,228 the previous week and \$4,840,066,999 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Total exchange of checks for the week for the country as a whole, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, was \$10,383,534,056, compared with \$9,817,050,684 the previous week and \$11,703,536,646 the week before.

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

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1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

Following is the comparison with the corresponding week in previous years:

1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921
1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was almost at a standstill and the movement of prices, with few exceptions, was within an unusually narrow range. Due to the absence of any pressure to sell stock, however, a firm tone prevailed and most stocks, both in the railroad and the industrial groups, ended the day higher. The automobile shares, which were depressed on Friday by the circulation of wild statements in connection with the proposed revision of the Canadian tariff on motor car imports, recovered briskly yesterday and gains of a point or more were numerous in that section. One indication of the instability of the market was furnished by the action of Steel common, which moved in a range of 1/2 point, with a total of only 9,300 shares changing hands.

Dullest Saturday in Eighteen Months.

Total sales on the Stock Exchange during the two hours of trading yesterday morning aggregated 374,000 shares. This is the lightest Saturday business since Oct. 23, 1924, or just before the beginning of the stock market boom which followed the election of President Coolidge. During the first hour of business yesterday sales at the rate of more than a million shares, but the movement of prices was so slow that the market started to leave the floor of the Exchange long before the closing. Many of the stocks which played an important part in the recent stock market speculation failed to appear on the tape at all yesterday.

Government Bonds Again Higher.

The firmness in bond prices which has prevailed for the better part of a month continued yesterday, though the volume of trading was on the usual small scale. The United States Government obligations were in active demand at small advances in prices. The Treasury 3 1/2 per cent bonds, for the second successive day, made a new high record, though gaining but 1-32 of a point, at 100-23-3/4. The largest gain in Government securities advanced 5-32 of a point, to 108-1/2. The general market showed no change from the recent conditions which have been featured by a broad demand and stiffening prices.

Price of Silver and Other Prices.

The fall in the London price of silver last week to 25-1/2 pence per ounce, the lowest figure since July of 1916, attracted interest not only because of the Oriental influence which it showed to be at work, but because a movement of silver used to be associated with the movement of commodity prices in general. There is this much of resemblance between the two that the general average of prices also stands now very near the level of 1916. During the war and immediately after, the price of silver moved in the same line that of other commodities. From 25-1/2 pence in July, 1916, it rose to 38-1/2 in the month when we entered the war, reached 40 in the month of the armistice, advanced with great velocity during 1919 and in February of 1920 had got to 84 pence, which was the highest price in a century. The deflation movement which carried down prices at the end of 1920 and in 1921 brought silver down to 30 pence in March, 1921. It recovered to 43 in the autumn of that year, which was the highest reached since 1920. Since then it has been irregular, but it was noteworthy that in 1925, when commodities in general fluctuated little in price, the movement of silver was confined within the limit of 2 1/2 pence.

Fate of the Rock Island.

Charles Hayden, Chairman of the Board of the Rock Island, and E. N. Brown, Chairman of the Board of the St. Louis-San Francisco, will leave here next Friday for an inspection trip of the Rock Island and the St. Louis-San Francisco to the consideration of a plan for merging the two roads. Mr. Hayden was first reported to be opposed to the unification, and there has been no statement from him to date that would indicate he is in favor of it. After the San Francisco railroad announced that a merger was contemplated subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, he made clear that control of the Rock Island was still in the hands of the public.

'Trade Balance' and 'Import Surplus'.

The showing, in last week's foreign trade report for March, of \$124,000,000 excess of imports over exports for the first quarter of the year, comparing with an export surplus of \$205,000,000 for the same months of 1925 and an export surplus of \$152,000,000 in 1924, caused some calculation of the effect of this change on the country's net credit or debit on all foreign transactions. The estimate of total balances of international payments by the Department of Commerce is nearly due for 1925; it is expected to show some reduction from the preceding year in the net balance against the United States. In 1924 the department's estimate calculated a \$310,000,000 credit on visible trade account, offset by a \$222,000,000 debit on capital transactions. For 1925, which was a year of heavy trade, the debit on visible trade account was \$228,000,000, with, however, a credit of \$100,000,000 on capital transactions. In each of those years, therefore, a net debit was left against the United States on all transactions. Thus far in the year the subscription of American capital to all accounts of foreign investments has not fallen much below last year, but the difference in merchandise trade amounts to nearly \$300,000,000.

Utility Control Changes.

Recent months have seen some notable changes in the control of public utilities. Most spectacular of these was the shake-up in the United Light and Power directorate. Equally interesting was the acquisition of full control in a Pittsburgh situation by the Byllesby interests, this control having previously been shared with a banking firm. The Presidency of United Gas Improvement in Philadelphia is still vacant, although a representative of Jersey Public Service has been added to the board. In view of recent events, there is conjecture in utility circles as to what the future may hold in the way of changes in control. For example, both Philadelphia and New Jersey systems are ultimately to be linked with the large Conowing development, together with a Baltimore utility system. Needless to say, the last named situation has already caused utility wisecracks to wonder what the future may hold in this quarter.

Last Week's Movements of Gold.

6.70% Return For 27 Years

This liberal return may be obtained from an investment in the bonds of a corporation whose system serves over 300 municipalities located in five States.

Write for No. S-51
Missouri Power & Light Corporation
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Members New York and Chicago
Stock Exchanges

Preferred Stocks

We offer and recommend the following.

Mississippi River Pr.
6% Cumulative

To yield about 6.38%

Virginia Elec. & Pr.
7% Cumulative

To yield about 6.67%

Columbus Elec. & Pr.
7% Cumulative

To yield about 6.67%

General Public Service
7% Cumulative and Convertible

To yield about 6.73%

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Members New York Stock Exchange
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interest to you.

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Travelers will find it
profitable and con-
venient to purchase
Foreign Money be-
fore leaving the
United States.

As specialists in the
currencies of all
nations, we are in a
position to supply
your needs.

Gutttag Bros.

16 Exchange Pl., New York.

FOREIGN CUBAN BANKS

SLIGHTLY FELT HERE

Nervousness in Money Market

Quickly Subsidized, However,

With Currency Shipments.

WORK OF FEDERAL RESERVE

Bankers Say Only \$40,000,000 Was

Transferred—Deny Move to

Stabilize Sugar Prices.

A nervous flurry in the money market, resulting from the transfer of

business to check a bank run in Cuba, furnished one of the most interesting

financial developments of last week. Although the Cuban disturbance was

only a passing episode, as evidenced by a return of easy money rates after only a day or so of stringency, it illustrated the sensitiveness of the market

to outside influences and directed attention to an intricate yet smoothly-running machinery of the Federal Reserve system, which was called into

play to deal with the situation. The height of the Cuban bank run

was reached a week ago Saturday, when crowds of depositors demanded their money from several American

and Canadian banks as a result of baseless rumors that a moratorium would be proclaimed because of the

depression in the sugar industry. Large new supplies of currency be-

came necessary. The only circulating currency in Cuba consists of American money, and under present conditions

this is furnished only through the Federal Reserve system. Before the

formation of the system, independent shipments of currency between the

United States and Cuba were made by individual banks when dictated by

seasonal conditions. Now, however, this work is handled by an agency in

Havana, of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta.

This bank deals only with Federal Reserve member banks, but its facilities are used indirectly by Canadian

and other banks in Cuba. These banks maintain relations with American

banks which are members of the Federal Reserve and merely instruct their

agents when new supplies of currency are desired. The National City Bank

branch in Havana was one of the ones on which a run occurred. It never

reached serious proportions and subsided quickly.

How Transaction Was Made.

The National City desired to increase its currency supplies in Cuba and did so in the following manner:

The bank notified the Federal Reserve Bank of New York of its requirements. A debit against the National

City Bank's books for the amount desired and notification sent to Wash-

ington which relayed the information to the Atlanta bank, whence the cur-

rency was sent to Key West by special train and thence transported by steamship to Cuba. The gold settle-

ment fund, which amounts to \$600,000, and is owned by the Federal Reserve Bank of the system, was the

basis of the transfers. This gold is held in Washington, varying por-

tions of it being credited to the individual Reserve Banks. Settlements are

made every night, covering the transfers affecting the different sections of

the country. In the Cuban case, an amount of gold equivalent to the cur-

rency shipment was transferred from the credit of the New York to the At-

lanta Federal Reserve Bank. The result was an increase in the Atlanta

bank's note issue, compensated by an increase in its gold assets, as represented

in the settlement fund. The National City settled with the New York

Federal Reserve Bank through the usual channels.

It was reported last Monday that a total of \$100,000,000 had been taken out of the market for shipment to Cuba,

but bankers said this estimate was far too high and that \$40,000,000 would be nearer the correct figure. The run was directed chiefly against the Royal

Bank of Canada's branches in Cuba and that institution's banking representatives here followed similar pro-

cedure in getting money to the island. The temporary tightness in money

was explained by the fact that the banks here called loans to increase their balances with the Federal Reserve Bank and facilitate the move-

ments of Cuba. Under these influences, the call money rate in New York advanced to 5% per cent., but it soon re-

turned to 4% per cent., with outside accommodation available as low as 3% per cent.

Time money rates were also demonstrating that no basic change had taken place in credit conditions. The interior of the country sent large

amounts of funds to New York, which assisted in the return to lower rates.

Reflection in Stocks Here.

The Cuban flurry also was reflected in the stock market, where sharp declines in prices took place. This was apparently the result merely of professional operations, however. The

Cuban depression has been well known in financial circles for months and the bank run represented no new develop-

ment. It served, however, as the basis for a drive against stocks in conse-

quence of the temporary tightness in call money.

Under the assurances of President Machado that no moratorium in Cuba is contemplated, the bank run quickly subsided and depositors after a day or two began returning their money to the banks. The situation has directed

public attention to conditions in Cuba, however, and there is wide discussion of various measures designed to end the depression caused by the low prices of sugar. Chief among these is a re-

duction in production, and it is expected that this will be undertaken on an organized system sponsored by the Government.

There have been reports in the last few months that interested American banks would undertake a program of sugar price stabilization, but bankers declare that such action would be impossible and that the law of supply and demand must take its course.

While testifying before a Congressional committee last week Governor Strong of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York pointed out that while the Reserve authorities might take effective action to check advancing prices in a commodity, there was nothing they could do to halt a decline.

The banks plan to continue a policy of patience and cooperation with the work out of the present situation. The reports responsible for the recent bank run—that the banks intended to begin wholesale calling of loans and fore-closure of mortgages—are utterly without foundation. Undoubtedly, however, the banks will curtail on credit that would be devoted to a further expansion of the sugar industry under the present conditions.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Successive Record Low for French

Franc—Spanish and Japanese

Rates Continue Higher.

The supply of French francs continuing unchecked, the Paris rate yesterday sagged to a fresh low for all time at 3.33% cents, reached at the close.

Business was comparatively small, absence of support, or covering by those who have gone "short," helping in the reaction. Spanish pesetas and Japanese yen, on the other hand, were heavily bought, with a resultant new high in each. Right drafts on Madrid jumped 9 points, to 14.33 cents, holding most of this right up to the end. Japanese yen advanced 1/2 cent, to 45.15 cents, as the Chinese dollar sagged to new low.

Business in sterling and Continentals was small, rates moving over a narrow area, with unimportant changes the rule.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926.

RANGE OF RATES, SIGHT EXCHANGE.

London—High, Low, Final, Official.

Paris—High, Low, Final, Official.

Rome—High, Low, Final, Official.

Berlin—High, Low, Final, Official.

Stockholm—High, Low, Final, Official.

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and the decimal of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent.

Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

Europe.

Sterling—Par 100%.

Paris—Par 100%.

Rome—Par 100%.

Berlin—Par 100%.

Stockholm—Par 100%.

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and the decimal of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent.

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Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

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Paris—Par 100%.

Rome—Par 100%.

Berlin—Par 100%.

Stockholm—Par 100%.

Closing Rates.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and the decimal of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent.

RUSSIAN SABLES HERE

For First Time Russia Permits

Export of Live Animals in

Trade for Silver Foxes.

LEARN BREEDING METHODS

Faced by Extinction of the Sable,

Government Studies System to

Raise It in Captivity.

Plans to Americanize the Russian

sable were outlined yesterday by Leo Frank, general manager and treasurer of Roosevelt Fur Farms, Ltd., who recently negotiated with the Soviet Government an agreement to exchange

animals of this breed for North American silver foxes. Mr. Frank said that

until now no Russian Government had permitted the export of live sables.

Mr. Frank said that in recent years the Russian sable had shown signs of becoming extinct and that in consequence the Soviet Government two years ago started experiments to breed

the animal in captivity. The failure of the Soviet Government to take advantage of breeding methods developed on this side of the Atlantic caused its entrance into the situation, he explained.

Mr. Frank said the success achieved by silver fox breeders on Prince Edward Island has caused Louis Koenig, manager of the trade department of the Soviet's agency at Montreal, to turn to that section for advice on the breeding of fur-bearing animals.

"At present the Soviet Government operates two experimental farms for the breeding of sables," said Mr. Frank. "The first is at Moscow, where they hope to popularize the raising of sables and silver foxes by individual farmers. We have agreed to develop this project for the Government and in return we will receive a monopoly in the export of live sables, a pair of which animals would command a price of at least \$2,000 in New York. Our export of sable pelts will not be in our hands, but we will have first call on the animals from which the pelts are made. As part of the agreement we will ship North American silver foxes to Russia. Profits from these transactions will be shared equally with the Soviet Government."

Mr. Frank said that negotiations in Russia were carried on by Elias Rappaport, Vladimir Gerasimov and other officials of the Department of Agriculture and added that the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture had offered its aid in the project. He expects to have the first consignment of sable to arrive here in November, although the Soviet Government's breeding scheme may not be in the hands of the country at that time.

Mr. Frank said that he had traveled with a "fomatic" passport. "There is an atmosphere of activity in Russia," he said, "and the Government seems to be making great efforts to advance in the Russian trade field. I discovered that a fleet of 300 German boats are operating in the streets of Leningrad."

"The Government maintains the ruble at par by extraordinary means. Foreign money may not be used in Russia, but it is allowed to take more than \$300 in cash out of the country at one time, and this regulation is enforced both by customs inspectors and censors of mail.

In bringing money in excess of \$300 into the country arrangements must be made for taking it out again. When I drew \$1,500 from a bank I was called on to explain the purpose for which it was to be used."

The President of the Roosevelt Fur Farms, Ltd., is L. Berkman of L. Berkman & Co., jewelers, of 511 Fifth Avenue.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Suspended for One Year, April 14, 1926—Under Section 7, Article XVII of the constitution: Morgan G. Morgan, John B. Morgan.

Membership Transferred, April 15, 1926—Flaher A. Buell to George A. Muir, John Muir & Co., 61 Broadway.

Memberships Posted for Transfer, April 8, 1926 (balloting April 22, 1926): Henry P. Perry to Walter H. Madden; sponsors, Kenneth Boardman, Arthur W. Sesselsberg, Graham F. Blandy (deceased), Gabriel A. Bellin, George W. Ferdinand, L. Salomon, Neville G. Hart, April 15, 1926 (balloting April 29, 1926), Theodore A. Lightner to George N. Richard; sponsors, Maurice W. Newton, E. S. J. McKelver.

Dissolution of Partnership, April 14, 1926—Bouvier & Morgan.

Proposed New Partnerships—C. B. Richard & Co. to C. B. Richard, George N. Richard, A. P. Eigelhoff, Ernest W. Flender, Julius Krause, Shaskan, Bellin & Co. (new), N. J. Thomson & McKinnon, John P. Bickel and John W. Jordan, admitted, effective April 15, 1926.

Proposed Changes in Partnerships—Barbour & Co., Charles Leonard King, to be admitted, Cassatt & Co., Edward C. Benders and Ray W. Stephenson, to be admitted, Bann & Co., Prescott Bigelow, to be admitted, Simmons & Slade, Selwyn Kip Farrington Jr., to be admitted May 1, 1926; Ware & Co., George S. Braun, to be admitted.

New Address—John V. Bouvier 34, 60 Beaver Street, Milnet, Roe & Co., 120 Broadway, effective April 24, 1926.

D. H. Silberberg & Co., 40 Exchange Place, Joseph V. Vase, at Hartshorn, Pales & Co., 71 Broadway.

Other Changes—Charles Dyer, Hudson & Co. (new), Newark, N. J. (24 Commerce Street); A. P. Mayhew Jr. and George A. Hill Jr., managers, Reliance department, substation, Arthur S. Port News, V. C. Steward Shield, manager, Fenner & Beane (new), Chero, Thomas, Walter Turner, manager, Dyer, Hudson & Co. (new), 71 (Chamber of Commerce Building), discontinued; Robinson & Co. (new), New York, 100 Broadway, discontinued; McKinnon, McKinnon & Co. (new), 100 Broadway, discontinued; McKinnon, McKinnon & Co. (new), 100 Broadway, discontinued.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London 1/4 off at 3 3/4 per ounce; New York, price 1/4 cent off at 65% cents.

Range for 1925:—Highest—Lowest—

London—Highest—Lowest—

New York—Highest—Lowest—

Range for 1926:—Highest—Lowest—

London—Highest—Lowest—

New York—Highest—Lowest—

GENERAL MOTORS

TO REOPEN IN CANADA

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FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE LOAN
Mercantile Building in heart of New York City, just completed and already over 90% rented. Earnings over twice interest requirements. Loan less than 62% of appraised value. Sinking Fund reduces loan about 50% by maturity.

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Established 1865
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Common Stock of Hansa-Lloyd Works Bremen
One of the important passenger car, truck and bus manufacturers of Germany. Managed by interests identified with the North German Lloyd Steamship Company. Dividend last year 8%. An attractive stock well obtainable below par.
Particulars on request
Robert C. Mayer & Co.
60 Broadway New York
Telephone Hanover 7900

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Our Statistical Department is at the service of the conservative Odd Lot buyer of listed securities.
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Telephone Rectory 315

BAUWEATHER REPORT
BUSINESS WORLD
SPRING PLANTING DELAYED AND RETAIL TRADE DECLINES—INDUSTRY HOLDS UP.
STOCK MARKET TREND DOWN
Broadstreet's Records a Drop in Exports and Gain in Imports—Dun's Finds Steel Falling Off.

General moral laxity in New York City has been almost directly responsible for a considerable part of the city's loss of business. The business of the city the last two years, according to the annual report of the Committee on Losses and Adjustments of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

The report says that there are indications that efforts of the committee are showing results in checking the prevalence of fires by careful methods of handling adjustments and by minute scrutiny of the causes and possibilities of fires. The favorable results of the committee's work are seen to best advantage in the garment trades, where there has been a steady decline of fires and claims in the two-year period.

Following the statement that of the 1925 fires losses there are still seventy-two which are under official investigation, the report says:

"It is believed that goods in the hands of contractors are very commonly lost or damaged by fire, then set to hide the evidences of the theft, either with or without the connivance of the contractor. We have had many reports of goods being stolen from contractors who had no insurance, but even if he were not able to obtain insurance, he would be liable for the loss of a fire if he must account for the disappearance of goods, and an easy way is to claim that a fire has consumed them. We have had many cases of goods of contractors who have claimed delivery of merchandise for manufacture to the contractor, but the reports of a steady loss of goods in the hands of contractors are such that the disappearance of the quantity of goods as alleged by the contractors was an impossibility."

Of the 285 apparel contractors included in the report, 137 have been adjusted with a whole sound value of \$7,047,141, a loss of \$1,294,242; and in 1925, 137 claims and incurred loss of \$1,905,535 on insurance of \$17,000,000.

NEW MORTGAGE ISSUE.
Affiliated Corporation of Chicago to Make First Sale Here.
A large mortgage concern is to be introduced shortly to Eastern investors through the first public offering of securities of the affiliated Mortgage Corporation, a Chicago concern which has been active in suburban developments and in financing and constructing large city buildings. The offering consists of \$500,000 of guaranteed 7 percent preferred stock and 5,000 shares of the common stock, made up of units of one share of preferred and one of common, with each unit priced at \$125.

The corporation's eastern offices are at 111 East Forty-second Street, New York City, and its directors include R. B. Baggett, T. E. Dickenson, K. O. Kierhart, three times Governor of Minnesota and President and chief stockholder of the Suburban Homes Corporation, Chicago; Henry Ericsson, W. H. Hughes, G. L. Maxwell, R. H. Moore, E. B. Shumanek and V. M. Welch. Payment of 7 per cent cumulative dividends on the preferred stock is guaranteed for the next five years by the United Realty Company and the holding of the preferred stock is redeemable at any time after a year on 30 days' notice at 105. The present offering constitutes the only securities of the corporation outstanding.

OCEAN CITY WATER RATE UP.
New Jersey Board Grants a 16% Rise in Domestic Service.
TRENTON, N. J., April 17.—Although declining to approve a new schedule of charges that would enable the Ocean City Water Company to increase its rate for domestic service about 24 per cent, the Public Utility Commission authorized today an advance of 16 per cent. The rates as approved range from \$3.25 per 1,000 cubic feet for the first 10,000 cubic feet of water consumed, down to \$1.90 per 1,000 cubic feet for all over 100,000 cubic feet consumed in any one year. The value of the property was given as \$224,024, with a gross revenue under present rates of \$133,300, leaving a deficit of \$90,724. The board denied to the Ocean City Sewer Company a proposed 60 per cent increase in rates and granted permission to file a schedule which will increase the charges 40 per cent.

The board granted permission to a transfer of the majority of the outstanding capital stock of the Wildwood Water Company to the Southern Gas and Power Corporation.

CHEMICAL MERGER FORMED.
Five Companies Unite as American Solvents and Chemical Corporation.
The formation of the American Solvents and Chemical Corporation was announced yesterday by H. I. Peffer, President of the organization. The company was formed for the purpose of merging the Everett Distilling Company of Everett, Mass.; Jefferson Distilling and Denaturing Company of Haverly, La.; Crescent Industrial Alcohol Company of New Orleans, Western Industries Company of Agnew, Cal., and the Witbeck Chemical Corporation of Albany, N. Y.

In his announcement Mr. Peffer said: "The business of the new corporation will be the manufacture, distribution and sale of solvents and chemicals. The geographical location of the plants and the facilities of the corporation are second to none from the standpoint of service to the entire trade of the country. The merger of these corporations not only makes possible many economies, but through the pooling of individual experience, development processes, patents, etc., it gives to the trade the latest and proved results of the combined efforts of the industry."

Submit Atlanta Merger Plan.
The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has submitted its plan to the Interstate Commerce Commission for taking over the Atlanta, Birmingham and Coast Railway. The Coast Line will organize a company to be known as the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast to operate the acquired road. The offer is being opposed by a group of stockholders of the A. B. & C.

Houston Oil Net Is \$571,680.
The Houston Oil Company of Texas reports net earnings for the quarter ended March 31 of \$571,680, after expenses and taxes, but before depreciation and depletion. This compares with \$594,302 in the same quarter of last year. Gross earnings this year were \$1,230,352, against \$1,062,122 last year. Expenses and taxes in 1925 totaled \$724,302, against \$535,510 in 1924.

TRANSACTIONS SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1926.

U. S. Govt. Bonds	Other Domestic Bonds	Foreign Bonds	Total All Bonds
Yesterday: \$1,128,300	\$4,428,000	\$1,281,000	\$7,007,300
Friday: 1,060,500	5,558,000	1,841,000	11,459,500
Year ago: 424,000	4,509,500	1,908,500	6,842,000
Two years ago: 3,058,900	3,495,000	1,857,000	7,950,900

Year to date:

1926: 990,544,200	\$79,709,800	\$186,475,850	\$956,729,850
1925: 128,760,550	\$29,237,000	\$198,336,200	\$1,156,333,750
1924: 220,851,395	\$19,872,150	\$161,679,245	\$1,102,402,790
1923: 257,987,130	\$70,988,600	\$165,049,500	\$993,975,230

FOREIGN BONDS.

Country	Bond	Price
Argentina	1900	100.00
Australia	1906	100.00
Brazil	1900	100.00
Canada	1906	100.00
Chile	1900	100.00
Colombia	1900	100.00
Cuba	1900	100.00
Dominican	1900	100.00
Ecuador	1900	100.00
El Salvador	1900	100.00
Guatemala	1900	100.00
Haiti	1900	100.00
Honduras	1900	100.00
India	1900	100.00
Indonesia	1900	100.00
Italy	1900	100.00
Japan	1900	100.00
Mexico	1900	100.00
Nicaragua	1900	100.00
Panama	1900	100.00
Paraguay	1900	100.00
Peru	1900	100.00
Puerto Rico	1900	100.00
Romania	1900	100.00
Russia	1900	100.00
Santo Domingo	1900	100.00
Spain	1900	100.00
Uruguay	1900	100.00
Venezuela	1900	100.00

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Country	Bond	Price
Argentina	1900	100.00
Australia	1906	100.00
Brazil	1900	100.00
Canada	1906	100.00
Chile	1900	100.00
Colombia	1900	100.00
Cuba	1900	100.00
Dominican	1900	100.00
Ecuador	1900	100.00
El Salvador	1900	100.00
Guatemala	1900	100.00
Haiti	1900	100.00
Honduras	1900	100.00
India	1900	100.00
Indonesia	1900	100.00
Italy	1900	100.00
Japan	1900	100.00
Mexico	1900	100.00
Nicaragua	1900	100.00
Panama	1900	100.00
Paraguay	1900	100.00
Peru	1900	100.00
Puerto Rico	1900	100.00
Romania	1900	100.00
Russia	1900	100.00
Santo Domingo	1900	100.00
Spain	1900	100.00
Uruguay	1900	100.00
Venezuela	1900	100.00

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.
Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 17.—Revenue receipts and expenditures at close of business, April 15:

Receipts	Expenditures
Total: \$2,442,444.02	Total: \$2,442,444.02
Internal revenue, income and profit tax: 2,000,000	Internal revenue, income and profit tax: 2,000,000
Excise: 1,147,851.33	Excise: 1,147,851.33
Postage: 1,993,738.86	Postage: 1,993,738.86
Other miscellaneous: 330,908.86	Other miscellaneous: 330,908.86

UNITED STATES INSULAR TERRITORIAL BONDS.

Country	Bond	Price
Argentina	1900	100.00
Australia	1906	100.00
Brazil	1900	100.00
Canada	1906	100.00
Chile	1900	100.00
Colombia	1900	100.00
Cuba	1900	100.00
Dominican	1900	100.00
Ecuador	1900	100.00
El Salvador	1900	100.00
Guatemala	1900	100.00
Haiti	1900	100.00
Honduras	1900	100.00
India	1900	100.00
Indonesia	1900	100.00
Italy	1900	100.00
Japan	1900	100.00
Mexico	1900	100.00
Nicaragua	1900	100.00
Panama	1900	100.00
Paraguay	1900	100.00
Peru	1900	100.00
Puerto Rico	1900	100.00
Romania	1900	100.00
Russia	1900	100.00
Santo Domingo	1900	100.00
Spain	1900	100.00
Uruguay	1900	100.00
Venezuela	1900	100.00

Divide, principal and interest, in United States gold coin.			The American European Securities Company yesterday declared an initial dividend of \$2 a share on its preferred stock. The interest payable May 15 to stockholders of record April 30.			The following dividends were announced during the past week.			STEAM RAILROADS.		
Security.	Rate.	Payable.	Rate.	Payable.	Rate.	Pay.	Pay.	Hdr. of	Pay.	Pay.	Hdr. of
Am. Can. Co.	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Express	5%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Tobacco	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Water	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Zinc	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Oil	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Sugar	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Paper	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Glass	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Rubber	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Lumber	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Textile	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Chemical	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Pharmaceutical	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Food	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Beverage	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Entertainment	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Transportation	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Communication	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Utility	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Real Estate	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Insurance	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Finance	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Banking	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Trust	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Investment	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Holding	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Conglomerate	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Diversified	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Multi-Sector	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Global	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. International	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Transnational	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Multi-National	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Super-National	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Hyper-National	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Am. Ultra-National	10%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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Individual Debits Below the Week Before But \$1,489,000,000 Larger Than Year Ago

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Debits to individual accounts, as reported to the Federal Reserve Board for banks in Federal cities for the week ended April 15, aggregated \$1,885,000,000, or 11.2 per cent. less than the total of \$2,134,000,000 reported for the preceding week.

New York City reported a decline of \$154,000,000, while other large reductions were as follows: Boston, \$135,000,000; Chicago, \$80,000,000; New Orleans, \$47,000,000; St. Louis, \$30,000,000; and San Francisco, \$23,000,000.

The largest increase, \$33,000,000, was reported by Philadelphia.

As compared with the week ended April 15, 1925, debits for the week under review are larger by \$1,489,000,000, or 14.4 per cent. Increases are shown for most of the more important cities, the largest increases being as follows: New York, \$1,165,000,000; Philadelphia, \$102,000,000; Chicago, \$41,000,000; San Francisco, \$23,000,000; and Los Angeles, \$23,000,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for Government, municipal and miscellaneous bonds in currency values in which there were no transactions:

Transactions		Bid. Asked			
Argentina 5%, 1945.....	91 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2	Do pf. B 93 1/2	100
Brazil 5%, 1945.....	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	Do pf. G 93 1/2	100
Canada 5%, 1949.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Do pf. C 91 1/2	87
France 5%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. E 91 1/2	87
Italy 5%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. F 91 1/2	87
Japan 5%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. H 91 1/2	87
Spain 5%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. I 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 4 1/2%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. J 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 4%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. K 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 3 1/2%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. L 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 3%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. M 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 2 1/2%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. N 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 2%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. O 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1 1/2%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. P 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. Q 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 3/4%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. R 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. S 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. T 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/8%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. U 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/16%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. V 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/32%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. W 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/64%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. X 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/128%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. Y 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/256%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. Z 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/512%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AA 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1024%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AB 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2048%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AC 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4096%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AD 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/8192%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AE 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/16384%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AF 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/32768%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AG 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/65536%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AH 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/131072%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AI 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/262144%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AJ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/524288%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AK 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1048576%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AL 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2097152%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AM 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4194304%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AN 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/8388608%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AO 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/16777216%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AP 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/33554432%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AQ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/67108864%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AR 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/134217728%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AS 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/268435456%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AT 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/536870912%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AU 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1073741824%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AV 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2147483648%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AW 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4294967296%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AX 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/8589934592%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AY 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/17179869184%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. AZ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/34359738368%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BA 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/68719476736%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BB 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/137438953472%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BC 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/274877906944%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BD 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/549755813888%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BE 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1099511627776%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BF 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2199023255552%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BG 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4398046511104%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BH 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/8796093022208%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BI 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/17592186444416%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BJ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/35184372888832%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BK 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/70368745777664288%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BL 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/140737491553296576%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BM 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/281474983106593152%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BN 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/562949966213186304%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BO 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1125899932263726608%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BP 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2251799864527453216%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BQ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4503599729054906432%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BR 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/9007199458109812864%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BS 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/18014398916219625728%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BT 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/36028797832439251456%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BU 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/72057595664878502912%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BV 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/14411519130157005824%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BW 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/28823038260314011648%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BX 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/57646076520628023296%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BY 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/11529215304121646592%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. BZ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/23058430608243293184%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CA 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/46116861248686586368%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CB 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/92233722497373172736%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CC 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/184467448994746345472%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CD 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/368934897989492690944%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CE 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/737869795978985381888%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CF 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1475739591577970763776%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CG 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2951479183155941527552%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CH 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/5902958366311883055104%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CI 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/11805916722623766110208%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CJ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/23611833445247532220416%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CK 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/47223666890495064440832%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CL 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/94447333780990128881664%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CM 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/188894667561982577763328%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CN 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/377789335123965155526656%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CO 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/755578670247930311053312%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CP 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1511157344958606221066624%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CQ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/3022314689917212442133248%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CR 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/6044629379834424884266496%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CS 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/12089258756688497764532992%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CT 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/24178517513376995529065984%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CU 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/48357035026753991058131968%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CV 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/96714070053507982116263936%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CW 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/193428140107015964232527872%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CX 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/386856280214031928465055744%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CY 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/773712560428063856930111488%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. CZ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1547425120561267713860222976%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DA 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/3094850241122535427720445952%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DB 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/618970048224507085544089088%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DC 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1237940096449014171088178176%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DD 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/2475880192898028342176356352%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DE 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/4951760385796056684352712704%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DF 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/9903520771592113368705425408%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DG 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1980704154318226677410890816%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DH 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/39614083086364533548217781312%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DI 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/79228166172729067096435562624%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DJ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/15845633234548013419287110248%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DK 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/31691266469096026838574220496%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DL 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/63382532938192053677148440992%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DM 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/126765065876384107354296881936%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DN 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/25353013175276821471085777376%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DO 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/50706026350553642942171154752%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DP 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/10141205260107285884234229504%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DQ 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/20282410520214571768468458008%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DR 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/40564821040429143536936916016%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DS 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/81129642080858287073873832032%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DT 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/162259281617166574147747664064%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DU 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/324518563234333148295495328128%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DV 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/649037126466666296590990656256%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DW 91 1/2	87
U.S. Gov. 1/1298074249333325193181981312512%, 1945.....	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	Do pf. DX 91 1/2	

BIG EXPORT TRADE PUTS WHEAT HIGHER

Sea board interests say that 10,000 bushels have changed hands in week.

JULY OPTION TO THE FRONT

Prices Make a Four-Cent Jump Early and Pass a Three-Cent Gain at the Close.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, April 17.—Wheat values were on the upgrade from start to finish today and, with general buying to restate lines, sold out the previous day and reports of an immense export business, deferred deliveries advanced 34c to a new high on the present upturn and closed with net gains of 34c. May was inclined to lag and was up only 2c.

Protracted strength in Winnipeg, where exporters and mills were reported as big buyers, had considerable influence here. Winnipeg gained 44c for the day. The seaboard failed to confirm the Winnipeg claims of a large business. In some quarters it was claimed that Canadian mills have been making sales of flour to the equal of 500,000 bushels a day.

Between the buying in the export business, the surplus in the "pit" here has been absorbed, and there are no new hedging sales coming into the market.

Seaboard interests estimate that export sales of wheat in all positions the past week aggregate 10,000,000 bushels of all kinds and that charter for ocean freight for May loading are about the largest on record.

The big buyers of May and July wheat today were the sellers of the day. The short interest on foreign account in May wheat has been reduced, and commitments on the long side of July and September wheat have been some of the foreigners who have profited in these new crop futures were taking them at the close. There was steady buying of July and selling of September at the widest difference of the season.

World shipments are estimated at 10,000,000 bushels against 11,979,000 bushels last year. New crop hard winter wheat on export via the Gulf for July-August shipments is 1,000,000 bushels. Holland and Belgium have also bought wheat there. Supplies abroad are smaller than last year. Requests for offers of corn wheat from Duluth and Minneapolis brought no response. This was the basis for buying of May by one of the largest sellers yesterday.

Cash premiums on hard winters were one cent lower here at 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 cents over May.

Primary arrivals today were 475,000 bushels, week ago 610,000; last year 260,000. Shipments were 318,000 bushels; week ago 420,000; last year 478,000.

Buying of corn on a liberal scale was attributed to shorts and Eastern operators and the close was 1 and 1 1/2 cents higher.

Elevator interests are buying May and selling July corn and oats to turn over their hedges while in the long are liquidating and cash interest is being taken the May and selling the July.

Oats gained 4 and 1/2 cents and rye and 2 1/2 cents for the day, with export sales of 200,000 bushels of rye reported at the seaboard.

Primary arrivals of corn today were 435,000 bushels, week ago 464,000; last year 314,000. Shipments 388,000 bushels; week ago 498,000; last year 800,000.

Chicago prices for the principal grains were as follows:

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

CORN	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	.74 1/2	.75 1/2	.74 1/2	.75 1/2	.74 1/2
July 1936	.73 1/2	.74 1/2	.73 1/2	.74 1/2	.73 1/2
Sept. 1936	.72 1/2	.73 1/2	.72 1/2	.73 1/2	.72 1/2
Nov. 1936	.71 1/2	.72 1/2	.71 1/2	.72 1/2	.71 1/2

OATS	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	.44 1/2	.45 1/2	.44 1/2	.45 1/2	.44 1/2
July 1936	.43 1/2	.44 1/2	.43 1/2	.44 1/2	.43 1/2
Sept. 1936	.42 1/2	.43 1/2	.42 1/2	.43 1/2	.42 1/2
Nov. 1936	.41 1/2	.42 1/2	.41 1/2	.42 1/2	.41 1/2

RYE	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	.94 1/2	.95 1/2	.94 1/2	.95 1/2	.94 1/2
July 1936	.93 1/2	.94 1/2	.93 1/2	.94 1/2	.93 1/2
Sept. 1936	.92 1/2	.93 1/2	.92 1/2	.93 1/2	.92 1/2
Nov. 1936	.91 1/2	.92 1/2	.91 1/2	.92 1/2	.91 1/2

BARLEY	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2	.65 1/2	.64 1/2
July 1936	.63 1/2	.64 1/2	.63 1/2	.64 1/2	.63 1/2
Sept. 1936	.62 1/2	.63 1/2	.62 1/2	.63 1/2	.62 1/2
Nov. 1936	.61 1/2	.62 1/2	.61 1/2	.62 1/2	.61 1/2

PROVISIONS	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

WHEAT	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Last
May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

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May 1936	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.19 1/2	1.18 1/2
July 1936	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2
Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
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Sept. 1936	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.16 1/2
Nov. 1936	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.15 1/2

RUBBER CONTINUES DOWNWARD TREND

Prices for Active Months Drop 130 Points, Canceling the Recovery of Friday.

New Low Ground Reached in Sales of Both Old and New Crops.

Liquidation in cotton continued during early trading yesterday and carried all the new crop positions to lower levels of the market. Covering of May obligations as that month approached 1936 finally arrested the decline, and a later recovery of 10 points or more left final quotations 1 to 7 points lower on the day. Not only were temperatures in Southern States more seasonal but less rain fell than for some time, while generally fair weather predictions for western sections over Sunday increased the selling pressure on distant positions. More cotton changed hands than for several weeks, transactions being quite evenly distributed between the old and the new crop.

Weakness in Liverpool, where October and later months closed in new low ground for the season, had an unsettling effect at the opening of the market. The following week of overnight selling orders furnished a large business on the call at a decline of 8 to 15 points. Prices were lower in July and October, but these positions were more than offset by a block of 10,000 bales of October carrying that month to 10c. Domestic and foreign mill interest became increasingly active, and buyers of May as the season progressed, and a block of 10,000 bales of May contracts was sold, bringing steady the balance of the list.

Spot interests furnished the May wanted and took July or October in exchange for May. The market was changed on Friday. Spot interests changed again May sold by a few houses reached the largest totals of the year and proved the outstanding feature of the season. The spread between May and October was 185 points in final trading, about as wide a difference as at anytime this year.

Census figures on linters produced showed 995,000 bales, against 701,000 last season.

The following shows the statistical position of cotton as compiled from The Financial Chronicle:

**Better Business Bureau Says They
Are Drawn on Fictitious Bank.**

A warning that numerous bad checks were being circulated throughout the financial district was issued yesterday by the Better Business Bureau.

It is evident, according to Bureau officials, that either one man or a small group is circulating the bogus checks.

DRY GOODS JOBBING WAS FAIRLY ACTIVE

TENDENCY IN THE GARMENT INDUSTRY

TRADE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

very large part of the correspondence of our office with American business men has had to do with instructions looking to increased exports from this country to the Union. These questions have dealt with a wide variety of topics.

"One manufacturer, for instance, asked us to give him the number of orders in South Africa that are wired for electricity. Letters asking the number of South African houses dealing in various goods and articles have been numerous. One letter that we could not answer was from a writer asking for trade information concerning Liberia. That was another example of the lack of information about the Union work that has hampered our preliminary work in this country considerably.

"One thing that I should like to get some of our American business men and manufacturers generally to see is that the position of South Africa as a highly civilized country. There are no more lions and natives running wild in the streets of Johannesburg than there are in Chicago. There are no more savages in the bush than there are Indians scamping people on the streets of New York City. For that matter, big game will not be found much less abundant in the past. We have four universities that give courses in law, medicine, engineering and theology, and world-famous orchestras frequently dance, sing and play for us.

"It is obvious that, without a proper understanding of South Africa, trade between the two countries cannot be increased as it should be. Without a proper understanding of our resources and products, the American importer will not buy much of anything as he should, nor will the American exporter tell us in the volume that is doubtless possible. How will your exporters understand the needs of two countries having such a satisfactory market with us as long as they look upon the Union as an ideal place in which to dispose of their surplus? The elephant gun?

"In closing, I should like to repeat what we will be pleased to give all interested parties to American business men. If you wish to know whether they are exporters or importers. In our office files of our leading papers and magazines, both in English and Dutch, are kept and they can be consulted without obligation of any kind. There is also a wealth of miscellaneous data concerning the natural resources, agriculture, pastoral industries, minerals, and industrial development of the Union that may be seen for the asking. A cordial invitation to make use of them, as well as other facilities of our offices looking to the increase of commerce between the two countries, is extended to any and all who may be interested."

TO SHOW SUMMER STYLES.

Models From Forty-one Houses to Be Displayed on Tuesday.

Fifty-one manufacturers will exhibit at the Summer season Fashion Show to be held at the Hotel Commodore on Tuesday night under the auspices of the National Garment Retailers' Association. These exhibitors, it was announced yesterday by John W. Hahn, Executive Secretary of the association, will display 120 models, each created specifically for the Summer season. Some of the featured novelties of the show will be a bridal procession.

Mr. Hahn added that more than 1,500 people, including retailers from all parts of the country, are expected to be present when the manikins begin their parade down the runway. In his opinion the interest displayed by the interested trade in this show easily equals that manifested in the Spring and Fall events staged under the auspices of the organization of retailers.

"Beyond question," continued Mr. Hahn, "the models shown will set the style standards for the new Summer season. Retailers will be pleasantly surprised to find the many evidences of cleverness that have been developed by the style creators. Great stress is placed on the fact that the garments still be distinctive different from those produced for Spring.

"Manufacturers and buyers who have seen the colors to be sponsored at the show have said they are enthusiastic over the probabilities of their being overwhelmingly accepted; by the trade and consumers. These hues—Sunni, rose and coral shades—are light summery shades, ideal for sport wear and other apparel to be worn during the warm weather months."



Opportunity

for Manufacturers

in Financial Benefits

A Royal Salute to the Duke of Perth this historic city. Today its neighboring population is the hub of the Raritan commercial and financial center. Its manufactured products Perth Amboy is the connoisseur's area, bisecting inland to all parts of the ample deep water docking vessels make Perth Amboy establishment of industries.

conditions, up to date
and churches, all within
we invite inquiries. The
assist you wholeheartedly,
the selection of sites, and
information as will make you
attach the coupon to your
your first inquiry. Do

advantages of locat-
Amboy. No obliga-

to be primarily to increase the flow of South African products to the United States, we are pleased to render all the service we can to the American exporters. For that matter, a very large part of the correspondence of our office with American business men has had to do with questions looking to increased exports from this country to the Union. These questions have dealt with a wide variety of topics.

"One manufacturer, for instance, asked us to give him the number of houses in South Africa that are wired for electricity. Letters asking the names of South African houses dealing in various goods and articles have been numerous. One letter that we could not answer as desired by the writer asked for trade information concerning Liberia. That was another example of the lack of information about the Union that has hampered our preliminary work in this country considerably.

"One thing that I should like to get home to American business men and to Americans generally is that the Union of South Africa is a highly civilized country. There are no more lions and tigers in South Africa than there are in Cape Town and other cities of the Union than there are humans scolding people on the streets of New York or Chicago. For that matter, big game hunting in South Africa is a thing of the past. We have four universities that give courses in law, medicine, engineering and theology, and a large number of artists frequently dance, sing or play for us.

"It is obvious that, without a proper understanding of South Africa, trade between the two countries cannot be increased as it should be. Without a proper understanding of our resources and the aid we can to American exporters, it will not pay as much from us as he should, nor will the American exporter sell to us in the volume that is doubtless possible. Hence, it is imperative of all such houses and lingerie, for instance, find a satisfactory market with us as long as they look upon the Union as a place in which to stockpile goods of traps for tigers and elephant guns?

"In closing, I should like to repeat that we will be pleased to give all the aid we can to American business men interested in South Africa, whether they be exporters or importers. In our office files of our leading trade and business magazines in English and Dutch, are kept and they may be consulted without obligation of any kind. There is also a wealth of miscellaneous data concerning the natural resources, agriculture, pastoral industries, mineral resources and industrial development of the Union that we are anxious to place at the disposal of any individual or firm desiring an invitation to make use of them, as well as other facilities of our offices looking to the increase of commerce between the two countries, extended to any and all who may be interested."

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Upon a question as to whether Mr. Hahn, "the models shown will set the style standards for the new Summer season." Retailers will be pleasantly surprised by the many evidences of newness that have been developed by the style creators. Great stress is placed on the fact that the garments are manufactured in the United States from those produced for Spring.

"Manufacturers and buyers who have seen the models in the window of the show have said they are 'enthusiastic over the probabilities of their being overwhelmingly accepted by the trade and consumers.' The Spring-Summer, June rose and coral sands—are light summer shades, ideal for sport wear and other apparel to be worn during the warm weather months."

OPPORTUNITY

Manufacturers and Retailers

Strategic Benefits

Perth Amboy. A Royal Welcome to the Duke of Perth of this historic city. Today with its neighboring population as the hub of the Raritan commercial and financial those manufactured products

Perth Amboy is the conropolitan area, bisecting in-chandise to all parts of the ample deep water docking vessels make Perth Amboy establishment of industries.

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We invite you wholeheartedly, r the selection of sites, and oration as will make you Attach the coupon to your in your first inquiry. Do

the advantages of locat- Perth Amboy. No obliga-

BRITAIN PREPARED FOR GENERAL STRIKE

Government Refuses to Yield to Miners, Preferring to Fight Rather Than Surrender.

FATE OF SUCH MOVEMENTS

Despite Ephemeral Advantage to Labor, Ultimate Victories Are With the Governments.

By FREDERICK CUNLIFF-OWEN, C. B. E.

While the coal miners' threat to subject Great Britain to the manifest disadvantages of a general strike by the Federation of Trade Unions and Labor Organizations, in the event of the refusal of the colliery owners and employers to continue to pay the war-time scale of wages and to maintain the same hours of work per week, led the British Government, last Summer, to accord to the employers a subsidy amounting to about \$100,000,000 in order to permit them to continue for the following nine months, ending on May next, the amount needed to comply with the demands of the miners, it is improbable that any Conservative Administration will ever again allow itself to be terrorized in this fashion. The Baldwin Administration did this in the face of much opposition, on the part even of its own followers, which has been strengthened by the report just presented by a strictly non-partisan Parliamentary Commission, which pronounced itself in the most unequivocal manner against any further surrender either by the mine owners to the miners, or by the Government to either of the parties in the conflict.

There is no doubt that the present Administration, which has not been idle, and which has been making elaborate preparations to meet a general strike, is in a far better position today to deal with any such industrial conflict than it was last year, 1925, when the Government of the day submitted to a compromise. Indeed, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Right Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, now popularly known not alone in Great Britain, but all over the world, for his determination to resist to the utmost the demands of every-thing in the nature of communism or international Bolshevism and of the Socialist pretensions of the Labor Party.

The Measure of Success.

The fact is that a general strike, in order to accomplish anything permanent, must be a success and of distinct advantage to the parties by which it is organized and engineered. A mere temporary advantage can prove of no lasting benefit to communism, socialism or labor. It merely serves to arouse popular sentiment against these forces, and to give the Government the time to marshal its powers, which both from a material and financial point of view are illimitable.

No general strike has ever proved successful, in the long run, and the most striking illustration thereof was given some seventeen years ago by Sweden, which at the time was considered by the international labor leaders to be the best organized nation in the world from a labor point of view. It demonstrated the fact that a general strike is very difficult, nay, almost impossible, to engineer, and that a community driven back on its self-reliance, can get along without the help of large sections of the population that are normally its collaborators.

The present threat of a general strike, by which Great Britain is confronted, has had its origin in connection with the mining industry. The Swedish dispute arose in connection with the paper, woolen and cotton trades. In July and August of 1909, a gradually increasing number of workers, reaching at last near 200,000, were locked out by the employers' association on the ground that their unions had not lived up to certain definite contracts. While the quarrel was developing, the Swedish Government by means of an official committee of mediation proposed a compromise, the basis of which was accepted by the employers, but was rejected by the leaders of the employed. Not only was it turned down by the latter, but they induced the General Federation of Trade Unions of Sweden to proclaim a general strike throughout the country.

Schemes Went Wrong.

The arrangements for the general strike made by the General Federation were both far-reaching in their incidence and plausible in their moderation. The most elaborate preparations were made to cripple capitalism. What have since become known as "essential services" were to be carried on by volunteer methods, though not ruled out of the program, were not allowed to form an actual part thereof; were in fact retained as a threat, though unused as a weapon. It is instructive to note, for the light thrown on the problem of organizing a general strike, how the well-laid schemes of the Swedish General Federation of Trade Unions went wrong.

Some classes of workers who were instructed by the latter to strike remained at their posts. Others who should not have struck went out. Most of the railroad men, for instance, continued to run the trains in spite of the strike orders to the contrary, while on the other hand the scavengers, who were instructed by their leaders to continue their share of essential service, grumbled and resisted the idea of being held to their daily task. Men in the gas works and electric stations absented themselves from their duties, in total disregard of the Federation of Labor's directions and employers' contracts. They were as prompt to cease from toil as the tramway men, motor and hack men, carters, butchers, bakers and grocers' assistants, etc.

Sixteen, aspened from striking under the Federation of Labor scheme, went on digging graves in one churchyard and laid down their spades in another, leaving corpses unburied, while the peasantry absolutely refused to allow their crops to rot. Saloons and dramehouses, however, for the Government supplemented the orders of the Federation of Trades Union by issuing decrees suspending the unrestricted sale of liquor and at the same time preventing excessive thirst-artificially produced by banning, salting and smoking delicacies. Herd of wine could only be obtained in conjunction with at least 15 cents' worth of cooked food.

Not Altogether "On Their Own."

The mass of the people, against whom the general strike was directed, were not therefore cast willy on their own resources. But they were thrown upon them as such as people ever are likely to be under similar compulsion or circumstances. What happened is exactly what is certain to happen elsewhere under analogous conditions. Sweden found plenty of water, gas and electricity supplies were kept going. Her streets were kept clean and her tramcars were run. In effect, the people declared to the Fed-

eration of Labor that two could play at the labor's game, and proceeded to furnish the proof. In Stockholm and in other cities and towns public security brigades were formed, in which soldiers, officers of the army and navy, bankers, merchants, professional and business men, clerks and students quietly enrolled themselves and rendered their own free will and without remuneration the services which the strikers had refused to perform. Of course, the trades and industry of the country suffered temporarily. No doubt the volunteers, after the first novelty had worn off, would sooner have been at their usual vocations than at night of a section of the Government lock connecting the Wisconsin River and Fox River near here.

The Wisconsin River has been appealed to for aid. A special train is on the way with 8,000 bags of cement. The Wisconsin River Breakers to flow into the Fox River and the cities of Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha and Appleton are in the path of possible high water.

Government Declines to Listen.

The Government peremptorily declined to lend an ear to the prayer. It contended that the general strike had become a danger to the life and to the functions of society; that it had destroyed confidence in the sanctity of solemn contracts by openly encouraging men to break them, and that it had assailed the State itself by endeavoring to induce the railroad employees, who were servants of the State, to betray their trust. The contest was no longer a mere trial of strength between the employers and the employed, but an onslaught on the community at large. Making the Administration could not and would not attempt to get any sort of concessions from the strikers, that is to say for the men who had deliberately aimed a blow at society. It was necessary that such men should learn that the interests of society as a whole were above those of any class, even above those of the working classes.

This general strike in Sweden seventeen years ago came upon a Government and a nation that was entirely unprepared for any such crisis. It was a general strike for which the most elaborate and carefully organized preparations had been made throughout the country by the trades and industrial unions. And Sweden at that time was universally regarded as the best organized country in the world from a labor point of view. Moreover, Sweden is a nation of relatively limited national resources and small population. Compared to her the resources of Great Britain are illimitable.

Moreover, England's Government has had nine months or more to organize, and to prepare regardless of cost, measures with which to combat in behalf of her entire social system, the threat of a general strike on the part of the labor movement. Every attempt that has been made until now to accomplish the aims of communism, socialism and the unjust and selfish demands of labor extremists, has always met with ultimate failure. And any advantages that appeared at one moment, have been nullified by the employment of the employers as opposed to the mere ephemeral nature of the strike. It is because the real leaders of the National Trades Council, and even of the Miners' Federation, are aware of this contingency that they are hesitating to definitely throw down the gauntlet to the British Government. And in coming to a decision they are having recourse to the advice of the International Socialist and Labor Congress which has been meeting during the past week at Brussels, where naturally political as well as economic considerations have played their role.

High Wage Tax on Coal.

Just merely the maintenance of the miners' wages in Great Britain at the price which they extorted from their employers during the great war and which they have managed to retain ever since, and the adherence to a then arranged number of hours per week, involves the cost of nearly \$1 a ton on all coal mined, which the mine owners cannot afford to pay, and which the national treasury refuses to pay any longer in the form of a subsidy to the employers.

Some of the leaders, with the experience of former great contests between labor and capital bind them, and fearing for the ultimate outcome of the conflict, are showing a disposition to compromise. But the rank and file of the miners will not hear of any surrender of the wage increase and of a reduction in the hours of labor which they won during the great war. They have become accustomed since then to a style of life and existence for themselves and their families which they are unwilling to modify or to sacrifice in the slightest degree. They are well as the masses of the working classes are firmly imbued with the power of labor to overcome all opposition on the part of the national treasury to its claims. The latter rather than against the "coal-ocrats" that their animosity is directed.

They are perfectly satisfied that the employers cannot continue mining operations on a paying basis if there is to be any reduction in the slightest degree either in the post-war rate of wages or of working hours. Only they are so concerned that the loss in to come out of the pockets of the Government instead of out of their own. And this is the reason that the national treasury is firmly opposed to the notion, and is prepared for a Homeric contest between labor and capital in the event of a great general strike. It is difficult to foresee the immediate outcome, though one can depend on the ultimate result when, as in past cases of perhaps lesser magnitude, the victory will rest with the Government.

The latter has paid close upon \$500,000,000 in one way or another to coal trade since the beginning of the great war in 1914, and the British taxpayer is already so heavily burdened with the cost of nearly 70 cents of every dollar of income, that he is firmly determined not to permit the continuance of this intolerable imposition on the nation for the benefit of merely one class of the population, namely, the coal miners.

CITY BREVITIES.

Company G, 10th Infantry, N. Y. N. G. (the old Twenty-third) of Brooklyn, will hold a dinner and reunion at the Arlington Club, 22 Broadway, on Wednesday evening, April 22. The company, first known as the Brooklyn City Guard, was organized in 1842. A course of lectures for American students will be given at the University of Leyden, under the auspices of the Netherlands-American Foundation, 11 East Forty-second Street, from July 6 to July 10. The lectures, which will be free, will include subjects of a scientific character. The French Government, through the Minister of Public Instruction and Beaux Arts, has conferred the Palm of Officer of Public Instruction on Edward L. Bernays of 4 East Forty-sixth Street, for services rendered to the French Government, according to announcement made by the French Embassy yesterday. A post-Lenten card medley and reception of the Jewish Mothers' Guild of Greater New York will be held next Wednesday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Jewish Seminary Fund.

WISCONSIN CITIES THREATENED BY FLOOD

Section of a Lock Connecting Fox and Wisconsin Rivers Breaks Near Portage.

PORTAGE, Wis., April 17.—Four Wisconsin cities are threatened by floods as a result of the collapse of a section of the Government lock connecting the Wisconsin River and Fox River near here. The Wisconsin River Breakers to flow into the Fox River and the cities of Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha and Appleton are in the path of possible high water.

Hundreds of men are working to provide temporary barricades.

HELD AS HOTEL PROWLERS.

Prisoners Were Seized After the Roosevelt Sent Out Alarm. Two Porto Ricans, said by the police to be employed as housemen by the Hotel Commodore, were held to \$7,500 bail each yesterday by Magistrate Albert Vitale in the Yorkville Court on charges of suspicion of burglary. They were arrested on Friday night on the eleventh floor of the Hotel Roosevelt by detectives of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who said they found a three-ounce bottle of ether and a number of keys in the pockets of the men. The police said that about 10 o'clock on Friday night, J. Wepky, guest of the hotel, was sleeping in the room on the fourth floor when the two men entered. Wepky yelled for help and the intruders ran out. The management posted guards at all exits of the hotel and telephoned to the police, who found the men after a long search. The prisoners said they were Cruz Varasquez, 20 years old, of 237 East 110th Street, and Repluto Rios, 20, of 84 Hick Street, Brooklyn. According to the police, the men could not give a satisfactory explanation of their presence in the hotel.

GUIDE TO LONG ISLAND CITY.

New Booklet Corrects a Confusion in Queens House Numbers. A new street guide of Long Island City was issued yesterday by Clarence W. Norwood of the staff of The Daily Star of Long Island City. Mr. Norwood said that an incorrect form was frequently used in referring to house numbers in Queens. Newspapers used the form "12103 132th Street," he said, when the correct form called for "121-03 132th Street." A number such as 121-03 signified, said Mr. Norwood, a house near 121st Avenue on any given street or near 121st Street on any given avenue.

BROOKHART OPENS FIGHT.

Campaign Against Senator Cummins in Iowa. Special to The New York Times. DES MOINES, Iowa, April 17.—Colonel Smith W. Brookhart, ousted Senatorial insurgent, began his attempt to win the expiring chair of Senator Albert B. Cummins by a direct attack tonight on the draft of the Each-Cummins bill and the Railroad Consolidation bill. These two acts, with what he called the half-way measures of the Federal farm loan, were blamed by Mr. Brookhart for the depleted condition of agriculture in Iowa. His speech consisted almost entirely in contrasting his record on these and the McVary-Haugen bill with that of Senator Cummins in an effort to show that he and not Mr. Cummins had done the most to remedy deflated farm values. The Each-Cummins law constituted a yearly tax on Iowa land of \$1 an acre brought about by exaggerated railway rates, he said, and added that the consolidation bill sponsored by his rival would guarantee the continuance of this condition. He said the Federal Loan Board was only partially retrenching the situation, and that he had endeavored to make this movement effective, but received only animosity from Senator Cummins. While the insurgent was pleasing the audience in his home city, Washington, the regular Republican were delighted at the progress of the Democratic State Convention. The greatest fear of the Cummins men had lain in a threat made by members of one Democratic wing to choose a representative and vote scatteringly for him at the primary while packing the Republican vote boxes with approval of Brookhart in the hope that the insurgent might be defeated in the finals. The decision to leave the ticket open and to fight whoever is presented on the ticket has been a real blow to the belief that a reputable Demo-

crat can beat any Republican in the State this year while endeavoring to build up the party in a move in Senator Cummins's favor.

AID "OLD IRONSIDES" FUND.

Judge and Mrs. Gary Contribute Toward Saving Constitution. More than \$200 was raised at a meeting of the Bureau for American Ideals held at Public School 17, 225 West Forty-seventh Street, Friday night to ward the fund for the preservation of the frigate Constitution (Old Ironsides). Among those who were present and who contributed were Judge and Mrs. E. H. Gary, each of whom gave \$50. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin was chairman of the meeting, and the speakers included Professor William B. Guthrie of the City College, Judge John Jerome Rogers and Captain Walter Joyce of the Veterans of Foreign War.

1858 Ludwig Baumann's 1926 68th Anniversary Sale

LAST 6 DAYS of HALF-PRICE!

THIS is the last half-price week of our great Anniversary Sale. It should be the biggest week of all. Thousands of dollars' worth of everlastingly good furniture, rugs, housewares, linens, draperies, etc., half-price! No everything—but enough to furnish hundreds of homes—half-price! Broken lots, discontinued patterns, sample without stocks to replace them, odd pieces for every room—half price! A fitting climax to our Anniversary Sale is this last half-price week which gives you so good a reason to celebrate with us!

Half-Price Specials in Every Department!

389 End Tables	129 Windsor Chairs	379 Odd Pieces of Reed and Fibre Furniture
111 Occasional Tables	18 Vanity Dressers	82 Chiffoniers
263 Lamps	1200 Yards of Cretonne	1500 Yards of Linoleum Remnants
134 Pictures	263 Metal Beds	279 Overstuffed Chairs
174 Mirrors	61 Dining Tables	62 Felt Net Panels
51 Taffeta Cushions	151 Upholstered Chair	94 Desks and Cabinets
272 Phonographs	163 Odd Wood Beds	156 Gate Leg Tables
2905 Records	91 Dinner Sets	39 Sample Sewing Machines
20 Buffets	21 Lace Scarfs	68 Tea Wagons
61 China Closets	89 Odd Dressers	200 Huck Towels
32 Crinkled Bed Spreads	73 Chairs and Rockers	41 Chiffonettes
105 Breakfast Sets	41 Chiffonettes	127 Pairs of Ruffled Curtains
167 Dining Chairs		

Here Are a Few of the Thousands of Bargains:

\$98,600 of RUGS

Some are HALF PRICE, others are reduced 10% to 40%. Certainly in this vast assortment there must be many rugs and carpets that fill your needs!

\$227,500 of FURNITURE

Bed Room Suites

Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 3 pcs.	Regular Price \$135.00	Sale Price \$87.75
Colonial Suites, 4 pcs.	200.00	134.50
White Enamel Suites, 3 pcs.	180.00	117.00
Two Tone Walnut Veneer, 3 pcs.	225.00	157.50
Green Shaded Enamel, 4 pcs.	490.00	322.50
Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 4 pcs.	505.00	328.25
Laboratory Veneer and Gumwood, 4 pcs.	549.00	367.75
Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 4 pcs.	450.00	292.50
Maple and Walnut Veneer, 4 pcs.	449.00	291.75
Jersey & Gay Suites, 7 pcs.	650.00	422.50
Jersey & Gay Suites, 7 pcs.	1000.00	650.00
Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 3 pcs.	139.00	89.75
Gum Finished Walnut, 4 pcs.	339.00	220.75
Highlighted Walnut Veneer, 4 pcs.	500.00	325.00

Living Room Suites

Mohair and Velour Suites, 3 pcs.	Regular Price \$350.00	Sale Price \$227.50
Blue Brown or Mulberry Velour, 3 pcs.	210.00	137.50
Queen Anne Velour Suites, 2 pcs.	130.00	84.50
Tapestry Suites, 3 pcs.	195.00	128.75
Jacquard Velour Suites, 3 pcs.	293.00	190.45
Velour Suites, 3 pcs.	550.00	357.50
Mohair and Velour, 3 pcs.	587.50	382.50
Carved Frame Suites, Mohair and Linen, 3 pcs.	935.00	607.75
Kidney Front Suites, Mohair and Velour, 3 pcs.	540.00	351.00
Carved Frame Suites, Mohair and Brocade, 3 pcs.	744.00	483.75

Occasional Pieces

Gate Leg Table, Mahogany and Gumwood.	Regular Price \$29.00	Sale Price \$18.85
End Tables, Gumwood Finished Mahogany.	6.00	3.90
Secretary, Mahogany and Gumwood.	15.00	9.75
4 Poster Bed, Mahogany, Veneer and Gum.	30.00	18.95
Wardrobe Chest, Birch Finished Mahogany.	7.00	4.45
2 in 1 Table, Mahogany and Gumwood.	45.00	29.25
Chair, Overstuffed Velour.	60.00	39.75
Occasional Chair in a Mohair Cloth.	27.00	17.25
Buffet Mirror size 15x8.	15.00	9.75
Wrought Iron Lamp with shade.	4.00	2.50
High Back Chair, tapestry.	29.00	18.64

Dining Room Suites

Colonial Suites Gum Finished Walnut, 3 pcs.	Regular Price \$159.36	Sale Price \$102.88
Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 4 pcs.	369.48	240.17
Gumwood Suites, Finished Walnut, 4 pcs.	195.00	125.75
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Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 10 pcs.	450.00	292.50
Highlighted Walnut Veneer, 10 pcs.	500.00	325.00
Just French Walnut and Gumwood, 10 pcs.	600.00	390.00
Walnut Veneer and Gumwood, 10 pcs.	575.00	374.38
Walnut Veneer, 10 pcs.	1000.00	650.00
Jersey & Gay Suites, 10 pcs.	900.00	585.00
Antique Walnut Veneer, 10 pcs.	1150.00	747.50
Antique French Walnut Veneer, 10 pcs.	696.00	448.00

Reed and Breakfast Suites

Reed Suites, Gray Shellac, 3 pcs.	Regular Price \$69.75	Sale Price \$44.38
Breakfast Suites, 5 pcs.	39.70	25.35
Reed Suites, Brown and Black, Decorated 3 pcs.	139.50	90.75
Breakfast Suites, Decorated 5 pcs.	43.50	28.25
Fibre Suites, Oak Shellac upholstered seats and backs, 3 pcs.	167.50	108.75
Breakfast Suites, French Gray or Green Decorated Enamel Suites with Welch top Buffet, 6 pcs.	119.50	76.75
Reed Suites, Olive Drab, 3 pcs.	219.75	142.50

2,179 Odd Pieces at Half Price

Bedroom Chairs and Rockers, in Gumwood Finished Walnut.	Regular Price \$7.89	Sale Price \$4.93
Buffets in Gumwood, Walnut finished.	78.50	50.75
Dining Room Chairs in Gum Walnut finish.	9.65	6.15
Chiffoniers in Walnut Veneer.	69.50	44.38
Extension Tables in Walnut Veneer and Gumwood.	59.00	37.50
Chests and Chiffoniers.	29.50	18.95
China Closets, Walnut Veneer.	59.50	37.50
Odd Wood Beds, all sizes.	39.75	25.75
Semi-Vanities in Walnut Veneer.	55.00	35.75

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STANNO'S A Great
to do with
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Jerry Marshall would still be the steered out of "Abebebe" on his yacht. Yet before a man was up he had communicated a so on circle. — **March 11**

X. A. **Academics**, in particular, have of weeks, was a loose school, but he knew how to fight. You easily reading how he and his own with a good of date—perhaps

STEWART EDWARD SPART is a master—advocate. His family, founder, explorer,

SECRET
HARBOR
By Stewart Edward White
London, New & Co. E

EITHER it is no coincidence, or else it is a happy coincidence, that the cartoon is so closely associated with the sporting page, even when it has no concern with sport. Life as a game, life as a sport, life as a contest, life as a struggle, these are the attitudes of the funny, the wit, the humorist, the satirist, the twister of human character depicted between the latest returns from the Miami race track and the latest returns from Mr. McGraw's Sportsman, resulting at Saratoga. There are two ways of picturing the Polo Grounds, the Polo Grounds as a place of amusement and competitive on the one hand, and the Polo Grounds as a place of battle and competition on the other. In the latter case, the cartoon is the perfect beneficiary after the game. In the former case, the cartoon is the perfect beneficiary after the fight. In the latter case, the cartoon is the perfect beneficiary after the fight. In the former case, the cartoon is the perfect beneficiary after the fight.

and a method. If you set out to discover a "Manhattan Transfer,"

This conversation of the people in the "Indoor and Outdoor Sports" portrayed in the comic strip, "Ballroom," is realistic, with the provisos that both hold for every form of art: that officers are, of course, deliberately called officers; and that Joe and Jiffy are more localities, more reflective of the people one overhears in the subway and on the bus. But when there is inevitable discount in mood, they are far truer to their model than the average presentation of the real life of the American people, between death covers, at \$2.80 a copy. "Crucifixion," says Baffee, must be avoided by the cartoonist, whose mission it is to amuse. In that case the cartoonist is fortunate enough to have his professional interests coincided roughly at least, with the political goals of the world he deals with. And Gump is closer to the facts even Sidney Smith has him punning for effect than he would be in the actual delivery of a speech before the Chamber of Commerce in the presence of a contemporary novel.

In the life of America—now, for thousands of years—there have been millionaires, swindlers, make-up men, runners, thieves, gamblers, and the like. The "Billionaire" "realism" is willing to let them live. That dress monotony of the common life which our literature has been indifferent on exploiting is it

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STANOV'S A Great
to the World
1779 BC
New York

[illegible]

SECRET
HARBOR
By Stewart Edward White
London, New & Co. E

[illegible]

[illegible]

Art in Farington's Diary

that He was a 'Jack in Office and wanted to play Him a 'Dirty trick:—'What! He knew what His character was before He came from 'Home.' Copy! had a son of his own name, a 'Jest' created Lord Lyndhurst and raised the Lord Chamberlain.

At 'Pamington,' where Reynolds born, the 'dandy' finds portraiture that master painted before he to Italy, among them one of himself, he said, he finished in day. 'Farrington' admitted it.

It is an admirable likeness

[illegible]

*Ross Sanjee tries of Cowboys, Steers and Broncos in
The Vernacular of the Range*

These careers have been rather similar. Both James and write and illustrate their books. Both deal with the lives of the cattle business and the various amusing incidents of life. It seems to be a steady and a demand for books, such as and James have written. The two are inseparable. Both are cheerful, dispassionate, and while absolute specialists, some will prefer, sensibly, to read the more immediately sympathetic and action. As between the two, James can tell if story, with much more of effectiveness than Santee can. Santee is a more of a writer, a successful though much less, in terms, strictly word-wielder, than many readers will

Beginning with a visit across the dollars at the Payson Hotel, Mr. Santee describes a bull fight at Jules, which impressed him as a delicious spectacle, disgusting to all lovers of horsemanship. He tells of the many little, curious things that he has seen and possessed with an overwrought feeling for a wild station: he tells the story of Sam, a small-dressed man, who showed the better side of the nature by risking death in an attempt to rescue his baby before it could be killed by a mad cow. "I, hunter," who took wild chances with his own life because he thought he was going to die anyhow and who went on the day the doctor told him the hunters were healed.

One of the best stories in the book is "The Keno," a story of a day's "boring job it was to earth. The dog was the prototype of a hard-boiled and unpopulated country named Keno. At last Keno was ruined, and as the stamp cook tells it:

He caught one too many of them this time. They finally broke him down. He got so bad that he died. I fooled you heard about Morgan. Morgan? His horse turned out. The puncher never found him. The second day, And he never did come to until just before he died. I think that the game was up all right. But the game was up all right. Some of the boys thought he didn't know what he was saying. But when they asked him he said he was all right. He was all right to have them notify him and say that Keno was the only friend he had.

After Morgan's death Southrough kept the crippled dog because he didn't have the heart to shoot it. He said that the dog was a good dog, a quiet dog, the cook. The punchers always speak of Keno as if he was my dog now.



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pendium of Politics, International Events,
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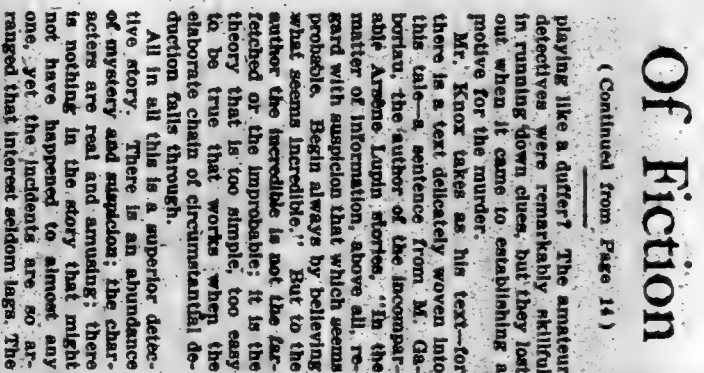
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Speaking of Spain, He Is Waldo Frank

*In an Uneven Volume, He Achieves a Vivid Poignant
Hier Civilization*

In the Midst of Mammoth Work, Literary and Professional, He Found Time to Invent a Fish Sauce.



against the author is that occasion-ally he seems to become interested in writing as writing, and at such times he allows the detective story to drop

and such moments are not frequent, and were the plot of the story less powerful, they might be welcome for Mr. Knox writes well and there is humor in his point of view. This is a book with a plot so excellent that

It deserves to be even better told.

EASTERN MYSTERY

THE SECRET LITTEEN OF THE EAST. By Dana Gordon Mather. New York, N. Y. G. P. Putnam & Co., 2c.

THE opening chapter of this book follows the approved and time-honored formula of the detective-mystery story. A murder is committed under particularly atrocious circumstances, and the detective and friend of the detective, his regular occupation, to become a crime investigator. With the second chapter the stage is made clear for the pursuit of the suspects and the ultimate unravelling of the crime. In this case the victim of the assassination is General Katsury, an amiable old man, who has been elected the leader of "The Scout Movement in the deeper India," and his mystery is the deeper not only because he has no known enemies and there is no conceivable motive for the murder, but because of the horrible fashion in which the deed was committed.

corpse. In the end, of course, an explanation is provided; but before that point is reached we go wandering with the hero through half of Central Asia and receive intimations

That is to say, that crime has more than individual implications and represents something in the nature of an international conspiracy.

Thoroughly conventional and even hackneyed though this plot be, the book has several merits to redeem it from being utterly commonplace. In the first place, the author's style is first class, the atmosphere being the very best of its kind. Following the theory, lends a certain interest even to the most stereotyped of situations. In the second place, the book does not coincide with the solution of the mystery and the punishment of the villain: indeed Mr. Lathrop ends with surprising im-

enjoy for the writer of a defective tale. And in the third place—and most important by far—the story is tinged throughout with the local color of India and of the wild States just across the border; and even in its incidental portrayal of the people, their customs and their land the author displays a talent worthy of far better use than his chosen theme permits. Such a description as the

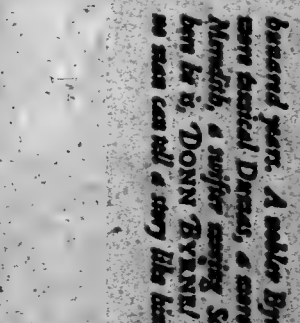
♦ ♦ ♦ Central Asia begins over the shoulders of a snow-capped range, not far from the foot of the Pamirs. The hill people cross and descend the range, from the foot of the Pamirs to the foot of the Tianshan. ♦ ♦ ♦ It was most beautiful: dragons of gold at dawn, and at sundown vermilion reflections about the hills. ♦ ♦ ♦ The sun shone an hour, at best, while below the far away, wheeled the eagles in their homeward flight, like leaves of gold scattered on emerald floors.

(Continued from Page 14)

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dark world of ours with his bold, color-
ful, highbasted spirit once in a*

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the story of Connaught
whom Dermot loved
who was a cad and a
treacherous and revolution-
ary, like the Shan Van Vocht
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(Continued from Page 9)

classmate; for all they knew he might even be one of the group of godsters who were trying to solve the mystery. Was the Body with its mutilated head really that of Broth-erhood, or was he still alive, having, under their very eyes, led a double existence, plotting part golf over the week-ends and the rest of the time

—GEORGE A. DORSEY.

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ing novel!"—*Stanford Lewis*.

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USING DECORATIVE ARTS

(Continued from Page 13)

part of the architect. H. E. Woodworth, in the proper environment they add an effective note.

Sometimes the antique value of a parchment shade is greater than the cost of the parchment and the making together. When one wishes to have a special old-time print placed on parchment one must pay for the pleasure of seeing the eye-rolling light shine through it, adding to its mellow glow of age. If the task of selecting details that make a Colonial home on a Massachusetts farm.

Another business room in New York harks back to a historic French interior. The private office of the late Frank W. Woolworth faithfully copies Napoleon's room at Compiègne, France. In only one detail does it differ from the original—at Compiègne the walls are of wood; here they are of a greenish marble.

Fluasters run from the floor to the cornice, their capitals in the empire style of gilded bronze. The use of gilt metal ornaments on the door panels, chairs, desks and other furniture, reflect one of the chief characteristics of the style of design sponsored by Napoleon.

Here the effect is achieved, not through original pieces as in the New England kitchens, but by remarkable reproductions. Relics of the great map—such as the clock and candelabra on the mantelpiece—add in creating an unusual atmosphere for a business man's private office.

More Modest Examples

There are extreme instances; more modest examples may be found. There is a nationally known advertising man whose private workroom is a simple but beautiful apartment, painted from floor to ceiling in American walnut. The desk—an eighteenth-century Chippendale antique, large and flat-topped—really makes the room, although a fine old French chandelier, adds to its note. The top of the desk is covered with leather containing a tooled border design, and the mahogany sides of the desk carry the ornate carved decorations characteristic of the English eighteenth century.

Under such an office furniture there are to be legal indulgences for those who collect. Here, a young man with this prediction: "I want to be a collector of their choice pieces. If I can't get them, I'll buy them." He is a collector of their choice pieces. If I can't get them, I'll buy them.

The shape of the shade has also been considered carefully. Now that rooms tend to include many lamps, this harmonizing of shades with the rest of the room is a nice problem. No general rule can be given for this difficult task, except that lamps with round shades always go well with square or rectangular furniture and that square or angular shades are properly followed by pieces of furniture incorporating curves.

GIRL IS TAPESTRY ARTIST

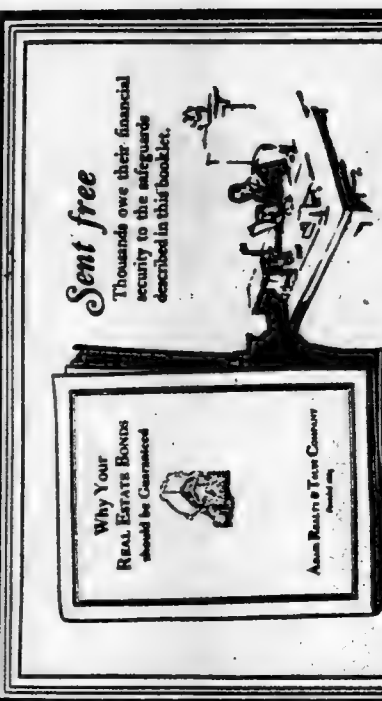
MARGARET LOEB, who won first honor in a recent competition and thereby gained the privilege of becoming one of the sixty artists at the Gobelin, is the second woman to achieve that honor. The first was Andrea Eklöv, whose candidacy five years ago had to overcome a great many obstacles and prejudices.

Miss Loeb, who is only 17, faced no other difficulties than those of surpassing her male rivals in the competition. After two years of apprenticeship in the workshop, she will become a full member of the famous tapestry-making community which itself upon remaining devoted to its art despite many temptations to go in for profit-making.

The Gobelin studios, in blackened stone buildings, surrounded by old gardens and cobble-paved courtyards, are on the left bank of the Seine beyond the Latin Quarter.

They were founded in the fifteenth century by the Gobelin, dyers of Rheims. The institution was bought by Louis XIV and grew rapidly under his protection. After languishing during the Revolution, it regained its former reputation.

An attractive feature of these ancient parchment shades is their unconventional. Only in the studio of some original artist has one hitherto found this practical adaptation of beautiful things of the past. There is a delightful touch of hand-



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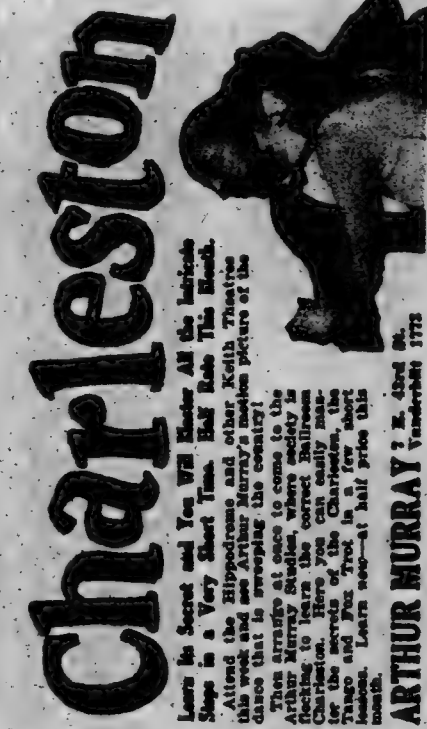
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NEW ORLEANS BOOMS QUITE DECOROUSLY

Thrifty Crescent City Is a Bit Cautious About Becoming The Winter Playground of the Middle West

By HELEN BULLITT LOWRY

THE only American city that laughs in the street is not at all excited over the prospect of being "developed" into a playground for the North and the West. Florida boom artists and high pressure salesmen, arriving in New Orleans, find there a new kind of real estate boom. This New Orleans boom hasn't adopted even the first principles of the standardized boost vocabulary.

"Keep out of the night air," New Orleans still cautions you. What kind of talk is that for a winter resort boom that has already attracted \$50,000,000 of honest-to-goodness money for public and private development? That deals in grandiose schemes like forty-mile sea walls; that tenses up islands and manufactures alluring bays for synthetic waterfronts; that with the same swing of the shovel

of one of the big developing companies—a \$5,000,000 enterprise—the security secretary to the President and his family are set a good example. "You can't fool me," says a New Orleans man. "I've got the grip. A steady old Creole man on down the Gulf—a whole potential industry project in its ancient oak-shaded grounds—warned me soundly. 'But it is the dampness on the Gulf that is so penetrating.'"

Gulf Shoresiders Sling

Gradually the realization comes that this winter resort boom that is surging from New Orleans up the Gulf Coast until it runs into the frenzied Florida boom washing westward, is being pushed down the New Orleans throat by Yankee enterprise. Officially, New Orleans—the New Orleans of Mayor's committees and commercial clubs and railroad folders—may be accepting it. But, psychologically, it is not.

We have absorbed all the millionaires we can absorb, says New Orleans. "Don't let us hear the word 'development' in your mouth. It doesn't want the railroad folders to advertise. 'Come and see the Mardi Gras,' as they did this year, until the eight-meeting Creoles are three to every unacquainted reveler. New Orleans quivers when a North-ern tourist remarks, as one remarked to me, 'This seems such a gay city, I suppose it is because there are so many of us tourists here.'"

New Orleans glances apologetically until every important underdeveloped waterfront possibility was safely in of New Orleans will become as the



A Part of New Orleans That Looks to the Old Days Only.

up her coast, where the boom is the hands of responsible development companies dealing in millions. If there is to be a boom, if Yankee enterprise has made a boom inevitable, and speculators and promotion men that boom is going to be champagne and with 10,000 female realtors of all degrees of age and manners and thrust that under the aridade of the city. There isn't a green vegetable Mardi Gras bouquet of the city left on the coast, nor a clean sheet. Whether the game will be spread like

tip-seeing colored folk of Florida, these are the houses that are to be found out over Gulf real estate. Nature has never set a more picturesque stage for a battle about real estate—much by the way, is what all wars have been about. New Orleans lies between the untamed all degrees of age and manners and thrust that under the aridade of the city. There isn't a green vegetable Mardi Gras bouquet of the city left on the coast, nor a clean sheet. Whether the game will be spread like



An Echo of Other Days. Photos by Whitely, Free Orleans.

out of local control by high-power alienation; whether the Yankees will get the upper hand as they have in the past, it is a question of the future. The real stuff that the big fellows about the Gulf have not got a nibble. They mumbled words about the big fellows in the "true" who were bogging it. Thrifty New Orleans overcame its reticence from boasting and boasting into a city of bustling Babbits and until every important underdeveloped waterfront possibility was safely in of New Orleans will become as the

(Continued on Page 21)

**FAMOUS BARDINI PALACE
REVEALS ITS RICHES**
History and Human Drama Weave Through the Rooms
Of This Unique Museum in Historic Florence

In the Francia you can see a resemblance, in the boy's eyes, to his father, and you can see also something of the mother's character.

[illegible]

(Gomara, 1604, pp. 126-127, 128-129, 130-131, 132-133, 134-135, 136-137, 138-139, 140-141, 142-143, 144-145, 146-147, 148-149, 150-151, 152-153, 154-155, 156-157, 158-159, 160-161, 162-163, 164-165, 166-167, 168-169, 170-171, 172-173, 174-175, 176-177, 178-179, 180-181, 182-183, 184-185, 186-187, 188-189, 190-191, 192-193, 194-195, 196-197, 198-199, 200-201, 202-203, 204-205, 206-207, 208-209, 210-211, 212-213, 214-215, 216-217, 218-219, 220-221, 222-223, 224-225, 226-227, 228-229, 230-231, 232-233, 234-235, 236-237, 238-239, 240-241, 242-243, 244-245, 246-247, 248-249, 250-251, 252-253, 254-255, 256-257, 258-259, 260-261, 262-263, 264-265, 266-267, 268-269, 270-271, 272-273, 274-275, 276-277, 278-279, 280-281, 282-283, 284-285, 286-287, 288-289, 290-291, 292-293, 294-295, 296-297, 298-299, 300-301, 302-303, 304-305, 306-307, 308-309, 310-311, 312-313, 314-315, 316-317, 318-319, 320-321, 322-323, 324-325, 326-327, 328-329, 330-331, 332-333, 334-335, 336-337, 338-339, 340-341, 342-343, 344-345, 346-347, 348-349, 350-351, 352-353, 354-355, 356-357, 358-359, 360-361, 362-363, 364-365, 366-367, 368-369, 370-371, 372-373, 374-375, 376-377, 378-379, 380-381, 382-383, 384-385, 386-387, 388-389, 390-391, 392-393, 394-395, 396-397, 398-399, 400-401, 402-403, 404-405, 406-407, 408-409, 410-411, 412-413, 414-415, 416-417, 418-419, 420-421, 422-423, 424-425, 426-427, 428-429, 430-431, 432-433, 434-435, 436-437, 438-439, 440-441, 442-443, 444-445, 446-447, 448-449, 450-451, 452-453, 454-455, 456-457, 458-459, 460-461, 462-463, 464-465, 466-467, 468-469, 470-471, 472-473, 474-475, 476-477, 478-479, 480-481, 482-483, 484-485, 486-487, 488-489, 490-491, 492-493, 494-495, 496-497, 498-499, 500-501, 502-503, 504-505, 506-507, 508-509, 510-511, 512-513, 514-515, 516-517, 518-519, 520-521, 522-523, 524-525, 526-527, 528-529, 530-531, 532-533, 534-535, 536-537, 538-539, 540-541, 542-543, 544-545, 546-547, 548-549, 550-551, 552-553, 554-555, 556-557, 558-559, 560-561, 562-563, 564-565, 566-567, 568-569, 570-571, 572-573, 574-575, 576-577, 578-579, 580-581, 582-583, 584-585, 586-587, 588-589, 590-591, 592-593, 594-595, 596-597, 598-599, 600-601, 602-603, 604-605, 606-607, 608-609, 610-611, 612-613, 614-615, 616-617, 618-619, 620-621, 622-623, 624-625, 626-627, 628-629, 630-631, 632-633, 634-635, 636-637, 638-639, 640-641, 642-643, 644-645, 646-647, 648-649, 650-651, 652-653, 654-655, 656-657, 658-659, 660-661, 662-663, 664-665, 666-667, 668-669, 670-671, 672-673, 674-675, 676-677, 678-679, 680-681, 682-683, 684-685, 686-687, 688-689, 690-691, 692-693, 694-695, 696-697, 698-699, 700-701, 702-703, 704-705, 706-707, 708-709, 710-711, 712-713, 714-715, 716-717, 718-719, 720-721, 722-723, 724-725, 726-727, 728-729, 730-731, 732-733, 734-735, 736-737, 738-739, 740-741, 742-743, 744-745, 746-747, 748-749, 750-751, 752-753, 754-755, 756-757, 758-759, 760-761, 762-763, 764-765, 766-767, 768-769, 770-771, 772-773, 774-775, 776-777, 778-779, 780-781, 782-783, 784-785, 786-787, 788-789, 790-791, 792-793, 794-795, 796-797, 798-799, 800-801, 802-803, 804-805, 806-807, 808-809, 810-811, 812-813, 814-815, 816-817, 818-819, 820-821, 822-823, 824-825, 826-827, 828-829, 830-831, 832-833, 834-835, 836-837, 838-839, 840-841, 842-843, 844-845, 846-847, 848-849, 850-851, 852-853, 854-855, 856-857, 858-859, 860-861, 862-863, 864-865, 866-867, 868-869, 870-871, 872-873, 874-875, 876-877, 878-879, 880-881, 882-883, 884-885, 886-887, 888-889, 890-891, 892-893, 894-895, 896-897, 898-899, 900-901, 902-903, 904-905, 906-907, 908-909, 910-911, 912-913, 914-915, 916-917, 918-919, 920-921, 922-923, 924-925, 926-927, 928-929, 930-931, 932-933, 934-935, 936-937, 938-939, 940-941, 942-943, 944-945, 946-947, 948-949, 950-951, 952-953, 954-955, 956-957, 958-959, 960-961, 962-963, 964-965, 966-967, 968-969, 970-971, 972-973, 974-975, 976-977, 978-979, 980-981, 982-983, 984-985, 986-987, 988-989, 990-991, 992-993, 994-995, 996-997, 998-999, 1000-1001, 1002-1003, 1004-1005, 1006-1007, 1008-1009, 1010-1011, 1012-1013, 1014-1015, 1016-1017, 1018-1019, 1020-1021, 1022-1023, 1024-1025, 10

deadly appealing portrait by Francesco Francia of their little son, Federico—the boy for whom Isabella later obtained the title Duke. When this portrait was painted at Bologna, between July 29 and Aug. 10, 1510, Federico, a lad of 10, was on his way to Rome as a hostage to obtain his father's release from imprisonment in the Doge's Palace in Venice.

The boy's face shows the pangs of separation from his mother. His wilderness reflects her anguish. At Maximilian's time, propogal that her son be delivered over as hostage, she writes to her envoy at the Emperor's court:

A Mother's Decision

"As to the demand for our dear, first-born son, Federico, besides being a cruel and inhuman thing for my sons who know the meaning of mother's love, there would be no possibility of it, it is sufficient and impossible. Although we are quite sure that his person would be well cared for and protected by his Majesty, how could we wish him to run the risk of this long and difficult journey, putting aside the child's tender and delicate age?"

"And you must know what comfort and solace, at his father's present unhappy condition, we find in the presence of this dear son, the hope and joy of all our people and subjects. To deprive us of him would be to deprive us of life itself, and of all we count good and precious. Finally, once for all, we will suffer any loss rather than part from our son. Thus you may take to be our deliberate and unchanging resolution."

But she finally consented, when it was decided that the boy might go to Rome in the care of his father. There he was lodged at the Papal Palace, and so the matter of the Pope and his son was not again brought up.



Entrance to the Bardin Palace.

the boy leaves, the doctor remained in Rome until after the Pope died in 1818.

What the mother thought of the picture Franda planned to comfort her in the boy's absence also pained her. It is impossible to conceive of a letter to her agent in Bologna: "It is impossible to conceive of a better portrait or a closer resemblance. I am astonished to find that in so short a time the artist has been able to execute so perfect and admirable a work. One sees that he wishes to show all the perfection of which he is capable."

When Franda was asked to paint a replica, he answered that he would not. "For all the gold in the world."

inclination of the head a feeling of resignation. There is a poise in the figure; in the face, poise, calm, the something of sadness and of patience that is ritely appealing. It is not dry, it is a living miracle that so moves you.

Of similar quality and of the same school is a St. Catherine, masterly in the treatment of drapery; a mature woman of great simplicity, strength and wisdom. Like the young Virgin and the young Mother this figure is endowed with the spirit of true worship, a salutary nobility.

While the Bardini collection is especially rich in polychrome sculpture, of the dulness, the lack of a sense of proportion, of living nobility, no sign of having adapted the fundamental principle of interior architecture in a museum, such as make so many museums merely crowded showrooms.

As you go from room to room you find nothing you would like to change. This room suggests a salon with tapestries and pictures; this a secretary; another has the feeling of a choir and another that of a crypt. Each room is perfectly composed and each object properly displayed—the whole a masterpiece, harmonious and full of significance.

The Virgin of the Annunciation—A Beautiful Creation by an Unknown Artist



Entrance to the Bordini Palace.

of taste, of the dulness, the lack of a sense of proportion, of fitting relation; no sign of having alighted the fundamental principle of interior architecture in a museum, such as make so many museums merely crowded storerooms.

As you go from room to room you find nothing you would like to change. This room suggested a salon with tapestries and pictures; this a library; another has the feeling of a cabinet; and another that of a crypt. Each room is perfectly composed and each object properly displayed—the whole a masterpiece, harmonious and full of significance.

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personally, and how to do it, so
not only taking advantage of the
valuable service.



NEW ORLEANS HAS A BOOM

(Continued from Page 3)

The Government purchased the suspicious child in heart's desire, prophetically had the Steir de la Ville in 1718 planned that New Orleans should be indissoluble from Upper Mississippi and Great West possessions of France.

easy-moneyed, well-groomed, fashionably architected, well-posted crowd will head with an aristocratic cars by liveried negro chauffeurs. The Middle West thinks it goes from "act rich." New Orleans regards it as bad form—has a farmed it over since 1868. As a co-

sequence, though there is plenty of wealth in New Orleans, people who were born there can still do as well as people on \$10,000 a year. In a city of the same size further north, in the Middle West, nobody can do as well as they can here. The only way to be predominant socially on a \$50,000 income. It is even a little better than the Winkler-colored books that do not care to know the New Orleans families.

A delicate statement, this, but among the open-eyed cultures, living the good life, the Winkler-colored books are the only ones that have not let the Bourgeois culture take over.

[illegible][illegible]

the Gulf Coast development. *Winter Lake Spring*

money, while as putting up a house, do not lay claim to California's cloudless sunshine or to Florida's tropical winter bathing. The Coast Water is like late April at its best. It is not like winter at Park with Virginia's frequent rains and gay artificial sunshine. The hotel is built on the foot-hills, the main line is only twenty hours from deck to golf course, that means everything to the man who can spend anything but the man who is in the process of getting out of the state.

With the \$250,000, Mr. Gilliam could have bought a fine station on earth could do nothing enough to justify such an outlay. In the same way, in the Iowa boom of 1919, Iowa farm land sold for \$100 an acre, though intelligent farming cannot make much profit beyond a \$200-an-acre investment.

Yankee promoters may argue that it is all fair enough, provided they get out with their, and many say New Orleans said, "be out of the state." These farmers who sold out and retired to California aren't

[illegible]

one wonders just how this

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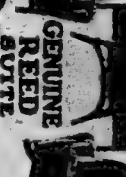
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FOREST RANGER PLAYS AN EPIC ROLE

Over His Trees and Performs Mighty Service for the Nation



The Forest Ranger on His Lonely Round.
Photo by R. E. Hays.

BY FRANKLIN DUBOIS
It often takes a man some time to get a job. At first, every day is a new one. He is constantly watching for a chance to do something. He is constantly watching for a chance to do something. He is constantly watching for a chance to do something.

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Forest Ranger on Fire Patrol.
Photo by W. J. Latham.

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Forest Ranger on Fire Patrol.
Photo by W. J. Latham.

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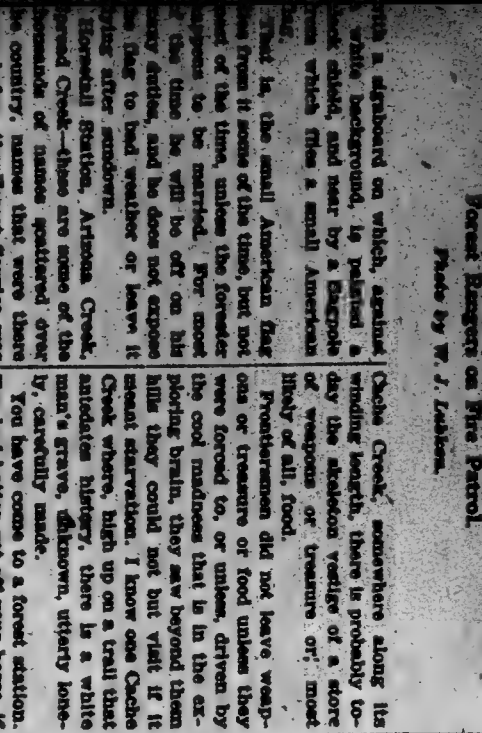
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CONCRETE TAKES NEW FORM

(Continued from Page 10)
In built with the lower facing the street and on a hill that slopes away from the street. Thus, when the walls were built, the inside of the church sloped down toward the altar, rather like the parterre of a theatre. The original intention was to level it in the ordinary way, but it was found that it would take enormous quantities of filling and there seemed to be no reason why it should not be left as it was.

From the seats, this method has enormously improved the general aspect of the church. So much is this the case that the plan has been followed in the little church at Mont-mary, near St. Denis, which is just being completed. Here, to obtain the effect, the floor was dug out, making a meter's difference between the two ends of the church.

It might be imagined that the only concrete church with the mass of glass walls would be a masterpiece of modern architecture. But it is not unlike a conservatory. A good deal of the heavy dose of concrete depends upon the glass, which is not atmosphere. But the beauty of it upon her composition and a good deal upon her composition and a good deal upon her composition.

Based on Deeper Principles
The cathedral, which is produced by both concrete churches, is based on far deeper principles. The glass was put in, were extraordinary. That is to say, all of them seemed absolutely essential to the structure. One of the reasons is the tremendous height—proportionately would be the spire of the tower, out in stone. If only on account of the expense. But where concrete has advantages in some directions, it has positive disadvantages in others. One is that its deepness, its labor-saving, make possible features which in more expensive materials could not even be contemplated.

On this latter point, it may be added that the church at Le Raincy, carried out in stone, would have cost from three to five times as much. At Le Raincy, the concrete was used in a way that was not only economical but also artistic. The concrete was used in a way that was not only economical but also artistic.

Produced out of the deep emotions and sufferings of the war, limited on all sides by lack of material, lack of money, lack even of skilled workmen, built almost in the heart of an immense working district with the church at Le Raincy, the concrete church at Le Raincy was almost bound to be single-minded in its expression, unless it were to be in a conventional language of the cheap and again, its succeeding brothers and sisters taken with him.

"Men, too, were more susceptible a few years ago to this argument, that there should be photographs for composition purposes. Today we do not see many men before our cameras. They are brought in as bridegrooms, and if their pictures are needed for public purposes we see them again, but never to figure in the family album. I find them regularly in the museum, I develop, and it is the formality that keeps men away.

"The amateur camera has changed the character of my husband's camera. We are as busy as ever, but the camera is no longer a thing that is only used for a long period that the man recognizes his great-grandfather's expression to be edited or even to be printed. It is a thing that is used to capture modern conditions. Even so, it is often easier to go on in the old way, and so the assembly remains that churches are still being built like fortifications which, in their turn, would not satisfy modern conditions of warfare.

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PREMIER—one pink.

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NEW—very white.

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THE SHU-RAKS CO. 150 Broadway, New York

**She in Whom All Men See Women They Have Loved,
Dared at Last to Cross the Trackless Sea She Feared**

[illegible]

It was said with a gathering of the family in the hall, and the guests were pointed at the villas of the nobles, and the houses of the rich, and an eye flashing fire. That seemed to be the end of the matter, and no eye flashing fire. The judge took her into his own house under the protection of his own family, and Raquet—who in the legend is as devoted as she is unconventional—was grateful and content.

So the legend leaves her still all ready to come back to Paris. After that it brings her all first-class cabin privileges, aboard the *Leviathan*, then, which is a legendary ship—a ship with a past at New York, no doubt.

Raquet arrived in New York, nobody was quite sure whether she had left her legend behind her. Like *Bo Peep*, her legend behind her, she had been asleep, or had managed to bring along first-class like the dogs who are a part of it. Time has already been put, as it were, to arithmetic.

THE MISSOURI
PUT TO WORK

(Continued from Page 12)

[illegible]

and **DISSATISFIED**

THE DELIBERATELY pass over a large proportion of the readers of the New York Times in order to address this page to *men in their thirties*.

There is a powerful reason for this. The dissatisfied man of twenty-five is not usually in a difficult position. He has few responsibilities; he can move easily; he can take a chance.

But from thirty-five to forty is the age of the man who has made out for himself. In these years a man either marks out a course which leads to definite advancement and prosperity or he plunges headlong into permanent unhappiness. The thousands who see the years passing with a feeling close to desperation, they say

"I must make more money," but they have no plan for making more.

There is no future for me," but they have no other opening.

...and I am managing to escape along now, but how in the world will I ever educate my children?"

...we do not want you unless you want us—there is the disgruntled man who will do something, and the one who won't. We feel sorry for the latter, but we cannot afford to entertain him. We have a reputation for training men—*as a result of our training, can large numbers of men take on the more responsible positions.* That reputation must be maintained. We can do this, but we cannot *make* a man succeed without his own help. So rest assured you will not be unduly *worried* into anything.

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Institute**
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THE HOLDER OF THE WORLD'S RECORD FOR WOMEN ON THE RANGE AT FIFTY METERS: MME. SUZANNE CATHERINEAU OF BORDEAUX.

Who Made a Score of 397 Out of 400, Shooting in the Open National Championships of France at Maisons-Laffitte. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)



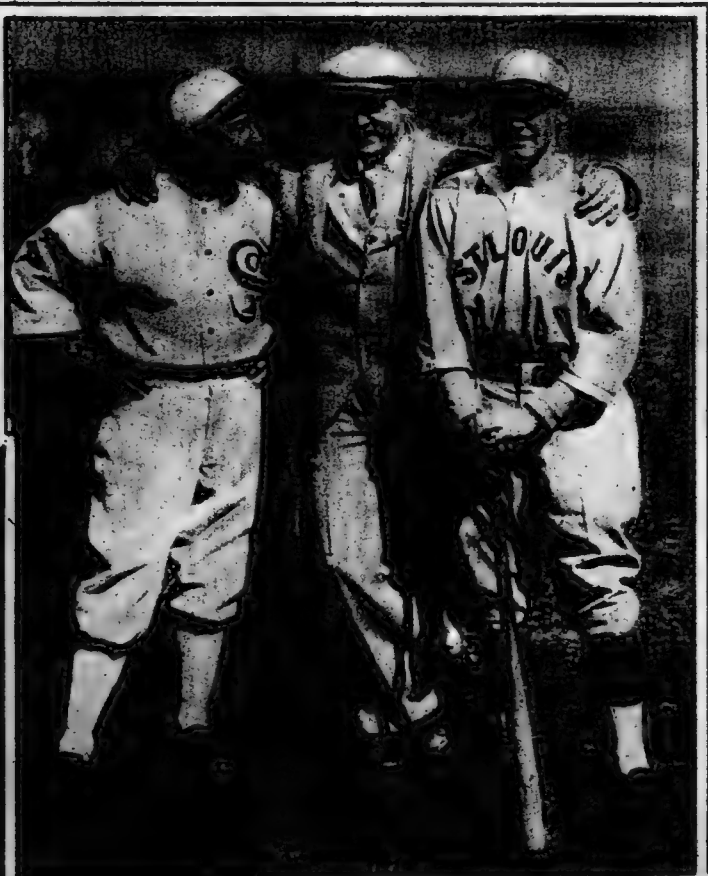
THE CZAR HIMSELF: JUDGE LANDIS, WHO THREW OUT THE FIRST BALL at the Opening Game of the Season in Chicago Between the White Sox and the Browns. (Times Wide World Photos, Chicago Bureau.)



THE FIRST WOMAN IN FRANCE TO BE ELECTED TO A MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: MME. VARIOT.

Wife of a Printer in a Suburb of Paris, Who Has Been Refused the Right to Attend and Vote at the Meetings Until a Court Shall Have Decided the Rights of a Woman in the Case. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

THE SPOKESMAN OF THE SENATE STARTS THE SENATORS GOING: VICE PRESIDENT DAWES Throwing Out the First Ball of the Season at the Opening Game Between the Washington Team and the Athletics. (Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



THE GRIDIRON AND THE DIAMOND IN CHICAGO: RED GRANGE, WITH EDDIE COLLINS OF THE WHITE SOX AND GEORGE SISLER of the St. Louis Browns, at the Opening Game of the Season in Chicago. (Underwood & Underwood.)



THE AUTHOR OF THE TWO "BEST SELLERS" IN FRANCE: MME. RAYMOND MACHARD, One of Whose Novels Has Been "Crowned by the Academy" and Honored by a Subscription From the City of Paris, and Another Which Is to Be Published in the United States. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE BASEBALL SEASON STARTS IN NEW YORK: MAYOR WALKER THROWING OUT THE FIRST BALL at the Polo Grounds. When Jess Petty's Pitching for the Brooklyn Dodgers Defeated the Giants by the Score of 3-0 at the Polo Grounds. (Cosmo.)



THE BIOGRAPHER OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND: MISS KATHLEEN WOODWARD, an Ex-Factory Girl of London, Who Has Written the Life of Queen Mary, Which Has Been Read and Sanctioned for Publication by Its Royal Subject. (Times Wide World Photos.)



A MEMORIAL TO THE HISTORIAN OF KNICKERBOCKER DAYS IN NEW YORK: DANIEL CHESTER FRENCH, the American Sculptor, With His Model for a Monument to Be Erected at Irvington-on-Hudson to Commemorate Washington Irving. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE FIRST MEMORIAL IN A CHURCH TO THE HORSES OF THE WORLD: WAR: STATUE in Bronze by Lutyens, in a Parish Church Near London, Recently Unveiled in Memory of the 375,000 Horses Killed in Service. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON, TSUNEO MATSUDAIRA, WITH MME. MATSUDAIRA, Among the Cherry Trees Which Are Now in Full Bloom Along the Curve of the Tidal Basin at the Capital. (Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



AN INFERNO IN THE MIDST OF THE CALIFORNIA FIELDS:
The Entire Tank Farm of the Union Oil Company at San Luis Obispo, One of the Largest in the World, a Mass of Flames After Lightning Had Ignited One of the Tanks. The Fire, Which Has Already Entailed a Loss of Ten Million Dollars and Two Lives, Is Expected to Burn Itself Out in Two Weeks.

(Times Wide World Photos, San Francisco Bureau.)

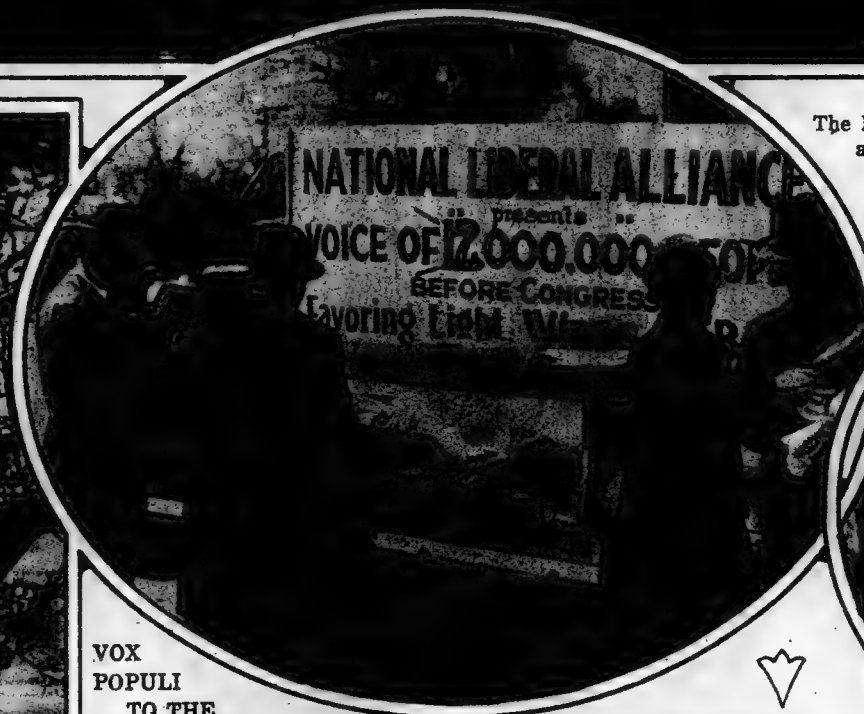


A JAPANESE SPRING BESIDE THE POTOMAC: SEIKO NISHIO,
a Visitor to Washington From the Far East, Finds the Cherry Trees Sent to America as a Present From the Emperor of Japan Many Years Ago in Full Bloom Along the River.

(© Harris & Ewing, From Times Wide World Photos.)

VOX POPULI
TO THE TUNE OF TWELVE MILLION: REPRESENTATIVE JOHN PHILIP HILL of Maryland Looks Over Some of the Petitions for Light Wines and Beer, Collected by the National Liberal Alliance and Brought to the Steps of the Capitol by Miss Helen Baughan, Director of the Women's Branch of the League.

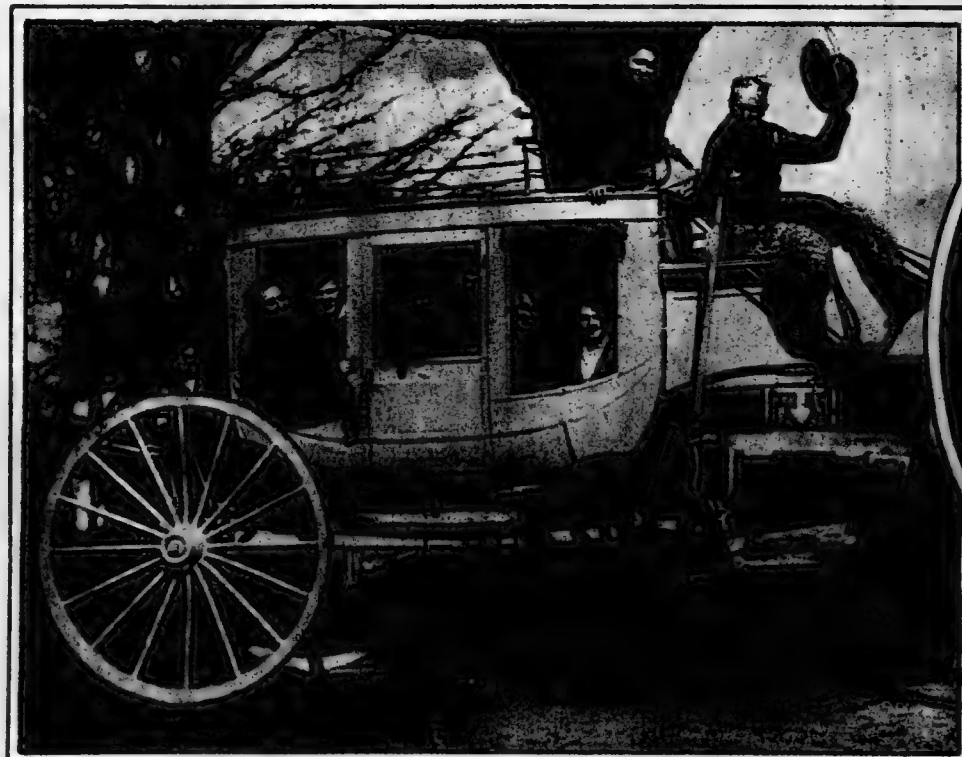
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



A MARRIAGE MADE IN HEAVEN: J. R. McCORD OF SALE CITY, GA., 81,
and His Bride, Formerly Mrs. Kate Arrington, 71, Set Out in an Airplane to Be Married in the Clouds by His Son, the Rev. W. W. McCord, a Methodist Evangelist, Who Read the Ceremony While the Plane Was in Full Flight Above Albany, Ga.

THE FIRST WOMAN SHERIFF IN NEW YORK STATE: MRS. CLARA SENEAL
of Plattsburg, Who Was Recently Appointed by Governor Smith to Succeed Her Husband, Who Died Recently. Mrs. Seneal Was Formerly Matron of the Clinton County Jail.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OLD AND STILL GOING STRONG:
Stage Coach, Built in Concord, N. H., Once Owned by Denman Thompson, the Actor, Which Was Found Recently on the Banks of the Penobscot River in Maine, Takes a New Lease of Life as the Property of Sam Hall of Abington, Mass.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A QUEEN OF DENMARK PASSES INTO HISTORY:
Funeral Procession of the Dowager Queen Louise, Widow of King Frederick VIII, On Its Way Through Copenhagen to the Royal Chapel at Roskilde. In the Foreground Are: Prince Harald of Denmark, Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, King Haakon of Norway, King Christian of Denmark, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Gustav of Denmark.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



A PRIZE BEAUTY FROM THE TAIL CORN COUNTRY: MISS JOYCE GORMLY,
a Farm Girl From Vernon, Iowa, Who Was Chosen by Neysa McMein, the Illustrator, a Judge of a Recent Contest at Cornell College (Iowa).

(Times Wide World Photos.)

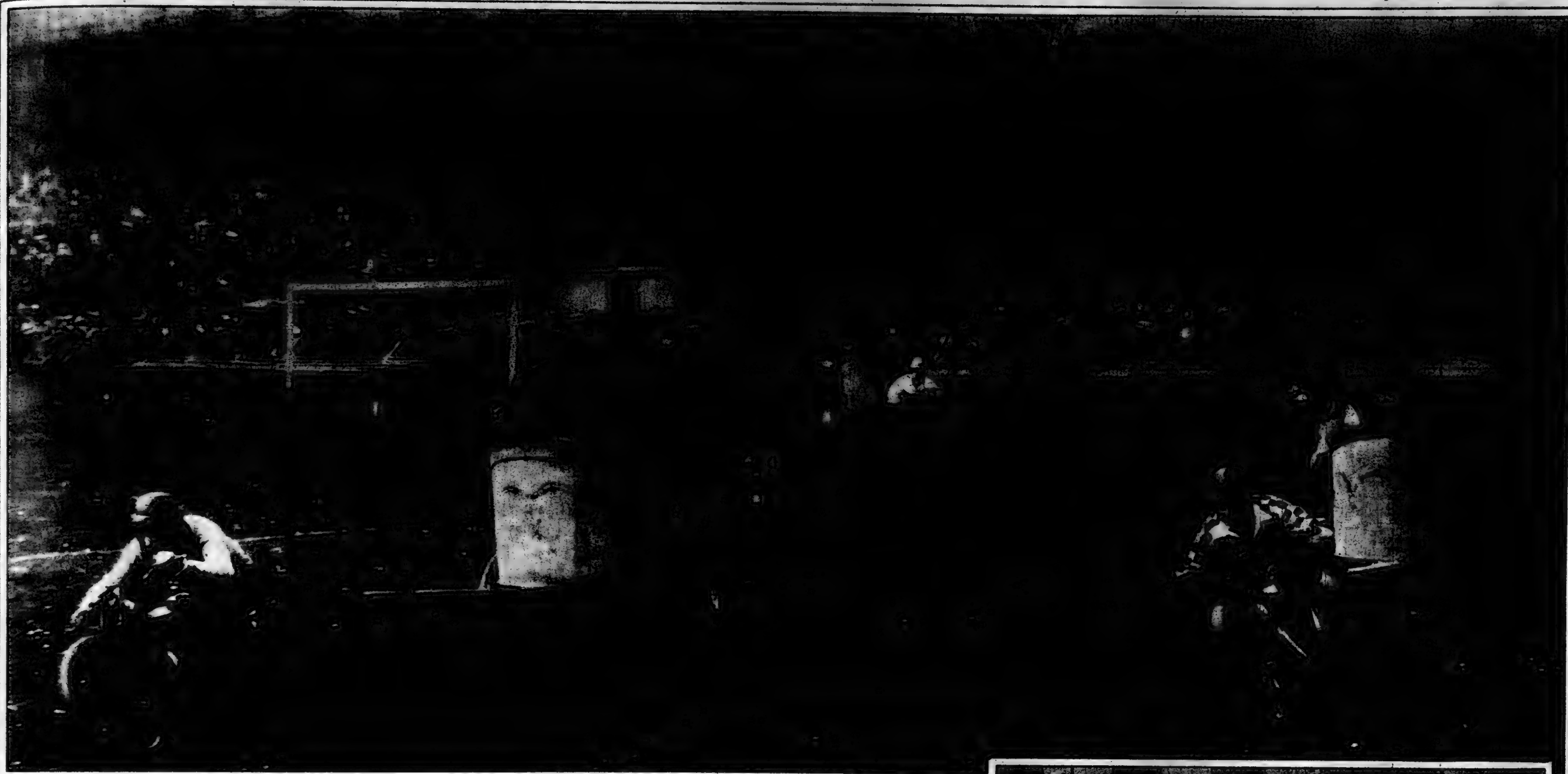


THE BEST COLLEGIATE ORATOR IN THE CENTRAL NORTH-WEST: HAROLD R. SMITH,
a Senior at the South Dakota State College, Who Won the Interstate Oratorical Contest and Will Enter the National Debate at Evanston, Ill.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



MRS. ADOLF PAVENSTEDT, FORMERLY THE WIFE OF THE LATE BARON VON STERNBURG, GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.
From a Portrait by Philip A. de Laszlo.



THE WAY THE ROMANS NEVER DID: BEN HUE'S
FAMOUS SPRINT
Brought Up to Date at a Chariot Race With Motor-
cycles for Prancing Steeds at the Crystal Palace,
Near London.

(Times Wide World Photos.)



C. REDINGTON BARRETT OF LONDON
AND NEW YORK, WHO PLAYED NO. 1
ON THE YALE POLO TEAM,
Which Recently Won the Open Cham-
pionship of the Indoor Polo Associa-
tion in the Finals at Squadron A Armory,
Defeating the Triangle Club, 11½ to 9½.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



WILLIAM K.
MUIR OF DE-
TROIT, MICH.,
WHO PLAYED
BACK ON THE
YALE TEAM.

(Times Wide
World Studios.)

THE WINNERS
OF THE
NATIONAL
INDOOR POLO CHAMPION-
SHIP:
SQUADRON A,
"D" TEAM,

Which Recently
Won the Cup and
the Title at the
Squadron Armory
in New York.
Left to Right,
They Are: Albert
Shaw Jr., John D.
Graham and John
A. Beach.

(Times Wide World
Studios.)



THE
BISHOP OF
THE
EUROPEAN DIOCESE OF THE
AMERICAN PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH: THE
RIGHT REV. CHARLES H.
BRENT
(Left), With Dean Frederick W.
Beekman of the American Pro-
Cathedral in Paris, After the
Easter Service.



WINSTON GUEST OF NEW YORK
AND LONDON, NO. 2 ON THE
YALE POLO TEAM.

(Times Wide World Studios.)



THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE AT THE OPENING OF THE SPRING RACING
SEASON: M. DOUMERGUE

Leaving the Official Stand at Auteuil After the Prix du
Président de la République on Easter Sunday.
(Times Wide World Photos Paris Bureau.)



THE LOST AIR PILOT RETURNS
TO EARTH: FRANKLIN ROSE
of the Air Mail Service, Who Was
Missing for Thirty-six Hours When
His Plane Crashed Among the Moun-
tains, Welcomed to Boise, Idaho, by
J. L. Driscoll, President of the Boise
Chamber of Commerce.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY, THE ARTIST, FIN-
ISHING HIS "BUDDY POPPY" POSTER
for the Memorial Week Drive of the Veterans of Foreign
Wars.

(Foto Topick.)



A LASTING MEMORIAL TO AMERICAN FRATERNITY OF THE PRESS:
Planting a Tree in the Gardens of the Pan American Union in Washington at the Conclusion of the First Pan
American Congress of Journalists Representing Twenty-one American Republics.
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



GOLF CLAIMS A NEW VICTIM: ASA CANDLER SR. OF ATLANTA, GA., the Coca-Cola King, at the Dedication of Candler Park, Which He Gave to the City as a Recreation Centre, Tries His Hand at the Game for the First Time in His Life. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE SETTING FOR SPRING IN SOUTH CAROLINA: THE MISSES ELIZABETH AND MILDRED NESBITT in the Magnolia Gardens at Charleston, Where the Flowers Are Now in Full Bloom. (Times Wide World Photos.)



MISS MARGARET SPIEGELBERG OF NEW YORK, a Student at Radcliffe College, Who Will Be Married in May to A. Wilfred May of New York. (Pach Bros.)



A REPORT ON PROHIBITION FROM THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BORDER: SIR WILLIAM STAVERT OF MONTREAL, Who Recently Testified Before the Senate Committee on Judiciary (Centre), With John Sullivan, President of the New York State Federation of Labor (Left), and Matthew Woll, Vice President of the Federation, After Their Appearance Before the Committee. (Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



A MAP FOR THE WOMEN'S EXPOSITION IN CHICAGO: MISS MARY McANDREW STONEHILL at Work Upon a "Prospect" of the MacDowell Colony at Peterboro, N. H. (Jessie Tarbox Beale.)



SOPHIE BRESLAU, Who Will Be Heard at the Last Roosevelt Recital on Tuesday of This Week.



PORTIERES OF ZINC, THE ULTRA MODERN IN INTERIOR DECORATION, Designed by the French Artist Myrbor for a Modern Room. (Bonney.)



CARMELA PONSELLE, OPERA AND CONCERT STAR, Who Has Made the Transition From Contralto to Soprano in Three Months. She Is Now on a Concert Tour of the South With Her Accompanist, Walter Sektberg. (Times Wide World Studios.)

MISS HELEN FERRIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPRING PROM OF THE CARROLL CLUB, for Catholic Girls, Which Was Given Last Week. (Irving Childnoff.)

THE SPIRIT OF TWENTIETH CENTURY CHIVALRY: One of the Competitors in the Recent Scott Scramble Helped Up the Gall.



A COWBOY FROM THE WILLIAMS: Son of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fish, the Del Norte, California, (Times Wide World Photos.)



KNUCKLING DOWN TO THE GAME: ONE OF THE COMPETITORS IN THE RECENT SCOTT SCRAMBLE Helped Up the Gall. (Times Wide World Photos.)



CHIVALRY: MISS E. FOLEY, in Recent Scramble Motorcycle Trials, Being Up the Gallery.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE WILD YORK: STUYVESANT FISH, "Fish, Bored for His Morning Ride Through the Del Mar, California."
(Times Wide World Photos.)



ONE OF THE MARBLES TOURNAMENT: Warner, Shows His Stuff to a Critical Audience.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



HOW TO
LOOK LIKE

AL JOLSON WHEN
YOU AREN'T:
THE BLACK-
FACE

COMEDIAN
MAKING UP

BERT
GORMAN

of the Profes-
sional Chil-
dren's School,
Who Will Ap-
pear as "Al
Jolson" in a
Revue for the
Benefit of the
School at
Walter
Hampton's
Theatre Next
Week.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



HARRY C.
CUSHING 3D.
FROM A
PORTRAIT
BY NIKOL
SCHATTEN-
STEIN.
Mrs. Harry
Cushing Was
Formerly
Miss Cathleen
Vanderbilt.
(Peter A.
Juley.)



FRITZ
KREISLER,
THE
FAMOUS
VIOLINIST.
From a
Recent
Portrait.
(Times Wide
World Studios.)

THE MODERN
MOTHER-IN-LAW: EN-
SEMBLE OF GOLD
LAME AND DYED
ERMINE,
From Lanvin, Designed
for the Senior Relative
at the Wedding.
(Bonney.)



MISS EMILY SMITH,
DAUGHTER OF THE GOV-
ERNOR AND MRS. SMITH,
Whose Engagement to
Major John A. Warner of Albany
Has Recently Been An-
nounced.
(Bachrach.)

MAJOR JOHN A. WARNER,
WHOSE ENGAGEMENT TO
MISS EMILY SMITH,
Daughter of the Governor, Has
Recently Been Announced.
(Bachrach.)

TWO
GIANTS
OF THE
GIANTS:
MANAGER
McGRAW
OF THE
NEW YORK
TEAM
VISITS
HUGH
JENNINGS
(Left), the
Assistant
Manager, at
Asheville,
N. C.
(Times Wide
World
Photos.)



A FRENCH DESIGNER OF DRESSES FOR AMERICAN WOMEN: THE
VICOMTESSE DE JANZE,
a Direct Descendant of William IV, at Work in One of the Rooms of Her
Eighteenth Century House in Paris.
(Bonney.)



PRINCESS ASTRID OF SWEDEN, ONE OF THE ROYAL
LADIES OF EUROPE

Who Has Been Mentioned as a Bride for the Prince of Wales,
With Her Father, Prince Carl, at a Recent Industrial Exhibition
in Stockholm.
(Times Wide
World
Photos.)





IKE AND MRS. IKE WITH MIKE FOR BEST MAN: MATYNS MATINA, ONE OF THE FAMOUS MIDGET TWINS, With His Bride, the Princess Marguerite Nikolay, at Their Wedding at Savannah, Ga., When Mayor Hull Held the Bible Over the Couple's Heads. (Times Wide World Photos.)



AN- OTHER MEMBER OF A FAMOUS FAMILY TO ENTER POLITICS: MRS. RUTH BRYAN OWEN, Daughter of the Late William Jennings Bryan, Who Has Announced Her Candidacy for the Nomination for Representative From the Fifth Florida District. (Kadel & Herbert.)



TONY THE ELEPHANT TAKES THE CAKE: ONE OF THE GUESTS AT THE TWENTY-FIRST BIRTHDAY PARTY OF THE HIPPODROME, to Which All the Animal Members of the Cast Were Invited, Gets His Share of the Food. (Times Wide World Photos.)

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Bengaline Trim
ribbon hat
with a veil
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Useful for Bobbed or Long Hair

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R 241



R 243



R 245



R 247



R 249

For Mademoiselle 14 to 20 years

NEW SLEEVELESS SUMMER FROCK FASHIONS

Model R 241: Sleeveless jumper frock of silk crepe de Chine, in white, pink, mint green, navy blue, French blue or yellow, with new sailor collar and self-colour silk stitchery. Skirt, with box-pleated front, on silk bodice top.

29.50

Model R 243: Sleeveless jumper frock of silk crepe Georgette, in French green, white, navy blue, yellow, French blue, Paris rose or beige. The metal "coat of mail" trimming is smart. Skirt, with finely pleated front, on silk bodice top.

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For Madame and Mademoiselle

A NEW SLEEVELESS SPORTS FROCK

29.50

Model R 245: Sleeveless jumper frock of silk crepe de Chine, in peach, Paris blue, white or fern green. Smartly scalloped and fagotted blouse; skirt, pleated in front, is on a silk bodice top.

THE SPORTS SHOP - Fifth Floor

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For Madame

NEW SLEEVELESS SUMMER GOWN FASHIONS

Model R 247: Sleeveless one-piece gown of silk crepe Georgette, in combinations of two smart shades, in navy and Paris blue, light and dark green, light and dark raspberries, or light and dark beige with separate matching scarf. Self-material slip.

45.00

Model R 249: A smart summer gown, similar but smart, sleeveless one-piece gown of silk crepe de Chine, in white, peach, blue or green. The effect of the unusual fabric on the blouse continues down the side of the skirt.

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FOR THE FROCK

The silhouette straight in back and pleated in front—the slightly moulded bodice and flaring skirt—the chic of the coat dress—the effectiveness of georgette bound with grosgrain ribbon. All are selective style features of the mode that appear in these smart frocks.



A. A jumper frock of georgette with cuffs and vesting in Jenny Pink. Colors include navy, rose, green, powder blue and beige. 14 to 20.

25.00

B. Georgette with a bodice and blouse of ruffled petals. In flesh, coral, white. Silk green, turquoise, orchid and white. 14 to 20.

29.50

C. Copy of a Moleaux model in crepe de Chine. An admirable color in navy, green, beige, and rose point. Sizes 36 to 42.

39.50

D. Two piece model of georgette bound with grosgrain ribbon. Beige, navy, blue, de rose, green, gray, black. 36 to 42.

39.50

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New Fashions and Values from the Little Children's Own Individual Shop.

For Children from Two to Six Years

Model R1—Handembroidered bloomer frock of chambray, in yellow and blue, blue and yellow or green and yellow, with flower appliques, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 4.50

Model R3—Handembroidered and hand-drawn frock of washable silk chambray, in pinks, lavender or blue, with white crepe de Chine collar and cuffs, handstitched with matching colour. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 9.75

Model R4—Bloomer frock of fine English pattern black print, in red or green, with white batiste collar and cuffs edged with narrow pleated ruffles, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 2.95

Model R7—Three suit, Lyndon's ads. of pure and pure, in navy blue, white, tan or green. Sizes 2 to 4 years. 7.95

Model R9—Handsmocked bloomer frock of striped domete, in blue, green or red, with white organdy collar and cuffs bound with the domete, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 2.95

Model R11—Natural colour silk pongee bloomer frock, with handembroidery in contrasting colours and buttons to match, detach-

Model R11—Handembroidered and hand-smocked coat of silk crepe de Chine, in pink, blue or white, with white silk lined through out. Sizes 6 months to 2 years. 7.95

Model R11a—Bunnet of silk crepe de Chine, in pink, blue or white, with pleated frills, silk lined. Sizes 12 to 18 inches. 3.95

Model R18—Dainty frock of imported striped Swiss, in white, pink, blue or yellow, with ruffles and sleeves of hand-crocheted lace and satin ribbon shoulder bows. Made in our Little Avenue Studios. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 7.95

Model R19—Handsmocked tulle suit of end-to-end chambray, in blue, green or red, with hand-stitched white organdy collar and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 4 years. 3.95

Model R20—Imported from Paris—Handembroidered and entirely hand-made bloomer frock of fine chambray, in blue or yellow, with white collar, cuffs and pocket tops, handembroidered in contrasting colours, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 4.95

Model R21—Imported from Paris—Frock of striped chambray, in white and rose or white and blue, with wide detachable piped with the colour. Rose or blue, satin ribbon shoulder bows. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 4.95

Model R23—Little sister bloomer frock of end-to-end chambray, in blue, green or red, with white lining, cuffs and cuffs edged with hand-crocheted lace, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 9.75

Model R25—Little brother suit of end-to-end chambray, in blue, green or red, with white lining, cuffs and cuffs edged with hand-crocheted lace, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 4 years. 9.75

Model R27—Handembroidered suit of chambray, in blue, green or red, with white lining, cuffs and cuffs edged with white poplin collar and cuffs. Sizes 2 to 4 years. 2.95

Model R28—Handembroidered suit of chambray, in pink, yellow, green or lavender, with piped ruffles forming a sign at the bottom, pink satin bow. Sizes 2 to 4 years. 12.75

Model R29—Handembroidered and handembroidered bloomer frock of imported chambray, in blue, rose or yellow, with white piping, cuffs and cuffs edged with white quarter inch, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 5.95

Model R30—Handembroidered bloomer frock of English pattern, in rose, blue or lavender, with white lining, cuffs and cuffs edged with white quarter inch, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 3.95

Model R31—Handembroidered frock of printed yards, in blue or red, with hand-drawn white printed ruffles at neck and sleeves. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 3.95

Model R37—Handsmocked bloomer frock of washable printed yards, in blue or green, with white silk lining, cuffs and cuffs with the print, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 9.75

Model R39—Handembroidered bloomer frock of fine imported chambray, in blue or green, with white lining, cuffs and cuffs with the print, detachable bloomers. Sizes 2 to 6 years. 4.95

Sunday,
April 18, 1926

The New York Times

Photographs
Picture Section
In Three Parts

6



THE CRIMSON STAR HITS THE CINDER TRAIL: AL MILLER OF THE HARVARD TRACK TEAM Starts Training for a New Record at the Beginning of Spring Practice on Soldiers Field. (Times Wide World Photos.)



THE CHAMPION TAKES HIS JOB SERIOUSLY: PAGE HUFTY OF WASHINGTON,

Who Beat Lawrence Sherrill of Tampa, 2 and 1, in the Finals for the North and South Amateur Title at Pinehurst, N. C., Driving From the Eighteenth Tee in the Final Round. (P. & A.)



THE PROFESSIONAL WOMAN BALKLINE CHAMPION OF EUROPE, Mlle. LIES SCHRIER OF HOLLAND, Who Is Booked to Meet the American Title Holders, Playing Against Jean Favert, the French Title Holder, at a Recent Match in Paris. (Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

A NEW CHAMPION OF THE LINKS: PAGE HUFTY OF WASHINGTON, D. C., 18, Who Won the North and South Amateur Golf Title at Pinehurst, N. C., by Defeating Lawrence Sherrill by 2 and 1. (P. & A.)



THE WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN SPRINT CHAMPION STARTS SPRING TRAINING: MAYBELLE GILLILAND

in a Broad Jump at the First Outdoor Meet of the Savage School Girls' Athletic Teams.





A CHAMPION FOR THE NEXT GENERATION TO WATCH:
DOROTHY WIHR,
the Only Child to Wear the I. A. C. Insignia of the Chicago Club
and Headed for the Breast-Stroke Title in About Fifteen Years.
With Walter Laufer and Eric Rademacher, the German
Champion.
(Times Wide World Photos, Chicago Bureau.)



**THE HARVARD FRESHMAN
SECOND BASEMAN IN AC-
TION: KAY MIYAKAWA, A
JAPANESE,**
in a Practice Game on Soldiers
Field in Cambridge.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE RACE FOR THE INTERSTATE TROPHY AT ST. AUGUSTINE: MISS PALM BEACH,
Owned by Commodore W. McD. Bigelow (Right), Which Won the Gold Trophy, Neck and Neck With Miss Tampa, and Sara de Sota, in the Contest for
the Gold Cup at the Regatta During the Recent Ponce de Leon Pageant.
(International.)

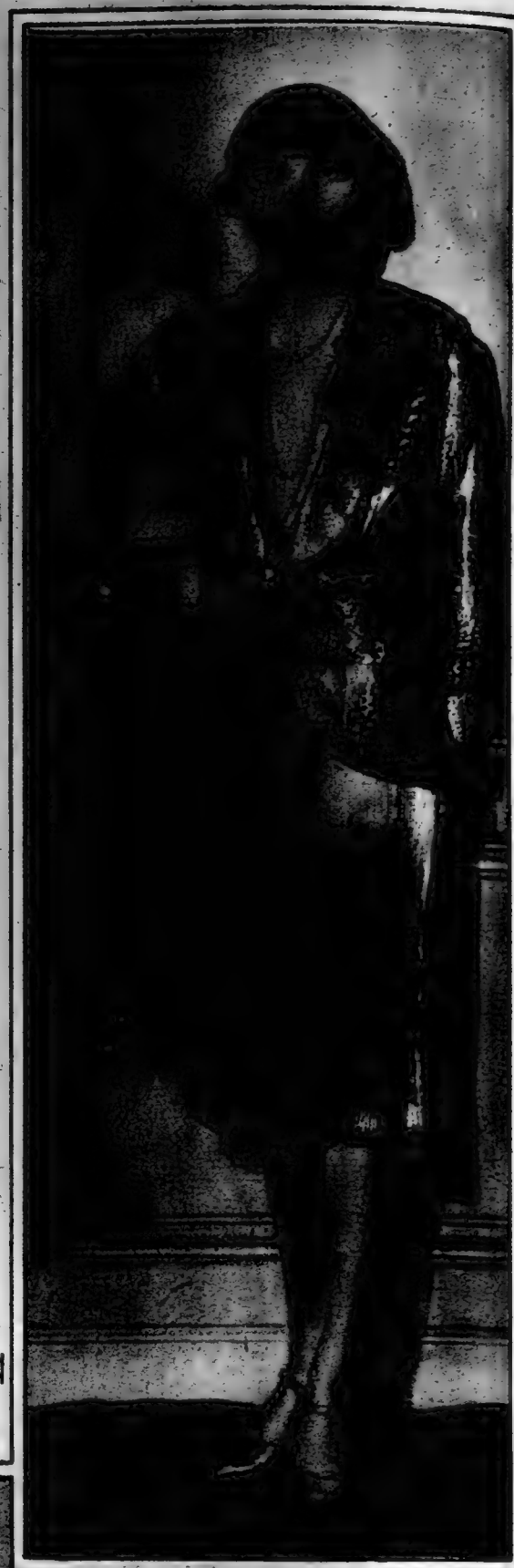
**Rotogravure
Picture Section**

The New York Times

**Sunday,
April 18, 1926**



**"THE SPOKESMAN OF THE WHITE HOUSE" WORKS WITH THE WASHINGTON PRESS: PRESIDENT
COOLIDGE**
Spreads the Mortar for the Cornerstone of the New National Press Club. Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Ulric
Bell, President of the Club, Stand at the Right.



(© Harris &
Ewing. From
Times Wide
World Photos.)



**THE GOVERNOR'S GIG IN
SOUTH AFRICA: THE EARL
OF ATHLONE, LADY MAY
CAMBRIDGE**
and Others Riding Around the
Ring at the Rossbank Agri-
cultural Show at Cape Town.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



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LYMAN
DELANO,
ACTING
CHAIR-
MAN OF
THE
WORLD
CAMP**
for Girl
Scouts and
Girl
Guides,
Which
Will Be
Opened
Next
Month.
(Times Wide
World
Photos.)



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LATEST
IN
"SMOK-
INGS" FOR
WOMEN,**
With Finely
Pleated
Gold Lamé
Skirt and
Smoking
Jacket
and Vest
in
Brocaded
Lamé,
From
Anna.
(Bonney.)



**MAKING
FRIENDS
WITH
THE
GUESTS:**
MISS
ISBEL
MAC-
DONALD,
Daughter
of the
Former



**THE KNIGHT OF LA MANCHA: CHALIAPIN AS DON
QUIXOTE**
Mounted on Rosinante, With Giuseppe de Luca as Sancho
Panza, in
"Don
Quichotte,"
at the
Metropolitan
Opera House.
(© Miskin.)



JAN VAN BOMMEL,
Baritone, Who Is to Sing in the Holland
Festival on April 21 for the Benefit of
the Victims of the Floods in Holland.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



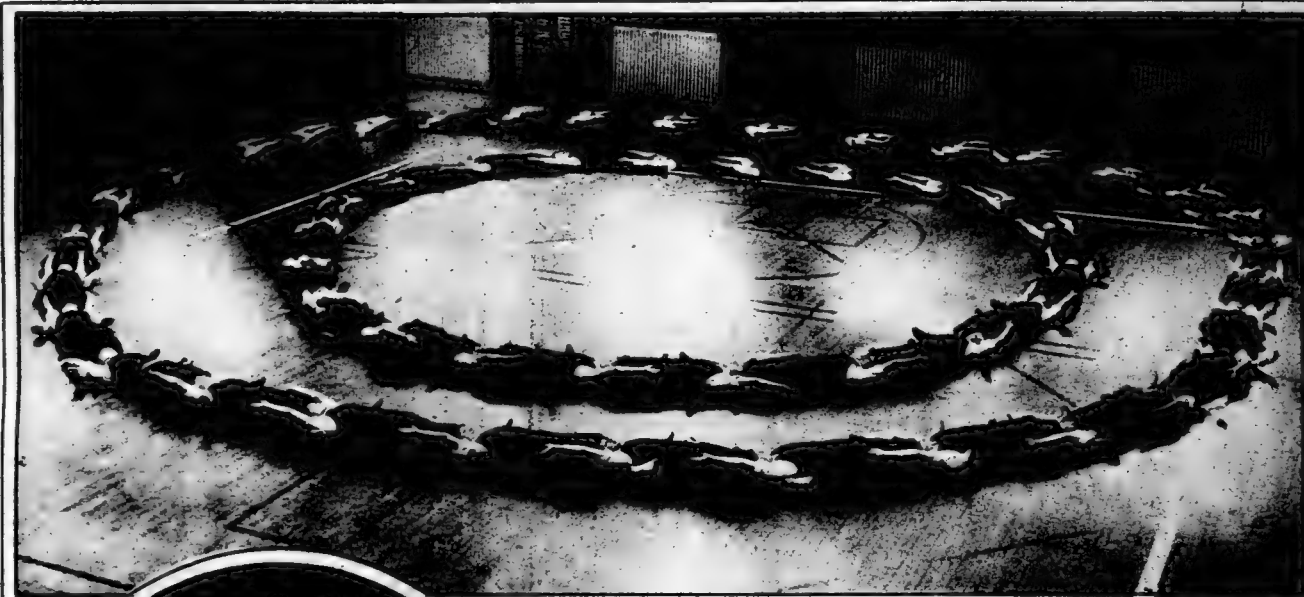
A LITTLE CHILD LEADS THEM: EMILE AGATHE, 11,
the Youngest of the Winners of the Life-Saving Medals Given by the City of Paris During the Past Year, With the Other Heroes of
the Twelvemonth.
(Times Wide World Photos, Paris Bureau.)

A MASTERPIECE BY THREE PAINTERS:
"THE APPEAL,"
the Combined Work of Giorgione, Sebastiano
and Titian, Each of Whom Painted One of the
Figures. The Picture Has Recently Been
Acquired by the Detroit Institute of Arts.
(Dorr News Service.)

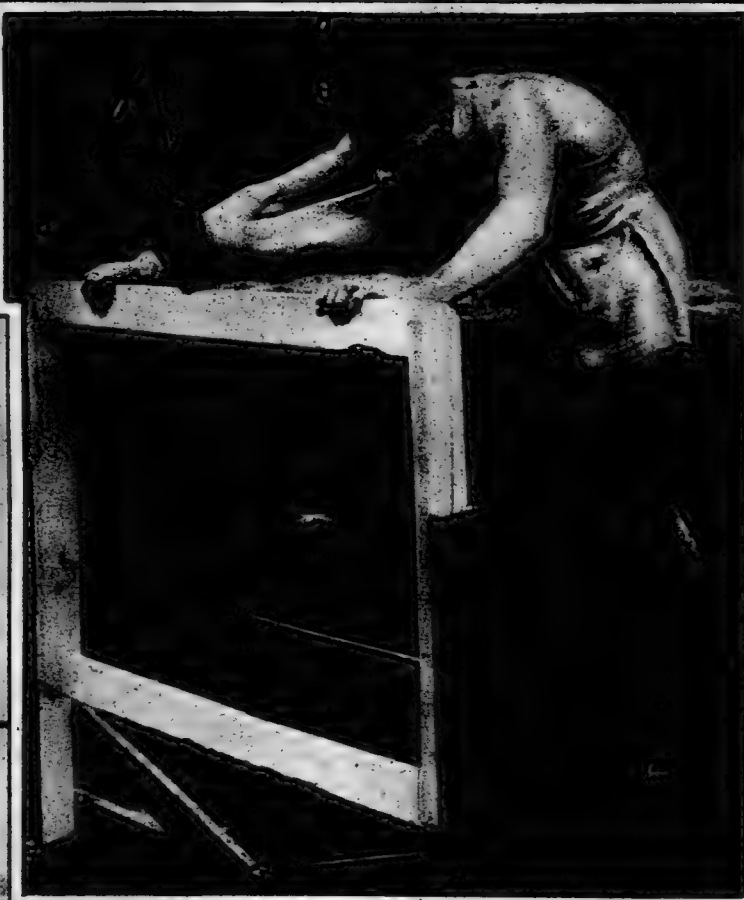
Photographs
Picture Section

The New York Times

Sunday,
April 18, 1926



**THE PACE THAT WINS ON THE PACIFIC
COAST: DYE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA TEAM**
Winning the High Hurdles in 14.9-10 at a Meet
With the Stanford Team at Palo Alto. The Uni-
versity of Southern California Won With a
Score of 67½ to 63½.
(Times Wide World Photos, San Francisco Bureau.)



THE NORWEGIAN ONE-MAN TRACK TEAM: CHARLIE HOFF
Measuring a Hurdle in the Gymnasium at Northwestern University,
Where He Is Training for His Next Meet in His Transcontinental
Tour.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE SECRET OF SOUTHPAW SKILL:
TY COBB
Shows Miss Elizabeth Ryan, the Tennis Cham-
pion, the Way to Told a Bat With the Left Hand.
According to His Own Methods.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



**GOOD TEAMWORK IN THE
STABLE: THE FAMILY DOG**
Takes the Family Steed for His
Morning Exercise Through the
Streets of Reading, England, to
Their Mutual Satisfaction and
Edification.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



**THE FEMALE OF
THE SPECIES: PEGGY
O'NEIL**
the Girl Babe Ruth, Who Has Signed Up for a Transcontinental Tour
With a Salary of \$8,750, Sliding for the Plate in a Practice Game in New
York.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



STARS OF TENNIS, GOLF AND BASEBALL:
Six Leaders in Their Own Field Who Met at the Recent South Atlantic States Tennis Championship Meet at Augusta, Ga.
Left to Right, They Are: Ty Cobb, Sam Hardy and Beals Wright, Former Heads of Davis Cup Teams; Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Former National Golf Champion of Great Britain, Canada and the United States; Miss Elizabeth Ryan and Big Bill Tilden.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE CAPTAIN OF THE WORLD'S CHAMPION GIRLS' BASKETBALL TEAM: CONNIE SMITH
of Edmonton, Canada, Who Recently Played the Tri-Chis of Chicago for the Title.
(Times Wide World Photos, Chicago Bureau.)

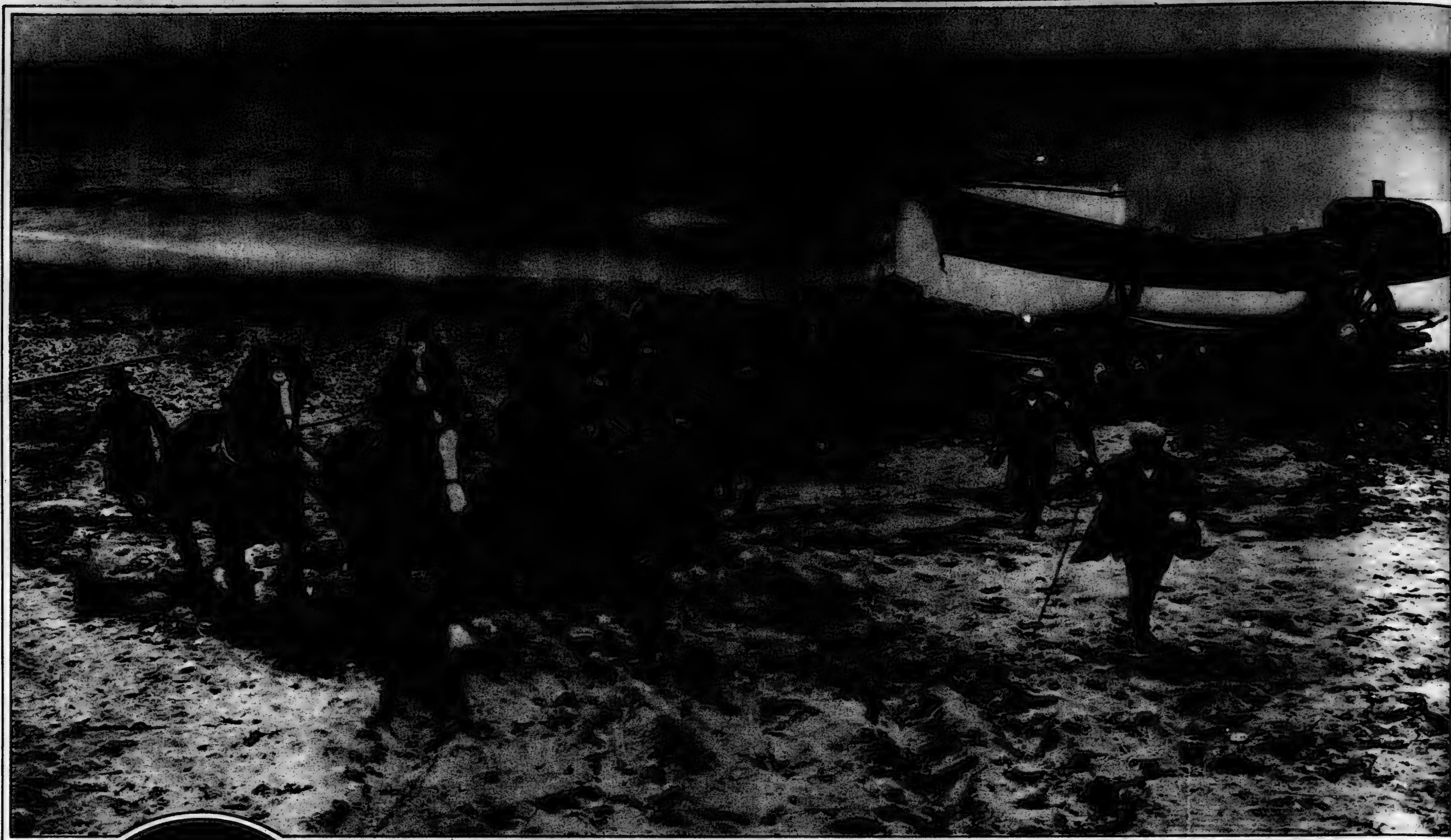


THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPION HOLDS HIS MAN DOWN:
JIMMY REED OF LEHIGH.
Captain-Elect of the Wrestling Team, Wins His Bout With Loeb of Cornell and the Title in the 115-Pound Class at Penn State.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

Rotogravure
Picture Section

The New York Times

Sunday,
April 18, 1926



THE SEAGOING HORSES OF HAMPSHIRE:
Team of the Brook (Isle of Wight) Lifeboat Crew Hauling the Boat Out of the Water After Practice in the Channel. The Crew Includes Major Gen. J. E. B. Seely, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



A REPORT FROM NEW YORK ON JOHN BARLEYCORN'S HEALTH: EMORY R. BUCKNER,
Federal Attorney, Testifying Before the Senate Committee on Judiciary How the Bootleggers Have Acquired an Annual Revenue of About \$3,600,000,000 Through Alcohol Diverted From Denaturing Plants.
(Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



THE NEW COMMISSIONER OF THE SALVATION ARMY: SAMUEL L. BRENGLE, D. D.,
Who Was Promoted From the Rank of Colonel in the Army When He Went to London to Represent America in an International Council. The Rank Is Held by Only Three Other Officers in the United States.
(Paul Parker.)



THE BIRTHDAY OF THE LEADER OF THE POLISH ARMIES: MARSHAL PILSUDSKI,
Now Retired, Receives a Crowd of Well-Wishers at His Home at Sulejowek on His Anniversary.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE PRIMA DONNA OF THE SHOW: W. S. WILSON
of Lynchburg, Va., Dressed for His Part in the Annual Production of the Harvard Hasty Pudding Club at the Mecca Temple on April 23.
(Boris.)





VIKINGS OF THE AIR: THE DANISH MINISTER OF WAR, L. RASMUSSEN,
Says Farewell to Lieutenant Botved and Lieutenant Herkind as They Leave Copenhagen to Fly to Japan. (Times Wide World Photos.)

PUTTING ALBANY ON THE SEACOAST: GOVERNOR SMITH
Turns the First Sod for the Excavations at the Capital for the New Buildings of the "Port of Albany."
(Times Wide World Photos.)

NINE NATIONS UNITE IN A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION:
The Anniversary of the Founding of the Y. M. C. A. in Jerusalem in Front of the Present Conference Hall. Field Marshal Lord Plumer, the High Commissioner for Jerusalem, Stands Sixth From the Left; Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Beside the Armenian Priest at the Right. (Times Wide World Photos.)



TWO-PIECE PAJAMA SUIT FOR THE BEACH,
and a Skirt for the Stroll Back to the Hotel, of Red Polka Dots and Fin-like Trimming in Clifton of the Same Tone, a Nowitsky Creation. (Bonney.)

Rotogravure Picture Section

The New York Times

Sunday, April 18, 1926



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style, health and comfort.
Others, similar pattern, at
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that in comfort, responsiveness,
performance and appearance they
cannot be told from new automo-
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organization. The delivery of the car
is the beginning, not the end, of our
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throughout the world.

You are invited to examine
these cars and try them, or to
write for a booklet which answers
the questions many purchasers ask.

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Guaranteed for three years

THE Knit-tex Coat is different from any topcoat you have
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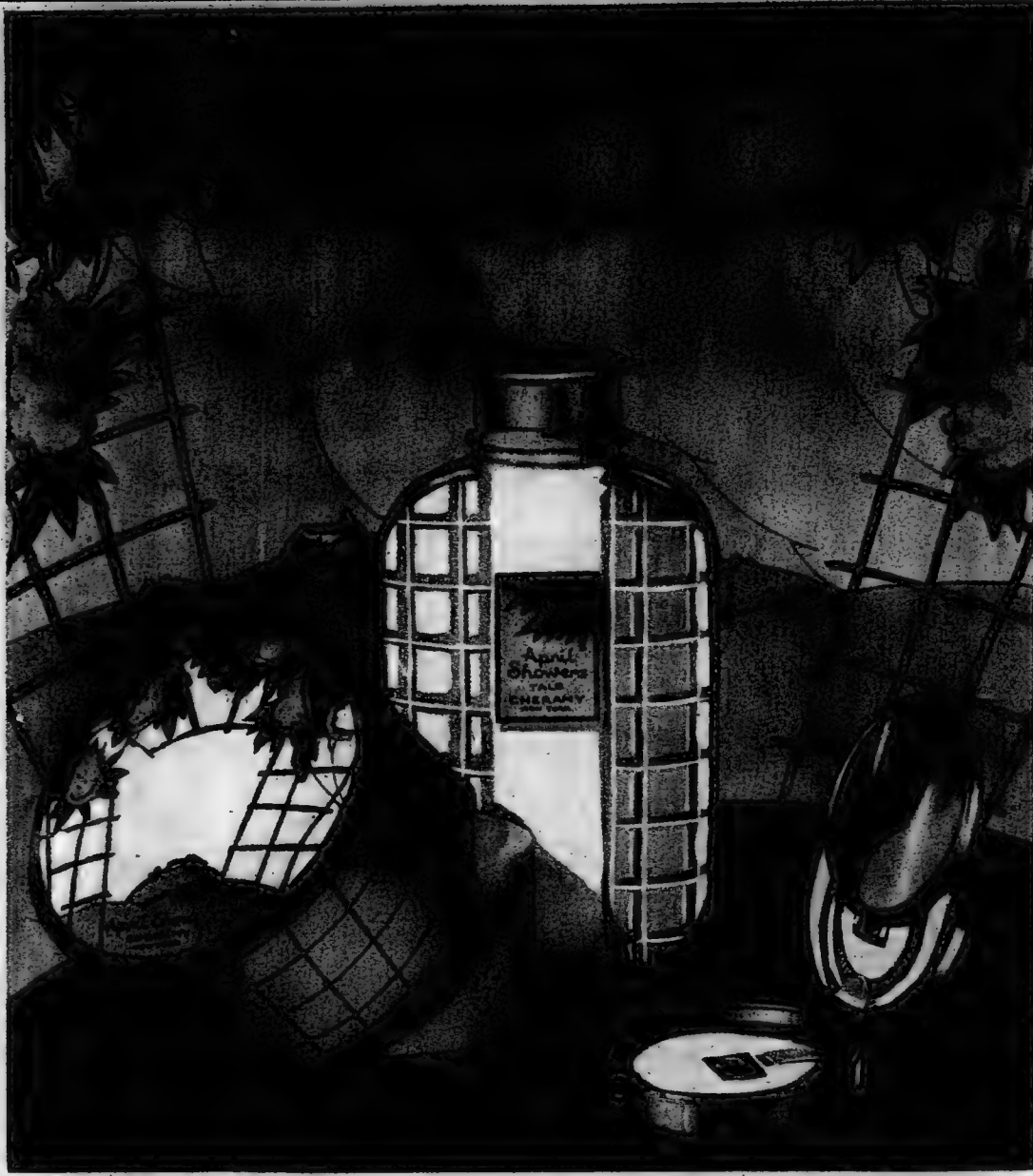
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A hint of English downs, a touch
of smart Fifth Avenue, a fulfilled
promise of Walk-Over clinging
fit, all in one oxford-pump, of
Heather Tan and Gumwood Naco
Calfskin.

Orkin's
WEST END STREET
NEW YORK





For Springtime Loveliness You will Need April Showers

RENEW YOUTH, or emphasize it, with the delectable fragrance of April Showers. Let its enchantment be diffused from every toiletry you use—your face powder, talc, rouge, and even your dainty compact powder.

April Showers Double Compact—With light or dark rouge; white, flesh or brun-

nette compact powder. A good-looking silvery case; refills easily obtainable—\$2.

April Showers Face Powder, fine, clinging; in white, light or dark flesh, light or dark brunette—75¢.

April Showers Talcum Powder—for fastidious daintiness all through the day—50¢.



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April Showers Perfume—The charm of youth, with a dash of Springtime, and a suggestion of youth—\$1, \$2.50, \$4.

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Clair Marcelle

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Fits all makes of sewing machines

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Your Maids' Uniforms?

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Model 372. Finest quality silk and cotton Faille. Black, Terrapin (Tan), Grey, Chateau Blue, Royal Purple, and others. . . . \$17.50

Model 162. Apron, Collar, and Cuffs of attractive permanent finish white organdie (set) \$3.00

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Even one beauty treatment at the Helena Rubinstein Salon youthifies your complexion and contour remarkably—and includes suggestions on the correct daily home care of your skin and on the fine art of make-up.

Erase the years from your face

TODAY—science is your greatest aid to prolonged youth and beauty!

MME. HELENA RUBINSTEIN—after a lifetime of the most intense devotion to beauty culture from its scientific aspect—has developed an unparalleled technique for keeping the contour of the face youthful, and for removing the "look of years."

Her Valaze Beauty Preparations are not merely delicate and fragrant—they are scientific and genuinely corrective. Her Valaze Salon Treatments youthify by stimulating the natural action of the skin tissues and bracing relaxed muscles.

The basis of beauty

VALAZE PASTEURIZED FACE CREAM—marvelous for cleansing, for molding out the "tired look" about eyes and forehead, and for protecting the skin. Unsurpassed for all average skins—at the same time, the only cleansing cream beneficial to an oily, rough or acne-blemished skin. Creates a charming smoothness and is an excellent make-up base. 1.00, 2.00, 3.50.

Clear and whiten

VALAZE BEAUTIFUL "WOOD"—"the skin-clearing nectar." Whitens, purifies and tones the skin. Removes sallowness, darkened skin pigment of neck and throat, 1.00.

Maturing contours—puffy eyes—drooping chin

VALAZE GEORGINE LACTEE—wonderful muscle tightener. Strengthens and braces the relaxed muscles and tissues, correcting double chin, puffy eyes, sagging contours, restoring a youthful clear-cut appearance. 3.00, 6.00.

NEW!

VALAZE ROUGE—POWDER SIFTER—Valaze Double Compact—Stunning new vanities in Chinese-Red, created by Helena Rubinstein and all the rage in Paris. Conveniently small, yet containing as much powder and rouge as ordinary large compacts. Choice of shades. 1.50.

Procure Helena Rubinstein Valaze Beauty Preparations at leading department and drug stores or from

SALON de BEAUTE VALAZE

Helena Rubinstein

New York Salon—46 West 57th Street

Newark, N. J.
351 Broad St.

Trade Mark
PARIS
LONDON
PALM BEACH

VIVAUDOU MAVIS

Face Powder
and Rouge



50¢

50¢

V. VIVAUDOU, INC.
New York
Paris • Montreal • Los Angeles



A "DALE" design—in Wrought Iron with Mica Shade and Crystal Ball. Suitable for Dining or Living Room. Catalogue and prices on request.

EST DALE 1884
Lighting Fixture Co.
103 W. 13th St. (at 11th St.)



for those who love
Fine Things

LET BENNETT BROS.
"Old Time New York Jewellers" make you a Diamond Circle Ring at minimum cost of production.

9 Diamonds, \$48 20 Diamonds, \$95
22 Diamonds, \$125 to \$150
22 Large Diamonds, \$150 to \$250
Diamonds Bought and Sold for Cash

Bennett Brothers
429-5th Ave. 175 BROADWAY
NEW YORK

REDUCE YOUR FLESH
arms, legs, bust or entire body
with Rubber Garments
Reducing Corsets, etc.



Hypatia Pantee-Too

The All-in-One Corset
Foundation of Luring
Loveliness of Line

Your undergarment and corseting problem simplified and solved—in one garment combining vest, brassiere, girdle, and Pantee-Too. It gives comfort, freedom, ease, firm body control, and a dashing smart line. Fitted with the Hypatia patented poise line (inner elastic belt) it will confine with comfort even an overplump figure.

Corset Lace, Sa-
teen Lined . . . \$16.50 up
Linen Lace, Boot
Satin Lined . . . 22.50 up
Silk Lace, Boot
Satin Lined . . . 40.00 up

Hypatia Diaphragm Belt
(Wear it over your Corset)

This patented poise line Diaphragm Belt solves the almost impossible difficulty of comfortably confining the diaphragm, hips, and back lines, through the steady but gentle downward pull on the back garters. It is made of beautifully tailored four-inch silk or cotton elastic belting.

In Cotton Brocade . . . \$3.00
In Boot Satin . . . 5.00

At Our Studio or by Mail
At our Studio you can be fitted with any of our many types of corsets, under the personal supervision of our designer. Or you may order by mail by giving the exact, snug measurements of hips, waist, and bust over corset, specifying material. Send for booklet of many styles.

Hypatia
CO., Inc.
20-22-24 W. 37th St. New York
Just West of 5th Avenue



Originator
and
Creator
of
Individual
Styles
in
Permanent
Waving
and
Bobbing

Robert

New York's Premier
Salon de Beaute
675 Fifth Ave. (nr. 53rd St.)
Plaza 9021-5-6

Keep Your Eyes Young

Use the healthful Vah-
dah Eye Cream, the basis
of the famous Eye
Treatment given in the
Kathleen Mary Quinlan
Salon. Made of herb oils
and eggs, it keeps the
skin around the eyes
firm and smooth. 1.00.
Quinlan Toilet Prepara-
tions may be obtained at

B. Altman & Co.
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Stern Brothers

Arnold, Constable & Co.
James McCreary & Co.
Franklin Simon & Co.
Abraham & Straus
At the best stores everywhere.

Kathleen Mary Quinlan
SALON—665 FIFTH AVENUE
(at 53rd St.)

Feen-a-mint

LILY of FRANCE CORSET



The "Duo-Sette"

A Lily of France Creation

SOUPLE! Invisible! Here is the French idea in body support! It exquisitely unites brassiere with ceinture—to make every figure lovely! The "Duo-Sette" brings you greater slenderness—it translates body lines into beauty lines!

EXHIBITED AT QUALITY STORES

The Lily of France is the beautiful corset worn by beautiful women to make them more beautiful

BONWIT TELLER & CO.



For the sporty girl who likes to look like a French girl, the "Duo-Sette" is the perfect corset. It is made of the finest materials and is designed to give the wearer a perfect figure. It is available in various colors, including white, pink, and blue. Price \$19.00.

The "Duo-Sette" is a perfect reproduction of a two-piece sports outfit by Bonwit Teller. It is made of the finest materials and is designed to give the wearer a perfect figure. It is available in various colors, including white, pink, and blue. Price \$19.00.

Women's and Misses' Wear

SPORTS WEAR

Man's and Boy's Wear



JANE REIGNY SPORTS DRESSES

Designed Exclusively for Bonwit Teller & Co. by this Paris Couturier. Shows a Sportsman's Note.

At WELLESLEY and BARNARD 415 GIRLS tell why they are using this soap for their skin



"Fraternity dances—and the thrill of popularity, of success..."

NEARLY two thousand girls at Barnard, Wellesley, Smith and Bryn Mawr were asked what soap they prefer for their skin. Their answers brought out the overwhelming popularity of Woodbury's Facial Soap.

LATIN VERBS, yes—

But what girl of twenty does not believe supremely in the importance of a lovely, fresh, rose-leaf complexion?

We asked 804 girls at Barnard and Wellesley what soap they use for the care of their skin.

More than half answered, "Woodbury's Facial Soap!"

"It leaves my face wonderfully smooth," "Keeps my skin soft and clear always," "Lately (2 years) I have had the reputation of having a very clear, fine skin—and it's due

to Woodbury's." "It soothes and improves my skin." "Gives a freshness and glow." "Is least irritating to a very sensitive skin."

These were some of their comments.

A SKIN SPECIALIST worked out the formula by which Woodbury's is made. This formula not only calls for the purest ingredients—it also demands greater refinement in the manufacturing process than is commercially possible with ordinary toilet soap.

A 25-cent cake of Woodbury's lasts a month or six weeks. Around each cake is wrapped a booklet of special treatments for overcoming common skin troubles, such as blackheads, blemishes, excessive oiliness, etc.

The same qualities that give Woodbury's its beneficial effect in correcting these common skin troubles make it ideal for regular use.

Get your Woodbury's today—begin tonight the treatment your skin needs!

The Andrew Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio



To overcome dandruff and falling hair work Ed. Pinaud's Eau de Quinine well down into the roots of the hair—here is the seat of all scalp troubles.



If your hair is not what you would like to have it, regular treatment with Eau de Quinine will restore your hair to shining beauty.

THINNING HAIR and DANDRUFF can be checked and the hair restored to full health

THINNING hair and dandruff are always sources of worry. But now we know that it is usually dandruff that makes the hair fall.

Specialists say that dandruff is an infection and that to cure it just two things need to be done.

FIRST, the dandruff germs must be destroyed.

SECOND, the scalp must be stimulated to more vigorous health.

The ideal safe disinfectant for the hair in Ed. Pinaud's Eau de Quinine is more effective in destroying dandruff germs than any other known preparation.

There are also special ingredients in Eau de

Quinine that stimulate the inactive glands and awaken the sleeping hair roots so that invigorating blood flows freely to every tiny part of the scalp.

To get the full benefit, wet the scalp thoroughly with Eau de Quinine and then, pressing the fingers down hard, work the health-giving tonic to the hair roots by moving the scalp in every direction until the whole head is warm and glowing. This nourishes the hair so that it grows to new health and beauty.

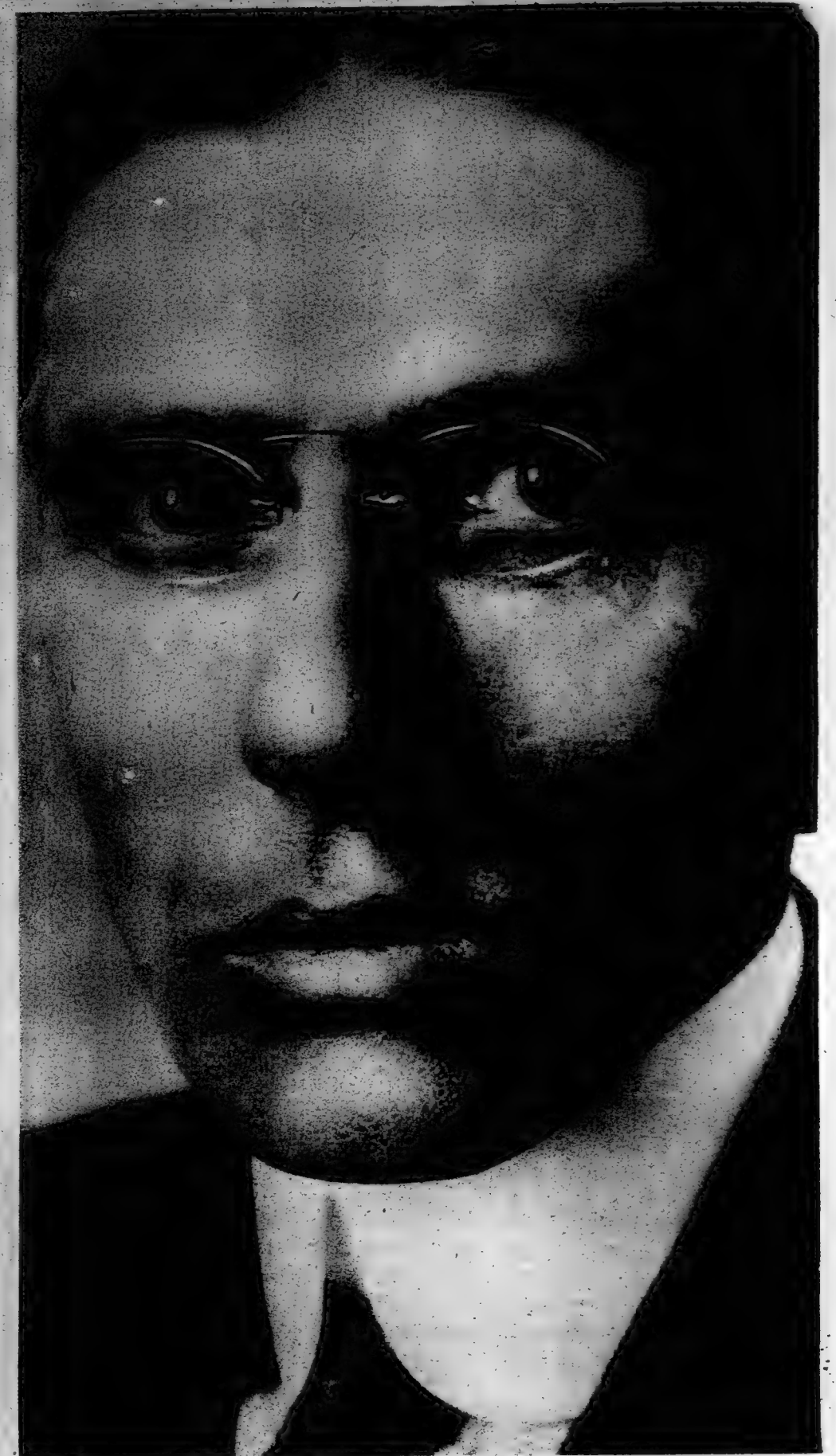
BEGIN THIS TREATMENT at once and watch your hair take on a new smooth shining beauty. All druggists and department stores have ED. PINAUD'S EAU DE QUININE HAIR TONIC. Each bottle bears the signature of Ed. Pinaud. Pinaud Incorporated, 90 Fifth Avenue, New York, sole distributors for Parfumerie Ed. Pinaud, Paris.

Brand Whitlock says:

"THE best, perhaps the only reason, why one should read fiction is because one likes to, because one finds it interesting, or amusing, or consoling. And yet, since one nowadays must be, or at least pretend to be, practical, there are other advantages to be gained.

"Fiction, written by the great artist—a Thomas Hardy, a Joseph Conrad, a Henry James—is a synthesis of human nature, a history of human emotions; it is life itself, interpreted by a noble and distinguished mind, in whose presence one is permitted for a while to dwell.

"And then, are not the historians themselves, or certain of them, writing their histories today as though they were novels?"



THAT is the opinion of a great ambassador! A statesman, a master of belles lettres!

It is safe to say that Whitlock, who distinguished himself as ambassador to Belgium, gained his first clear picture of that country, as a boy, from such books as those of Victor Hugo. For with all the tomes of history to draw upon, the most vivid descriptions of Waterloo and the campaigns that culminated there are invariably taken from the pages of "Les Miserables," "Charles O'Malley" or "Vanity Fair." "The Angels of the Marne" brought courage and inspiration to crushed and badly shaken soldiers who, after reading that fiction, swore they had actually seen the angels!

For, while history is like a dreary lecture, current fiction is the racy conversation of humanity.

Cosmopolitan Magazine is an unending study of this conversation of humanity. No university has ever assembled such experts on life as those who give their interpretations of life in this great magazine. Here, for instance, appears a new story by Sir Philip Gibbs, whose reports of the battle-fronts were arousing the Allied World at the same time that Brand Whitlock was struggling as a diplomat for the salvation of Belgium!

Cosmopolitan Magazine provides you with a practical knowledge of life in all its phases—in all parts of the world—that no individual could possibly acquire in many years of travel and study.

WOLF'S CLOTHING
by Arthur Somers Roche
THE EXQUISITE PERDITA
by E. Barrington
A THOROUGHLY BAD WOMAN
by Irvin S. Cobb
TRAVELOGUE
by Ring Lardner
THE HAUGHTY MISS PINK
by Mollie Panter-Downes
A BANKER IN LOVE
by Royal Brown
IF PERRITO SHALL NOT DIE
by Tom Gill
THE TABLETS OF THE HOUSE OF LI
by Thomas Burke
WHAT A FIGHTER! WHAT A WRITER!
by Frazier Hunt
I HAD TO LIE, BRIBE AND DRINK TO PUT OVER PROHIBITION IN AMERICA
by Pussyfoot Johnson (William E. Johnson)
AFTER MY SECOND TRIAL, I STUCK IT OUT THROUGH A BULL-FIGHT
by Frederick L. Collins
I LIKE CROWDS
by George Ade

ARE YOU AWKWARD?
by Arthur H. Sutherland
THE UNDERSTANDING HEART
by Peter B. Kyne
PADLOCKED
by Rex Beach
RED PANTS
by Captain John W. Thomason, Jr.
LAST APPEARANCE SAT. NITE
by Rupert Hughes
HEAD OF THE FAMILY
by Sir Philip Gibbs
30 DAYS
by Bruno Lessing
WANTED BY THE POLICE
by Kathleen Norris
THE SNAKE'S WIFE
by Wallace Smith
THE FIRST MATCH OF THE SEASON
by Charles Dana Gibson
A TENT IN THE DESERT
by Mary Roberts Rinehart
A WEEK IN NEW YORK WITHOUT A CENT
by Dixie Willson
PLACE YOUR BETS, PLEASE!
by O. O. McIntyre

PEOPLE? Here's Captain Thomason, the most striking new personality in current literature. Miss Willson who lived penniless in New York. Pussyfoot Johnson telling how he lied to bring about prohibition. And George Ade's house full of guests. O. O. McIntyre will take you to another kind of house for a better understanding of life!

Sport? Gibson flashes a delightful baseball picture. Fred Collins shows you a gory bull-fight. And Arthur Sutherland demonstrates how a man of sixty may become a tumbler!

NOW
ON SALE
35c

Travel? Mary Roberts Rinehart will show you a different Egypt!

Above all, here is great fiction!—interpreting life in many phases—in many lands—through changing years!

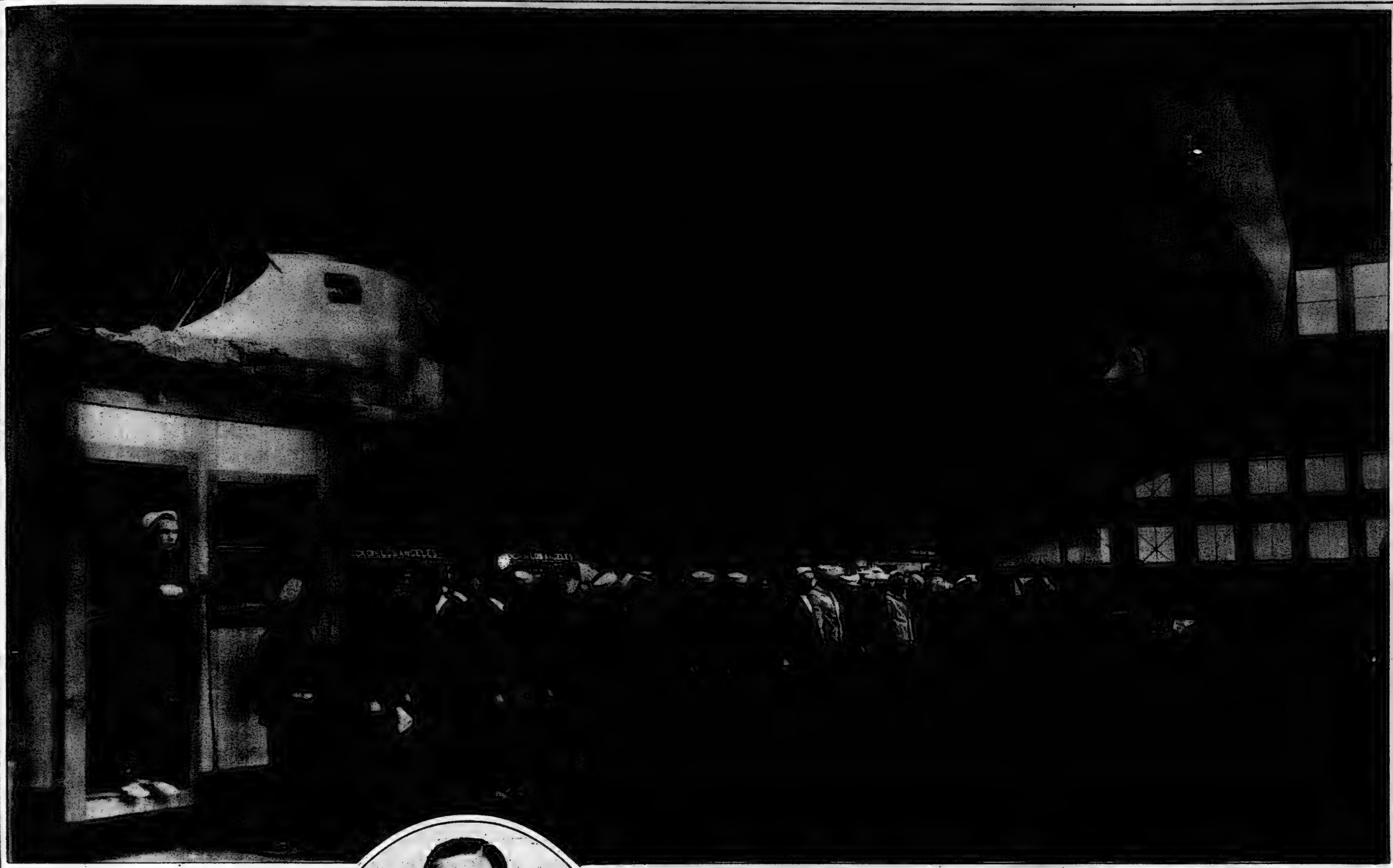
Peter B. Kyne's novel, laid in the depths of a vast forest, presents a remarkable contrast to Arthur Somers Roche's newest novel of crime and its cure. E. Barrington's heroine moves through the salons of eighteenth-century London. Rex Beach's behind the bars of a reformatory!

Mollie Panter-Downes tells a charming tale of a London salesgirl; Irvin S. Cobb a story of a thoroughly bad woman. Ring Lardner records a three-cornered conversation on a Pullman; Rupert Hughes a three-cornered pantomime viewed from an office window! Captain Thomason brings back the fury of battle—to the life! Sir Philip Gibbs finds drama in a bishop's household.

A clinic of love! Royal Brown shows a banker's love. Kathleen Norris the fierce Irish love that burns for the persecuted. Tom Gill the love of a Mexican sheep dog for its master. Bruno Lessing, Jewish love with a Gypsy temperament! Thomas Burke, the immolating love of a Chinese! But love has its laughs as well as sighs, and the biggest come with Wallace Smith out of Mrs. Fisher's boarding-house for vaudevillians!

Cosmopolitan Magazine costs more than other magazines because it is the finest magazine of fiction ever published.

Hearst's International
combined with
Cosmopolitan



ALL PRESENT OR AC-
COUNTED FOR: COM-
MANDER ROSENDAHL,
COMMANDER OF THE
LOS ANGELES,
Calls the Roll Before the
First Flight of the Year
of the Giant Airship
From the Hangar at
Lakehurst.
(Times Wide World
Photos.)



ONE MEDAL AFTER
ANOTHER: LOUIS HUM-
PHRIES, A POSTAL CLERK
OF TAMPA, FLA., 22,
Who Has Won the American Red
Cross Service Medal and Rescue
Bar, the Service Medal, Highest
Award of the Red Cross for
Heroism, as Well as Sixty-three
of the Sixty-four Merit Badges
of the Scouts.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION
OF THE UNITED STATES:
EUGENE DEBS, THE SOCIALIST
LEADER,
Who Served a Long Prison Sentence for His Political
Convictions in
Leavenworth,
With His Wife,
on a Vacation
in Bermuda.
(P. & A.)



WILLIAM K.
VANDERBILT
OF NEW YORK

Returning From a Winter in Florida on the Alexandria.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



THE
DUCHESS
OF ALBA AND
BERWICK, ONE
OF THE MOST FAMOUS
BEAUTIES OF THE SPANISH
COURT.
Whose Infant Daughter Inherits
Sixty Titles and Will Be Twenty
Times a Grandee Through the
Succession From the Families
of Her Father and Mother.
(© Bassano, From Times Wide
World Photos.)



A TRUE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY: BEAUTY, A POLICE DOG, 1 YEAR
AND 9 MONTHS OLD.
Owned by Max Schnur of Brooklyn, Qualifies as a Nursemaid for the Baby's
Morning Ride.
(Times Wide World Photos.)



"OUR MISS
EDERLE" COMES
BACK FROM
FLORIDA:
The Champion Swimmer
Returns on the
Alexandria From the
South.
(Times Wide World
Photos.)

THE GRAND-
DAUGHTER OF
COUNT LEO TOL-
STOY, COUNTESS
VERA TOLSTOY,
Who Is Working in
Prague at a Hair-
dresser's. Her Father
Is in America, Where He
Is Known as a Lecturer
and Writer.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



THE LADIES JOIN THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY: AN ARMY OF WOMEN, REPRESENT-
ING, ACCORDING TO THEIR STATEMENT, 18,000,000 VOTERS.
Arrives at the Senate Office Building to Plead That the Volstead Act Be Made More Rigid and the Country
Drier.
Left to Right, They Are: Mrs. H. E. Goodman of Chicago, Mrs. H. W. Peabody, Chairman of the Women's
National Committee for Law Enforcement; Mrs. A. H. Lippincott, Mrs. S. Bens, Mrs. J. Nicholson and Mrs.
W. L. Darby. (Times Wide World Photos, Washington Bureau.)



Where the Red Gods Called Out the
Roosevelt Family to Hunt
the Ovis Poli

WHERE NO BROAD HIGHWAY AIDS THE TRAVELER ACROSS THE MAP OF ASIA:
The Pack Animals of the Roosevelt-Field Museum Expedition in Search of the Ovis Poli, on the Uplands

of the World,
Fording the
Shyok
River.
(© 1926,
New York
Times Wide
World
Photos,
by Arrange-
ment With
Field
Museum,
Chicago.)



ONE OF THE CHIEF PRIZES OF THE "BAG": HEAD OF
AN IBEX.
Brought Down by Kermit Roosevelt, Which Was Found to
Have a Horn Length of 59½ Inches, a World's Record.

THE AUTHOR
WORKS
WHILE THE
EXPEDITION
HALTS:
COLONEL
THEODORE
ROOSEVELT,
Bearded and
Accoutred for
Roughing It,
Writes the
History of the
Journey Near
Ken Su.



THE ANIMAL
MARCO POLO
DISCOVERED
SIX
CENTURIES
AGO:
Fine Specimen
of the Famous
Ovis Poli, the
Giant Sheep of
the Asian
Highlands,
Which the
Great Venetian
Explorer
of the
Thirteenth
Century
First
Described to
the World.



A HALT BY THE WAYSIDE: SUYDAM CUTTING AND GEORGE CHERRIE
Dressed for the Roughest Kind of Travel Among the Mountain Passes.



ON THE EDGE OF THE
ETERNAL ICE ON THE
TOP OF ASIA:
Two of the Bearers of
the Party on the
Batura Glacier in
the Hunza Valley,
Which Was
Opened to the
Expedition by
Permission of
the British
Government.
MRS. KERMIT
ROOSEVELT, IN
KASHMIR,
Where the Wives of the
Leaders of the Expedition
Joined Them, Tries Out
One of the Two Ponies
Brought Back From Central
Asia.



A MEDIEVAL PASTIME WHICH STILL LIVES AMONG
THE ASIAN MOUNTAINS:
Kanjutis With a Hunting Falcon in the Hunza Valley, in
the Tableland of Central Asia.



NOT A MAN UNDER SIXTY: OLD-TIME FIDDLERS
PLAYING AT LEWISTON, ME., FOR THE FINALS
in the International Contest for the Title, a Silver Cup,
and \$1,000 Which Goes to the Winner, in a Field Which
Includes a Bobbed-Hair Grandmother, One Canadian and
Seven New Englanders.
(Times Wide World Photos.)

THE
BRIDES AT
A DOUBLE
WEDDING
IN BROOK-
LYN: MRS.
PAUL JO-
SEPH ETZEL,
Formerly Miss
Isabel Kathryn
McAllister, and
Her Sister, Mrs.
Davis Joseph
Roach Jr., Formerly
Miss Justine Ursula
McAllister, Daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. James P.
McAllister.



(Campbell
Studio.)



THE TOPPER OVER THE TOP:
AN ETON COLLEGE BOY
Celebrates the Last Day of School
Before Vacation by a One-Man Show
on the Famous Playing Fields.
(Times Wide
World Photos.)



MISS JANET FRENCH MACKAY, DAUGHTER
OF MR. AND MRS. FREDERICK DEMUND
MACKAY OF BROOKLYN,
and Member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving
Club, Whose Engagement to Captain John Tupper
Cole of Charlottesville, Va., Has Recently Been
Announced. (Campbell Studio.)



MISS
MIRIAM
SMITH,
DAUGHTER OF DR. AND MRS.
ISAAC BECKET SMITH OF
BROOKLYN,
a Member of the Riding and Driving
Club, Whose Annual Exhibition
Begins Next Tuesday.
(Campbell Studio.)



ONE OF THE
MOST DISTIN-
GUISHED OF
THE WHOLE
FAMILY:
CHAMPION
WATTEAU
PALADIN,
Owned by Mr.
and Mrs. Richard
C. Bondy of New
York, Winner of
246 First Prizes,
Receiving the
American Cham-
pionship in the
First Four Shows
in Which He
Appeared.
(Nicholas Hax.)



THE EDITOR AND HER STAFF OF ASSISTANTS: CAMP FIRE GIRLS
Who Have Been Chosen in a Contest Among the 160,000 Members of the Organization to Edit the
Special June Issue of Every Girl's, the Magazine of the Order. Miss Helen Gray, Editor in
Chief (Seated), Fourth From the Left.
(Times Wide World Studios.)



P. A. DE LASZLO, THE FAMOUS PORTRAIT
PAINTER,
Who Is Now in the United States.
(Times Wide World Studios.)

A MEMORIAL TO THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS: MISS
BRENDA PUTNAM,
With Her Bas-Relief of William Dean Howells, Which Will Be
Unveiled at the Academy Next Friday.
(De Witt Ward.)



THE CLOCK WHICH TELLS THE GODDESS OF
LIBERTY WHAT TIME IT IS: GROOMING THE HUGE
TIMEPIECE
on the Waterfront at Jersey City for the Change in Its
Habits, Which Will Take Effect Next Sunday, With
Daylight Saving in Operation. (Fotograms.)





Talented and accomplished women, known for their beautiful hands, care for them the effective Cutex way.

At the FASHIONABLE FRENCH RESORTS they prefer this method of manicuring

"Cutex preparations are seen in all the smart shops of Nice and Deauville, of Cannes and Biarritz—small salons patronized by women who observe the niceties of the toilette." Mlle. Spinelly, charming French actress, known here and abroad.

"I believe most Frenchwomen feel as I do that the safest, easiest way to have smooth, even nail rims is with Cutex." Madame Simone, distinguished French actress of international fame.

THE Frenchwoman, who is known for the perfection of her toilette, has enthusiastically endorsed Cutex.

Her nails are delicately rounded. Smoothly framed in ovals of firm skin. And gaily boast their radiant pink finish.

It is the effective Cutex method that keeps her finger tips so flawlessly groomed. For at the smart French Resorts—Deauville, Biarritz, Nice,

Cannes, Aix-les-Bains—this is the method that the exquisitely groomed woman depends on. In fact, there and in Paris itself, more Cutex manicure preparations are sold than any other kind!

The Frenchwoman uses this method: First she washes her hands and files the nails. Dips orange stick in Cutex, twists a bit of cotton around the end and dips in the bottle again. Gently she loosens and removes the dead dry skin which clings to the nail base. Passes the stick, still wet with Cutex, under the tips to clean and bleach them, and smooths a tiny bit of Nail White under them. Now gives her hands a final rinsing.

Then, for a lovely brilliance, she chooses one of the splendid Cutex Nail Polishers. How exquisitely finished her hands look!

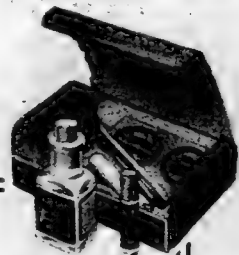
Cutex sets are 35c to \$5.00. Separate preparations 35c. Or see special offer.

6 COMPLETE MANICURES—ONLY 10c

Send the coupon with 10c for Introductory Set containing everything for the manicure—the famous Cutex Cuticle Remover, the loveliest of powder and liquid polishes, Cuticle Cream, orange stick, cotton and emery board.

Mail COUPON WITH 10c
for Introductory Set

NORTHAM WARREN, Dept. Y-8,
114 West 17th St., New York City
I enclose 10c in stamps or coin for Introductory Set.



With this advertisement, until May 18, any member of your family will be entitled to our Special Offer of Six French Engraved Photographs (\$20 per dozen style) for \$3. ACTUAL SIZE 7x11.
Copies of Old Photos, Better Than Originals, at Lowest Rates
Arthur Studios, Inc. 131 W. 42d bet. 4th Ave. and 5th Ave.
17 W. 42d St., N. Y., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
Tel. Penn. 1266-1267—Hittingly Daily, Main or Night

Take three guesses on these pretty floors—

You can see they are beautiful. The designs look unusually smart. Architects say these floors will wear for a lifetime. . . . What do you think they are?

NOW, confess, what was your first impression of these pretty floors? Did you guess "l-i-n-o-l-e-u-m"?

Or did you mentally echo the enthusiastic comment of Miss Ada F. Howard, decorator with the Arden Studios, New York, "prettier than I ever dreamed a floor could be?"

And really this is not linoleum as most women know it. For, ever since Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum was first introduced eight years ago, Armstrong has given new significance to linoleum as a floor material.

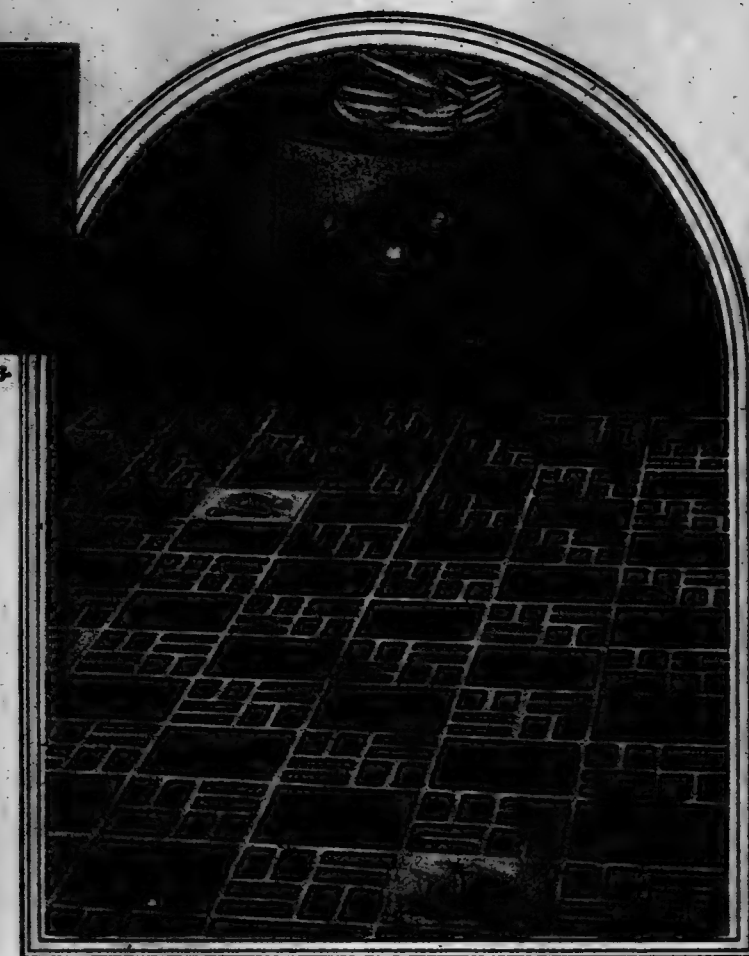
Each year new designs by Armstrong have swept away old ideas about linoleum. And in 1926 Armstrong

again presents new standards in linoleum manufacture, achievements in beautiful floors that will well repay a trip to the stores to see.

Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaid
the latest Armstrong creation

All the linoleum you have ever seen had a perfectly smooth surface. But now Armstrong offers a new linoleum possessing what architects call "texture." It is illustrated at the right.

Here are tiles of similar color not monotonously matched—a free pattern with no repeat to catch the eye—and these tiles stand upraised beside the cement-toned interliners that frame them. Truly a sensation in linoleum making and an exclusive Armstrong offering.



Armstrong's Embossed Handcraft Tile Inlaid (No. 6007) laid with plain linoleum border. "Truly a sensation in linoleum making. These tiles stand upraised beside the interliners that frame them."

Right, a pretty all-over figure pattern in Armstrong's Printed Linoleum No. 7193.



A sun room in the Kapock House, Philadelphia, with a floor of Armstrong's Marble Tile Inlaid Linoleum No. 76 laid with black border.



A floor of inexpensive printed linoleum appropriate to kitchen and breakfast alcove. No. 7183. A mop keeps it clean.

Marbleized Tile Inlaid— with a very special quality

Armstrong's Marbleized Linoleum is truly inlaid—even the "marbling" or graining runs through to the burlap back.

Designs of Armstrong's Inlaid Linoleum will remain clean and distinct as long as the floor lasts—and no one can say how long that is. For when one of these

floors is properly laid—cemented in place over a lining of builders' deadening felt—it is a permanent floor. Refinishing is never needed.

Wax it occasionally; it will glow with a mellow sheen. Throw your fine fabric rugs over it; what a rich background it makes for both rugs and furniture!

Printed Linoleum that is low-priced but doesn't look it

Fine linseed oil paints are used to print the neat designs on to a genuine cork-base linoleum body.

While not expensive

these printed patterns are far too durable and attractive to be confused with temporary floor coverings.

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Bottle Bacilli, the cause of Dandruff. Illustration reproduced from Hazen's "Diseases of the Skin." C. V. Mosby, Publisher.

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Unless properly treated it has a persistent tendency to reappear, and often in more virulent form, with possible loss of hair or even total baldness.

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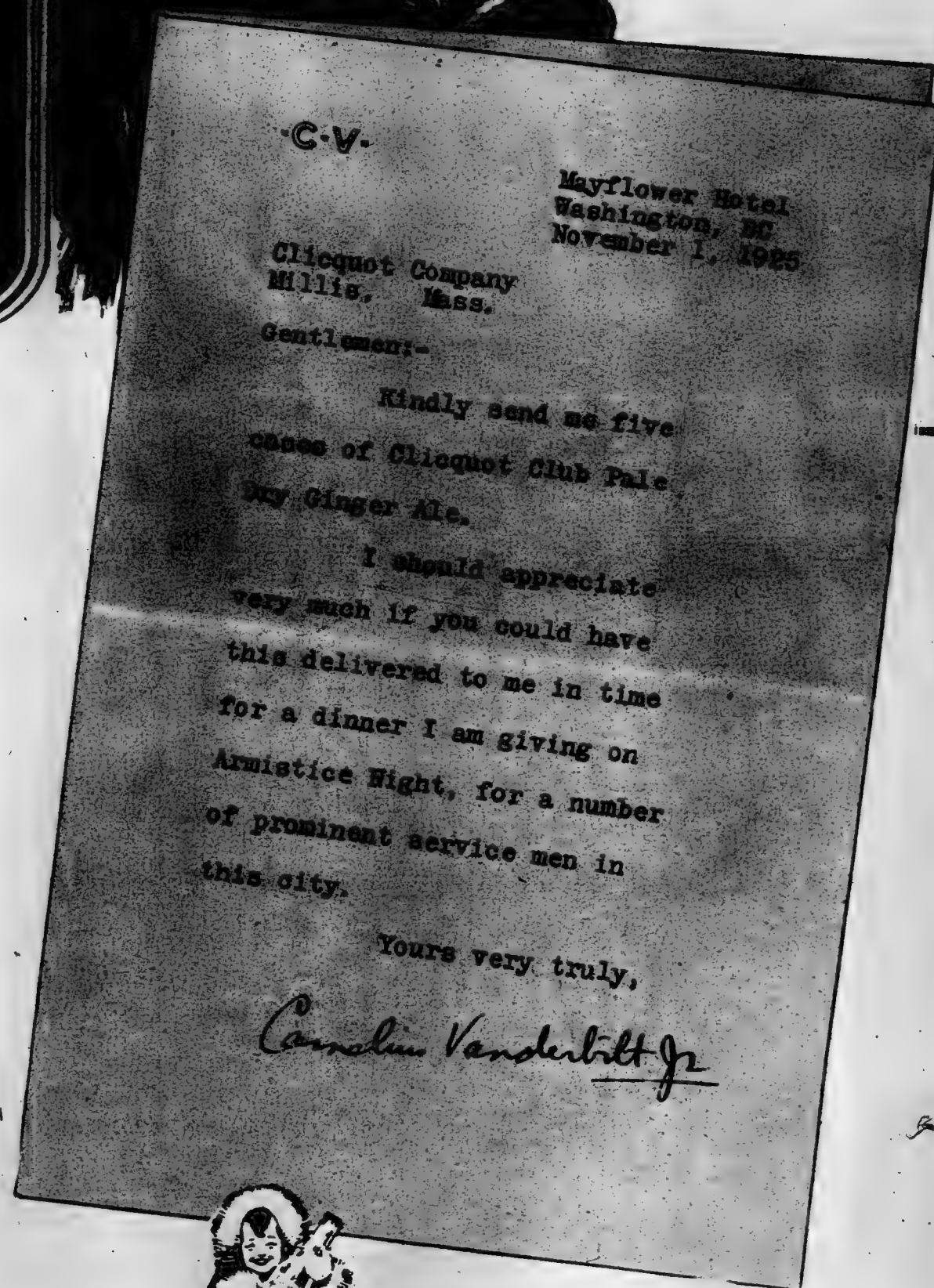
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SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS OF THE SPRINGTIME STAGE
BARRIE THE UNTAMED

"What Every Woman Knows" in Revival
With Helen Hayes—Satirical
Low Comedy

By J. BROOKS ATKINSON.

IN the last act of Sir James M. Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows," now in revival at the Bijou, Mr. Venables complains of John Shand's political speech. "But it has no special quality of its own." As every one remembers, however, Maggie stily supplies that "special quality" in a second draft of her husband's speech, "those delicious little touches" that Venables admires so enthusiastically and that ultimately, one assumes, raise John Shand to the ministry. In a sense, Sir James here supplies the precise phrases to describe the glamour of a Barrie play. Like the womanly bloom of which Maggie wisely observes: "If you have it you don't need to have anything else, and if you don't have it it doesn't much matter what else you have." That bloom, that charm, that glow suffuses this imaginative little comedy, purging its sentiment of all sentimentality and giving its romance the limpid illusion of wisdom.

But, unlike the woman who has charm and who therefore need not have "anything else," Sir James has "something else" far more rare in the theatre and far more vigorous than the ideology of his plays; he has a vision of life outside the theatre. All the most alluring touches in "What Every Woman Knows," for instance, are as foreign to the ordinary commerce of the stage as Barrie is to the narrowly circumscribed company of professional playwrights. His parody humor, his enjoyment of the obtuseness of his characters, his dramatization of spirit, to say nothing of his initial character conceptions, do not smelt of the theatre. But, most of all, the domestic allusions in "What Every Woman Knows" bespeak the sense of values peculiar to a man who knows the homes of middle-class people with a sympathetic understanding. In the first act, to quote Barrie's own flavorless stage direction, "There is one very fine chair, but, heavens! not for sitting on; just to give the room a social standing in an emergency. It sneers at the other chairs with an air of insolent superiority, like a haughty bride who has married into the house for money." And in the last act, when Maggie wants to bring romance down from the azure empyrean to the plain homes in which even lovers must live, she gives final instructions to the swanlike Lady Sybil: "I think you'll find the house in good order, Lady Sybil. I have had the vacuum cleaners in. I'll give you the keys to the linen and the silver plate; I have them in that bag. The carpet on the upper landing is a good deal frayed. The ceiling of the dining room would be the better of a new lick of paint." Could anything better describe the tyranny that patient housewives exercise over their influential and dignified men folk? In fact, these are the touches not of a playwright, but of a novelist.

NEVERTHELESS, the Barrie genius is his ability to translate all these ideas and fancies in terms of the theatre; essentially a novelist, he yet writes for the stage like a dramatist. For many of the most illuminating incidents of "What Every Woman Knows" are purely visual business. John Shand's initial entrance by the window, his settling down to work at the table with his pen, his spattering of ink on the carpet and the astounded Wylies looking cautiously by the door are pure theatre. Consider the visual contrast between the brilliant Comtesse de la Brete and the overdressed Maggie, to say nothing of the egregiously beautiful Lady Sybil. Or, more subtly, John Shand's complacent self-analysis: "I'm an extraordinary, queer character, and I suppose nobody knows me well except myself; but I know you, Maggie, to the very roots of you." Here the dialogue is purely literary, but the effect in the theatre, with Maggie making no reply but looking ineffably wise, is the gayest sort of dramatic contrast in spirit. Although "What Every Woman Knows" affords the completest delight in reading by the lamp, especially with Barrie's deftly entertaining stage directions, in the theatre it ripples constantly with dramatic effectiveness. Like his neighbor in Adelphi, the beaverized G. B. S., Barrie lives not in the theatre but in the broad world, in comparison with Shaw, however, he writes his plays solely for the actor.

In the leading part the current revival presents Helen Hayes, who is not only one of our most promising younger actresses but has already a wisp of a career of which she may well be proud. At least once before, in "Dear Brutus," she spread a surface of charm over a Barrie play, and now in "What Every Woman Knows" she is molding material with which she has some familiarity. Her performance has moments of piercing beauty and after the curtain fell upon the third act on the opening night, closing a most tenderly vivid scene, and Maggie Hayes went a little from gratitude as she took repeated curtain calls, even the sternest John Shands in the audience were not above

weeping a little for the same reason. Being a sincere and earnest actress, Miss Hayes's performance communicates exactly those moving qualities that are no less divine inside the theatre than outside. Under the circumstances it would be invidious to suggest that as an actress, Miss Hayes feels the emotions of her part a trifle too deeply, and that as she progresses in her craft she will convey the same qualities of feeling, and greater qualities, too, artistically rather than personally. Many of the more volatile facets of Maggie's character escape Miss Hayes: the crisp pride, the mockery, the natural understanding that even Barrie, who caught it, could never explain. In short, there is a good deal of original sin in Maggie. The revival would improve with a description of those tenuous personal traits, as it would likewise improve with a more contrived John Shand and a better shaded performance.

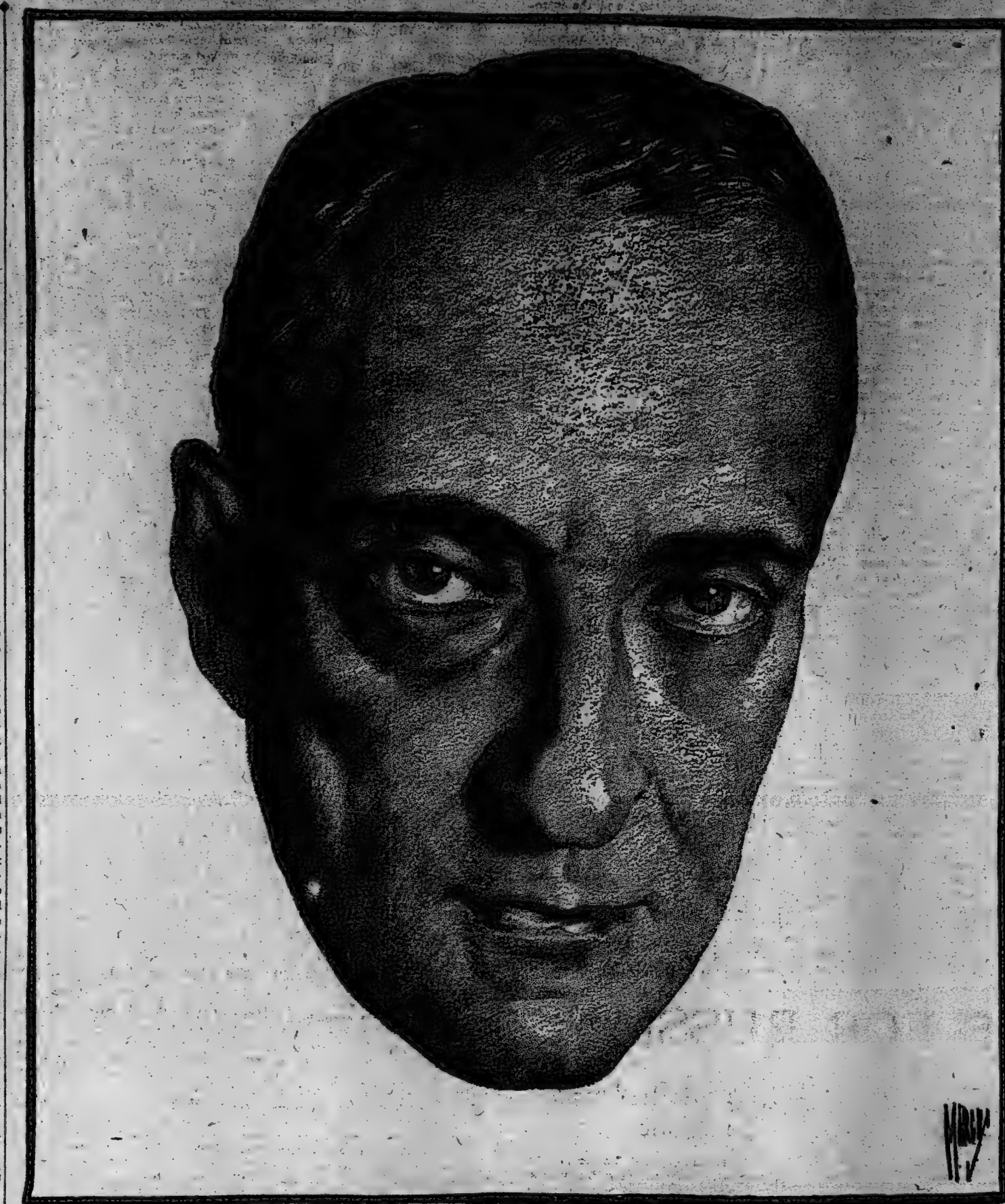
Satire in "The Cocoanuts."

FOR several months New York playgoers have indicated in the most practical form their entire approval of the Marx brothers in Irving Berlin's and George S. Kaufman's musical comedy, "The Cocoanuts." While most musical shows are giving short weight in comedy, arrogantly substituting for humor a vast scenic wealth, Oriental in its opulence, "The Cocoanuts" offers as much rowdy comedy as the average man can endure in one evening, and gives good measure, whatever the quality, in beauty, chorus and music. One does not envy the soprano and tenor compelled to compete with the Marx brothers on any program, for slapstick always earns a quicker response than the most golden of sentimental melodies. But even though "The Cocoanuts" does not enjoy Mr. Berlin's most ingratiating score, and certainly puts up with execrable lyrics, the conventions of musical entertainment are nevertheless sufficiently honored to serve the general occasion. Of this genre all we need is sufficient breathing spell to adjust our waistcoats and neckwear between the boomerang comings of the Marx brothers. They hold the stage, not perfunctorily, but bolsterously almost constantly after their first appearance. And the solemn face of the curtain does not ring down until nearly 11:30, after Harpo's humiliating flourish with the heavy Spanish cape and Chico's roudale at the piano.

Indeed, so loud and chaotic is the humor, so relentless in its accumulative effect, ringing two or three changes on even the vilest puns, that we sometimes forget that most of it is satire. Not gentle satire, smilingly acquiescing in light-hearted amusement, but stinging and mordant, fairly bitter in its contempt for the stupidities of American commercial life. Of course, one does not take it seriously, for he swings around the stage, with a racial stoop at once hopeful and fearful, peering through his hastily adjusted spectacles. Nor does one believe the accolade of the higher criticism upon jokes that ridicule themselves as well as their objectives. Part of the hilarity of Groucho's patter, it will be remembered, rises from the amazing resourcefulness with which it shifts fiddle and whacks its own ivory plate, as in the auction scene:

Now, folks, we'll take lot number twenty-five. Right over there where you're standing. Say, would you people mind taking your feet off that lot? You're getting it dirty. Now here is a lot! I know it doesn't look very big on top, but it's yours as far down as you want to go. What am I offering for lot number twenty-five and a set of O. Henry? What am I offering for the O. Henry alone? Does anybody want to buy a set of O. Henry? I'll wrestle anybody in the crowd for five bucks.

AS nearly as any single excerpt from the script, this auctioneer's harangue indicates the method of the travesty. Here is a hustling auctioneer, not merely eager to sell nothing for something, but confident that he can do so by offering a stock premium if necessary; and so engrossed in the trade that anything goes, dishes or wrestling if real estate fails him. All this with a useless pun hammered into the middle. It is comic because it employs the barefaced sales devices that we tolerate and to which we often succumb, even though we know that business is not philanthropy. Buyer and seller eagerly cover the harsh realities of business transactions with a golden mist of bogus romance. The central satiric idea of "The Cocoanuts" does not vary much from this auction scene. ("Do you know what an auction is?" says Groucho. "Sure," replies Chico the Wop. "I come to this country on Atlantic Auction!") On the one hand we have the suckers, incredulous, stupid, ambitious; and on the other the handkerchief-game experts, up to their old tricks again, or perhaps the old-time dealers in gold bricks. Beneath the elaborate formal-



Winthrop Ames, Who Will Break a Year's Silence as a Producer Tomorrow Night at the Plymouth. "Iolanthe" Will Be the Production.

ity of the occasion, the immaculate hall-boys in the hotel, the pretentiousness of the lobby, the suave sales instinct in Groucho (so meagerly achieved), whether he is selling lots or estimating the cost of a state dinner; beneath all this is space, emptiness, a vacuum—just nothing at all. If every one is on his guard against being bunked, every one also confidently expects to bunk some one else.

We have the usual cajolements, the false visions of what this lot may be if something unexpected happens to it, the trading in futures, the safeguarding of appearances, the reliance upon quick wits, the crowd formula, the time element, the old bromides—all worked up into hysteria and fever. As Groucho says, alluringly:

Eight hundred beautiful residences will be built right here. They are

as good as up. Better. You can have any kind of house you want to. You can even get stucco. Oh, how you can get stucco. Now is the time to buy, while the new boom is on. Remember, a new boom sweeps clean, and don't forget the guarantee. If these lots don't double themselves in a year, I don't know what you can do about it.

"The Cocoanuts" does not stop with real estate salesmanship, thrusting on

the customer something that he does not want. In the same ebullient spirit it punctures the conventions of criminal probes, the hotel business, the ordering of dinners, the rhapsodies of love-making, the unctuous manners of musical comedies and unimaginative life in general. Perhaps the nearest thrust is the long after-

Continued on Page 2.

THE COURSE OF BARRIE IN AMERICA

SPEAKING botanically if not downright abnormally, in the garden of theatricals some playwrights flourish as luxuriantly as tropical undergrowth and safe as quickly; a few come up ahead, year after year like the delphinium, or to get to common gardeners, asparagus. Among those in the latter classification is Sir James M. Barrie, whose "What Every Woman Knows" was brought to New York last week for the first time without Maude Adams, but with Helen Hayes, which as a compensating factor seems to mean a lot.

Barrie's plays are probably performed more often in this country, reliable statisticians assert, than those of any other modern dramatist, not excepting Bernard Shaw, who is kept in the running largely by the Theatre Guild. And this has been Sir James's fortune since Maude Adams first introduced him to the American theatre through her appearance in "The Little Minister" in 1907. As long as she acted, she kept Barrie to the fore; indeed, the two names, hers and his, became as closely linked as those of her entrepreneur—the late Charles Frohman—and the stars of most of her appearances—the E. P. Theatre. For Miss Adams, following a hiatus of six years in the Barrie cycle, played "Quality Street" in 1903, "Peter Pan" in 1905, "What Every Woman Knows" in 1908, "The Legend of Leonora" in 1914 and in "A Kiss for Cinderella" in 1917. It was in this last that she was taken ill on tour and since then she has never appeared on the stage.

The first Barrie revivals in America reared their whimsical heads under Mr. Frohman's direction, with Miss Adams, of course, as star, back in 1907, when both "Quality Street" and "The Little Minister" were done again. It was in that year also that

four. Thus for almost a score of years Barrie revivals have come and gone, with more or less success. Again when, in 1918, Miss Adams appeared for the second time in "The Little Minister." It was her next to last season in Barrie or anything else.

Another star took a fling at Barrie early in her career and likewise met with success. This was Ethel Barrymore, who found "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" so popular that she played two seasons in it. In 1911 she tried again, this time with "The Twelve-Pound Look," which has long served her as a vaudeville vehicle and will do so again this Spring. John Barrymore made his Barrie debut with his sister in 1905 in "Alice" and rejoined her in 1912 in a play which few, including the wiseacres, can remember—the reason for this being that it was, in the argot, "a flop." The play was "A Slice of Life," and in addition to a brace of Barrymores it contained Hattie Williams among its luminaries.

Any mention of Barrie in America would not be complete without recalling that William Gillette made a tremendous success in "The Admirable Crichton" when it was produced in 1903. It was fifteen years before Gillette tried again, and even veteran playgoers can remember back as far as 1918 when "Dear Brutus" came to town and Helen Hayes played her first Barrie role. And, of course, there were "Mary Rose," which Ruth Chatterton did not so long ago, and her recent revival of "The Little Minister."

The Barrie revivals, then, have been confined mostly to Maude Adams, who brought again to the light of day "Quality Street," "The Little Minister," "Peter Pan" and "What Every Woman Knows." In New York but two have been revived without her, and these the last two of the above named.

As long as Miss Adams was on the stage the majority of the Barrie plays were restricted for her use. Since then they have been released for stock and have been quite popular with a variety of companies, such as those run by Jessie Bonstelle in Detroit, Henry Dufty in San Francisco and Stuart Walker in Cincinnati.

Obviously this lessens their possible drawing power if staged by legitimate companies.

Whatever Gilbert and Sullivan are in the field of operetta to musical organizations in small towns—and no person who has seen one of these productions can deny that they are something—Barrie is in the straight dramatic field. In spite of the stiff royalty asked—Sir James, for example, with a New York production gets 10 per cent. on everything up to an \$8,000 gross and 15 per cent. of all the receipts over that, and amateur rights are correspondingly high—all of the dramatic clubs seem to have a preference for his work.

Records in the Frohman office show that there have been ninety-six performances of various Barrie plays since July. "Quality Street" is the most popular with twenty performances; then follows "Dear Brutus" with eighteen; "The Admirable Crichton" with sixteen; "The Twelve-Pound Look" with twelve; "A Kiss for Cinderella" with seven; "Shall We Join the Ladies?" with six, and "Roseland" with five. "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" has had four performances; "What Every Woman Knows" three; "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals" and "Half an Hour" two each, and "Mary Rose" one.

The three performances of "What Every Woman Knows" were in two places, in Berkeley, Cal., at the State University's Greek Theatre, where Miss Adams was wont to play, and in Hastings, Neb. Hastings is too small ever to have seen a first-class touring company, as its population is about 11,000. But the directory lists it as having a Presbyterian College, which accounts for it all. . . . And now, as adds, comes the announcement that "What Every Woman Knows" will be done once again, this time to-morrow night by the Repertory Theatre of Boston.

GOSSIP OF THE RIALTO

Mr. Marcin's Plays — When the Audience Speaks—London and "Abie's Irish Rose"

MAX MARCIN, who has been devoting himself to the Coast and films in recent months, came back to New York last week with news of two new plays. One, of which he is sole author, is entitled "Shopworn" and will be produced next season by Crosby, Gage and Sam H. Harris. It is a play of motion picture life, being concerned with the calamity which befalls the popular screen actor who permits scandal to touch his name. Mr. Marcin has been encouraged to hope that Jeanie Eagels may play the leading role.

The second Marcin play, now being written in collaboration with Donald Ogden Stewart, is a comedy entitled "Help Yourself." Mr. Stewart is at present in Los Angeles, and Mr. Marcin's plans, at the time he vouchsafed all this information, called for his own departure today.

Considering the size and polyglot nature of theatre audiences, it is perhaps surprising that members of audiences do not more frequently deliver themselves of eloquent and audible opinion. Which introduces the fact that at a performance of "The Chief Thing" a few evenings ago, along about the middle of the first act, a woman in the first row solemnly arose in her seat. Fixing her eye on McKay Morris, then in the middle of a scene, she paused long enough to say, "Mr. Morris, I wish you good evening," and proceeded up the aisle.

The London Morning Post permits itself a bit of reminiscence about "Abie's Irish Rose," apropos of the fact that Robert Courtneidge is angling for the London rights. Thus one learns, not without a good deal of surprise, that in this country the play "was refused by most of the managers and ultimately put on by an 'art group,' tired of searching for highbrow material with money in it." The Post further adds that the play is not likely to succeed here (meaning London, of course) "unless it can be modified and put in the shape of 'Faddy the Next Best Thing' or 'Peg o' My Heart.'"

And guesses are in order as to just what that means. "Countess Maritza," which the Shuberts have lately been trying in Brooklyn and environs, is said to be highly promising. Les Shubert, who may be accused for being produced, declares that it will be a greater success than "The Student Prince." The New York premiere is being deferred until the fall.

Russell Janney, having encountered fortune with "The Vagabond King," is preparing to do another next season by the same authors. It will be a musical version of Justin Huntly McCarthy's "The O'Flynn," again with Mr. Friml's music and Mr. Post's and Mr. Hooker's book and lyrics. The production will not be ready until December. Meanwhile "The Vagabond King" continues to be enormously successful and three troupes will carry it on tour next season.

The play entitled "We Americans," referred to in this column a week ago, is the work of Max Siegel and Milton Herbert Gropper, and not of Mr. Gropper alone. Sam H. Harris is the producer and the play will be tried in Atlantic City during the week of May 17.

Albert Lewis, solo producer since Max Gordon went over to the varieties, announces several productions for the new season. There will be a farce called "S. O. S.," written by Rudolph Lothar, author of "The Werewolf," and adapted by Owen Davis; there will be "Storm Center," called a domestic comedy, by Jessie Ernest and Max Simon, the latter a play agent; there will be "Loose Ends," by Dion Titherage, an English actor who played here with Laurette Taylor in "The Harp of Life," and who has written about nine hundred sketches for English revues since 1911. There will be "The Sister," by Felton Currier, once one of Mr. MacFadden's managing editors, and Lowell Brentano, and there will be a musical entertainment called "The International Revue," which will include items American, French and English.

Lynn Stirling's newest play is entitled "A Handful of Silver." It will probably receive its first production on the Coast. "Twelve Miles Out" will end its New York run in another week. A play entitled "Just Life," by John Bowie, will open in Connecticut a week hence. The cast will include Marjorie Wood, Millicent Hanley (remembered by a few, at least, from "It's a Boy"), and Vivian Tobin.

There will be only one more week of Mr. Jones and "Artists and Models" at the Winter Garden. Doubtless the Shuberts would be glad to keep their comedians longer, but there is also Europe to be considered. The next revue for the Winter Garden went into rehearsal during the past week, so it can hardly be ready a week hence. It is more likely, revues being what they are, to be four weeks or five before it is ready for Winter Garden presentation. The new production, incidentally, will not be called either "Artists and Models" or "The

Pastor Show of 1926," but "The Great Temptations."

"White Collars," which every one in New York has surely forgotten, ended its Los Angeles run last night. The news, however, is that the run was 116 weeks long, albeit the playhouse was a minute one.

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" will open tonight in Detroit, and goes thence to Chicago. The Copley Theatre in Boston will offer a hitherto unproduced play tomorrow night. It is the work of one William Cotton, who surely comes from New England and its name is "Andrew Takes a Wife."

Walter Hampden will play "Cyrano" for another four or five weeks, and will then call it a season, and be entitled to. In the fall, he declares, he will be seen in a modern play. . . . Marjorie Hamblin, but on the Coast, is said to be anxious to act "They Knew What They Wanted." The Bennett-Lord company, incidentally, wound up its tour in Cleveland last night. . . . Mr. Cohan will open his new Chicago playhouse on or about May 10 with a comedy of his own authorship, its name is "The Home-Towners," and Mr. Cohan himself will not play in it—or so he thinks now. He will then devote himself to that promised revue.

The theatrical season is about spent. But two new productions come to town this week; for the 26th only a single premiere is announced to date. This is "At Mrs. Beam's," coming to the Guild. Other possibilities for the week are "Over Here," a play about the returned soldier; "Storm," by the author of "At Mrs. Beam's"; "Bad Habits of 1926," a revue, and "The Smart Alec," a play with a little music and a good deal of Frank Fay. . . . Last night's departures included "The Butler and Egg Man," after a season's run at the Longacre; "Glory Hallelujah," a failure at the Broadhurst; and "Schweigen."

This, in part, is how the Atlantic City, Delly Press described "Over Here":

"The play opens in the John Pendergast Canteen, established by a Connecticut plank-mill magnate, who is talked into giving jobs in his home to a number of the boys who have just returned from 'over there.' An epidemic of missing things which occurs immediately after their installation, brings about a complication of suspicions and vindications that is amusing and at times thrilling. A romance between the daughter of the 'self-made' millionaire and one of his most violently suspected employees provides the love interest so necessary to a play of this type."

VAUDEVILLE NOTES

CANTOR JOSEF ROSENBLATT and Willie and Eugene Howard will beat the Hippodrome for the coming week but they won't all attempt "Bill, Bill, Bill." Further among the Sixth Avenue music hall attractions will be Lady Oden Pearce, British violinist; Toto, and Charles Chase, who acts "lighted" matches, if you must know.

Nadine will be the headliner at the Palace in "That Sort," described, and probably with truth, as a "tense little drama in one act." Basil McDonald Hastings is the author of "When Nadine last appeared at the Palace, it may be remembered, her vehicle was "The Unknown Lady," by George Middleton; a sketch which was not pleasing to the Keith-Albee office. She was asked to withdraw the playlet and her salary of \$15,000 for the weeks she was booked was paid in full. This time, it appears, she will probably have no such luck. . . . Also at the Palace will be Ted Trevor and Dims Harris, English ballroom dancers with Carl Fenton's Gypsy Orchestra, and Sylvia Clark.

Eighteen Albertina Raach Girls, lately occupied with George White's "Scandals," will start tomorrow as the permanent ballet corps at the Hippodrome. They replace the Allan R. Foster troupe, which goes into rehearsal for a new Shubert revue. . . . Jack Delaney, light heavyweight boxer, will head a sports carnival at the Hippodrome the week of May 8.

R. F. Keith's eighth first Street celebrates its twelfth anniversary this coming week. . . . Louise Glaum has been given ten weeks' booking in the two-day houses in "The Sins of Julia Boyd." . . . Norman Phillips Jr., who has been in the "Scandals," is returning to vaudeville with his father and mother in a new act.

THE SUBWAY CIRCUIT
ROBERT RIVIERA—"The Enemy."
BRONX OPERA HOUSE—"What Price Glory."
MADISON (Brooklyn)—"The Ge-
tillies."
The Gracie
WRECK
Also
BROAD

VARIED NEWS OF THE THEATRE AND ITS PEOPLE

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE

WHAT do actors and actresses do during the portentous hours just preceding their opening?

This question has been asked, the writer knows, by several different people and it has probably been speculated upon by countless others. Wherefore at least one person has constituted himself an investigating committee to inquire into the private lives of the players and extract from them information concerning their actions during the period of nervous strain and tension that precedes a theatrical premiere.

The results are somewhat interesting and are appended herewith in the form of a symposium, to which many of the prominent players in current productions have contributed.

Florence Reed of "The Shanghai Gesture"—I begin the day as usual, passing the morning in practicing at the piano, taking the dogs for an airing and pretending there is nothing afoot. By 8 o'clock in the afternoon the pretense is worn thin and I admit, reluctantly, to myself that opening in a new play is not the casual business I pretended it was in the morning. By 8 o'clock I'm nervous. There was a time when terror of the critics smote me at this hour, leading an additional charm to the twilight. That's over now. By 8 o'clock, it is possible that I may be regarded as a menace by my family and friends. Should the weather be inclement, my mother will most likely suggest that I wear my rubbers. The suggestion always makes me collapse completely. By 8 o'clock, I understand thoroughly what is meant by aberrations and martyrdom. After that it isn't so bad, unless the notices.

Iris Claire, currently the star of "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney"—Before the opening of "The Quaker Girl" I walked around town for hours and came to the theatre even more tired than I normally am when I come to the theatre. Now usually I do what I did before the opening of "Polly With a Past" and "The Gold Diggers"—that is, go to a vaudeville or movie show to take my mind as far as possible off the impending event. In the mornings, of course, I am occupied with such matters as getting my hair done, my hands manicured and generally trying to look my best. Just before I go to the theatre I lie down in an endeavor to take a nap, but I usually end up by just beating the bedclothes. This last opening, however, I didn't have time to go any place, as we were busy with scene and light rehearsals almost up to curtain time.

Groucho Marx, constituting himself an unofficial spokesman for his other irrepressible brothers—We rise at 5 A. M. and have an alcohol rub, after which we take the alcohol internally. Then we do our shadow boxing, which we follow with a light breakfast, consisting principally of steak. After that Harpo reads to the rest of us from the works of Maeterlinck, Shaw, Pinter and J. M. Barrie. We next practice thumbing our noses at the three of the critics, except two, or three who shall be nameless. Before "The Cocoanuts" we had to add to this by walking up backstairs to avoid our relatives, all of whom wanted seats for the opening.

Jack Osterman, seen in a dressing room somewhere in the recesses of the Century Theatre—I'll have to base my whole story on "A Night in Paris," as it was my first real event of the sort. The evening before we had a dress rehearsal which lasted all night. At 4 o'clock in the morning I drank some grape juice and smoked eight Corona Cigarettes, which were not furnished by the Shuberts, and managed to stick it out, having previously forgotten all my lines. Finally I got to bed and when I awoke in the afternoon I took a shower and then went for a long drive. Then I asked myself, "How

nervous can a man get?" appeared my shoulders and went to the theatre. **Fay Templeton—**Before "Timothy" I sat alone and thought about it, going through my part constantly. I had been away from the stage and particularly from this sort of thing so long that I was actually afraid of it. I came to the theatre at 6:30, although we didn't ring up until 8:40. As a good luck omen and in accordance with my pet superstition, I always carry the verses of my first song somewhere on my person—this night I had them in my basket together with a cup of water and a sponge to wet my lips should they get dry.

George Jessel of the "The Jazz Singer"—I was really sort of an actor-manager, and so the day of the premiere I went around to all the ticket brokers, asking them what they had heard about the show. They looked up my pals and requested them all to come the second night, because I knew if we weren't a hit, the second night would be terrible. During the afternoon I suddenly wanted to change all the suits I was supposed to wear and I couldn't remember my lines. When I arrived at the theatre I was absolutely nervous, and then everything went all right. I was more scared the second night than the first. But why ask me? I've only had one opening.

Mary Boland of "Cradle Snatchers"—When I get up on the day of an opening—and it's usually pretty early—I say to myself over and over, "I'm not going to be nervous," and with each repetition I get more and more scared. About 8 o'clock my heart begins to flutter and it keeps up until I speak my first line. Instead of getting easier, each opening becomes worse for me, and I think for most all players. I attribute this to the fact that as the public gets to know us better we imagine they expect more of us.

Louise Gossett Hale, speaking both generally and as "One of the Family"—It was just last Autumn that a woman in a high-powered car was driving me to the opening of a play which was to make its timid first bow before a Great Neck audience previous to the New York premiere. I was to be in that play, and I was suffering the old, old fear which the psychologists have decided has become among actors "class consciousness." There wasn't a chance with our lives that woman wasn't taking us to the highway. But suddenly she thought of me and slowed down a bit. "I forgot," she said. "Perhaps you're thinking you'll end up in a hospital instead of a theatre."

"Oh!" I gasped. "If I could—if I just could!" A peaceful picture rose before me. The white bed, the mangled limbs, the smell of ether. I tell you it was sweet to me in preference to that zero hour when the curtain was to slither up.

Al Jolson, regarding the Great Winter Garden Tradition—During the day of an opening, depending on the company, the season of the year, I try to take part in some outdoor activity—motoring, golfing or swimming—and I get as far away from Broadway as possible. This before the premiere of "Big Boy" I could have been found motoring through what ever open country there is near Poughkeepsie. I usually arrive early at the theatre, around 7 o'clock, even if I'm not supposed to go on until 10. From then on I allow myself to get tense and nervous, for if I can scarcely wait for the barrier to be raised, using a racing term that is not unfamiliar to me, at least I know that I will do my best when I finally get on the stage.

Glenn Hunter, after all those months still Young Woodley—I rehearse. And then when I can't rehearse any more for the simple reason

that I can't get the rest of the company to live with me. I study my part. Between alternating these two I sometimes sleep and eat. My characterization does not actually fall in my mind until the curtain is up and I play the part, but I try to give it every opportunity to do so in advance.

Thomas Mitchell of "The Wisdom Tooth"—So far I have not become the victim of any particular nervous strain. I regard an opening simply as another performance, and I naturally try to do my best. If anything, I am glad to be rid of the period of rehearsals and study and to begin really to play the part.

Augustin Duncan—Instead of just what an actor does on the day of his opening, I usually have to worry about what a director does, too, and that is at least a thousand and one things. From early morning until curtain time I have instructions to give about electrical effects, properties and costumes. I usually hold a rehearsal or two, make arrangements for flashlights and then, if I'm lucky, get a half hour's rest before dinner. Before the opening of "Juno and the Paycock" I even had to make a final trip to the wigmaker to have him crop the mustache that dripped too much soup at dress rehearsal.

Demis King, who is also "The Vagabond King"—I usually spend the day of opening in playing billiards. I am a bad player, anyhow, and on that day I seldom even hit any of the balls, but I find that it is a great thing to keep me active. It is also to a certain extent a calming influence upon me. Just before the performance I am naturally very nervous, and as I go on I can't help murmuring a little prayer.

Donald Meek—I get sick. I am so nervous all day that I can't touch a morsel of food, but nevertheless during the performance, in the interludes between my appearances, I usually give an excellent imitation of mal de mer. This is not romantic, but unhappily true. I imagine that many actors have an aversion to food on opening days. George Abbott had to jump in and play a part while we were on the road, prior to the New York opening of "Love 'Em and Leave 'Em." I asked him if he was nervous. He said, "Oh, no." Then I invited him to come downstairs for a sandwich. "I tell you, Donnie," he confessed, "I don't feel much like eating. I can't understand those actors who tell me that they're not nervous at openings. I played stock once for eleven years running, fifty-two weeks a year. I went through the same experience every Monday, except that sometimes it was worse."

Allice Brady, currently in "Bride of the Lamb"—"Eat and grow calm" is my motto before an opening. My panacea for all forms of nervousness is a hearty meal on the night of the gala occasion. Nothing hinders my acting more than an attack of nerves, and to avoid any such mental disorder I make it a point of eating a substantial dinner. No order of caviar or paté de foie gras forms any piece de resistance, but steak—indeed as it may seem. My routine preceding dinner is rest in the afternoon. For me there is no form of relaxation so beneficial as a nap. And this, during my stage experience, has been an unbroken rule. The morning of the opening I usually rehearse. Invariably a director wants one or two scenes tried over again.

Sam White and Eva Puck—Every night was a first night for us, we would be the champion hikers of the universe. Just before "The Girl Friend" opened we had plenty to do. Rehearsals, hairdressers, bootmakers, costumes, more rehearsals and what-not filled one-half of the twenty-four hours which preceded the opening of our show. You might think that we tried to rest at every other moment, preparing for the ordeal. Instead, this was our program.

8 A. M.—Walk through Central Park.
10 A. M.—At the customer's.
11 A. M.—Rehearsal.
1 P. M.—Walk to a restaurant and luncheon.
2:30 P. M.—Walk back to the theatre for a rehearsal.
4:45 P. M.—Odd appointments, including hairdresser for Miss Puck and barber for myself, always walking to and fro.
6 P. M.—We met and took a mile walk together.
7 P. M.—Dropped in to see our music teacher to try out our voices. Light supper at 7:20, thence walk to the theatre.

Chrystal Herne, for several months Craig's wife—The hours before an opening are very difficult for me, I am horribly nervous. I get up early because I can't sleep; the day seems long, queer and unreal. If possible I spend it alone, for I find in my nervous state I irritate away too much precious vitality if I see people. I usually do not leave the house. I find a book, something biographical, and try to forget myself in reading of the struggles and achievements of some one of far greater importance than myself. It's a grand way to put things into the right perspective. It lifts me out of myself and makes me completely forget the part I am to play. I never allow myself to think of my part—until late in the day. I leave for the theatre about 7:30, feeling as if I were to be executed, but with a lot of stored-up energy to help me through the ordeal.

Charles Mack of the "Greenwich Village Follies"—Team of Moran and Mack—I am straining at the leash for three days prior to the opening of a show, and the fact that reviews are the most frequent offenders in the item of postponing openings adds nothing to my peace of mind. From my days in ministry I have drafted the superstition that evil will come to the actor

who sits down on an opening day. I even stand while making up. The dereliction of this notion I cannot establish, and I wish some one would advance an argument to destroy it. The folly of my eagerness is best indicated by the fact that I mildly make up some three hours before I am due to step on the stage, while the black grease paint starts to run down the dressing rooms are always fearfully hot on opening nights—and has to be augmented and reinforced fifty times before I make my hesitant appearance.

William Harrigan, seen at "The Great God Brown"—For me the theatrical premiere in which I have a part is so much slow torture. The day on which it takes place is never a red letter day for me, but always Blue Monday. In the morning I usually take a long walk, substituting this for my usual daily boxing. Unless there is a rehearsal I stay out until noon. After lunch I try several measures to induce forgetfulness, all of which are usually without success, particularly if they have to do with reading or sleeping. About 7 o'clock I go to the theatre and try to kill more time by repeating the afternoon performance.

Just before my first entrance I invariably mutter in agreement with Sir Henry Irving, "Hell is just a succession of first nights."

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, with "The Two Orphans," but not one of them. Years of work have at least served to make me so methodical in preparation that I am usually perfect in my part by the time of the initial performance. During the day before an opening I manage pretty successfully to keep my mind off the event by reading, writing letters, taking a walk and playing poker with my family. I don't worry, for if I have achieved anything in all my years in the theatre it is a calm disregard for the usual and fro.

James Remick, currently the Great Gatsby of the Davis-Fitzgerald play—My most important rule is never to go to dinner with any one on an opening night. I try to keep to myself all day long, avoiding the telephone as well as personal contacts, and at night I sink off to a convenient luncheon and munch in peace, if not in quiet. I try not to be temperamental, and because of my Scotch ancestors I usually am not, but I am superstitious. And my pet superstition is never to take care of my friends for opening night seats.

Berton Churchill, whose current old age brings to a woman who has been beautiful in her youth. It is then that the devil strikes a bargain with her and she becomes a rejuvenated siren with a cold heart. The rejuvenation, however, turns out to have been only part of a nightmare.

"The Marvelous History of Saint Bernard," a translation of Henri Gheon's reconstruction of a mystery play written by an Augustinian monk of the fifteenth century, was a daring experiment which succeeded beautifully.

"Byways," produced with Margaret Bannerman in its leading part, was almost as badly received as Countess Cathcart's "Ashes." It was greeted by the pit with hilarious laughter.

Dean O'Casey has told London news-

papers that he is very sad over the Am'can production of "Juno and the Paycock." He has heard that errors have been made both in the production and the casting. He said: "I sold the American rights to a couple of managers outright for \$100, at a time when I had only half a crown in the world. I wish now that I could repurchase the rights and have the play produced there with a London cast."

Tom Douglas, who recently revived "Faith Morgan," here, has suffered a nervous breakdown. The revival, accordingly, has come to a halt.

George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" has been done as a ballet by a midnight cabaret with great success. As played by Paul Whiteman's band, it also greatly intrigued Londoners.

Madge Kennedy, Back Among Us in the New Comedy Called "Love-in-a-Mint," at the Gaiety.

which sits down on an opening day. I even stand while making up. The dereliction of this notion I cannot establish, and I wish some one would advance an argument to destroy it. The folly of my eagerness is best indicated by the fact that I mildly make up some three hours before I am due to step on the stage, while the black grease paint starts to run down the dressing rooms are always fearfully hot on opening nights—and has to be augmented and reinforced fifty times before I make my hesitant appearance.

Miss Macdonald, seen just before departing for Detroit, where she opens tonight—I entered the cast of "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" after they had been rehearsing a week, which leaves even more than the usual million last-minute things to be done and worried about during the final day before we open. And to make matters worse, these twenty-four hours will be spent en route from New York to Detroit accompanied by a distracted dresser trying to make eleventh-hour alterations in costumes, a frantic director trying in vain to rehearse in a parlor car, and all the while there will be the awful thought in the back of my mind that I'm not really blond enough to play Lorelei and that beauty salons probably are not open on Sunday.

Clairborne Foster—Instead of spending the day before the opening of "The Patsy" in frenzied consultation with dressmakers, milliners and in rehearsals, I went up to the "Bridal Patch," my farm in the Connecticut hills, and succeeded in putting the first performance far out of my mind. I rode through the countryside on my horse and didn't once think of the theatre until it was time to go there to make up.

Hugh Cameron of "Song of the Flame"—After a day that has been sheer agony I reach the theatre on an opening night. Then I drink a long, cool glass of water. Then I drink another long, cool glass of water. I wouldn't go on the stage without it, for it sets me right and restores my lost voice.

And that's that.

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE LONDON STAGE

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 14.—The London stage has been having a week full of new plays. One of them was "Hell-Bent for Heaven," an American importation which one critic described as having "more power than anything Eugene O'Neill ever wrote."

It was likewise well received by the audience.

"Conflict" is a political play, but unlike many of its kind, contained as many heartbeats as sociological platitudes. The case for capital and labor is so fairly stated that the play outrages the convictions of neither.

Another of the new plays was "Enchantress," by Karen Branson. It proved to be "Faust" turned the other way around—it is concerned with the bitterness and sorrow which

By A. H. THOMAS.
For God's sake let us sit upon the ground
And tell old stories of the death of kings.
—Richard II.

A PRINCE of the theatre has made his final exit from the stage. It would become us all if that exit were allowed to pass without such eulogies as are being coming to the departure of so much grace and dignity and power. I much esteem it a most grateful office if I were allowed to give a voice to what I know is in the hearts of so many who knew and loved this big man of our theatre. Doubtless it will be admitted that I knew him uncommonly well, when it is said that he produced no less than seven of my plays, five of them in New York. If there is any more thorough way of becoming thoroughly acquainted than such an experience I wish some one would tell me what it is. I knew him in three distinct capacities—as a director, as an actor, as a man.

As a director and producer, Henry Miller did more for American authors than any man who ever touched our theatre. From the time he left Charles Frohman's management and became his own manager he produced a steady succession of plays of American authorship. I cannot at this moment give a complete catalogue of these dramatists, but my list includes Richard Harding Davis, Louis Evans Shipman, Rida Johnson Young, William Vaughan Moody, H. S. Sheldon, Lawrence Eyre, Philip Moeller, Lee Wilson, Percy Mackaye, James Forbes, Jean Webster, Arthur Richman and George Minton. Of the very few plays of foreign authorship which he produced, "The Servant in the House," by Charles Hann Kennedy, since became almost an American, was the only one to reward him with any appreciable extent. When one remembers that Henry Miller, though he lived and acted in this country for nearly half a century, remained to the day of his death an English subject, this record appears the more extraordinary.

As a director, no one who ever came in touch with him could deny him greatness. Of course he could go wrong, but when he slipped it was either because he had no faith in the play or because he was distracted by external concerns of a personal or business nature. But give him a play he liked and let him concentrate upon it, and no director of our time was his superior. He had a genius for getting inside a manuscript. After he had studied it a few days he knew more about it than the man who wrote it. Not that he ever thought so himself. I have read a deal of humorous writing about the downtrodden author and what he suffers from the tyrannical stage director. Miller was never a tyrant with authors. He treated them with the utmost consideration. He would occasionally make suggestions to me for alterations and the uncanny instinct that was his almost always led him right; but on the very rare occasions when I could not agree he would always say: "All right, my boy. It's your play. Let it go as you wish."

Henry Miller was highly temperamental. He was like a fine violin which vibrates to the slightest touch. He was exquisitely sensitive to color and especially to sound. A harsh or discordant voice caused him acute agony. I once saw him rehearse and dismiss seven leading women one after the other, all of them competent enough, because he could not get the right tone from them. He thought of a play in terms of music. If his actors were unmusical it caused him genuine suffering, and when he suffered he seldom did so in silence. He relieved his grief occasionally by comments not wholly agreeable to the victims, for when stung by incompetence or stupidity he had a mordant tongue. Yet he was not a patient. It was only after repeatedly vain efforts to get the result he wanted that he ever lost his temper. He was quite aware that some actors thought him difficult and he once defended himself from this charge in these words:

"On the first day I say, 'Mr. Jones, this is the off, it's desired here. Will you be so kind as to try to give it?' On the second day I say, 'It has evidently slipped your mind, Mr. Jones, that the desired effect is so and so. Please try to remember.' On the third day, 'Dear Mr. Jones, is it that you can't do what I ask or do you refuse to do it?' And on the fourth day, when there is no change, I'm afraid I sometimes get a bit annoyed."

By "getting annoyed" he probably meant that he may have fallen on his knees and implored his Maker to tell him what he had ever done to be surrounded by such a record-breaking group of incompetents. Or perhaps he may have inquired politely into the offending actor's motives in adopting the theatre as a profession. I have known him to do both these things, but under such circumstances that I really could not blame him.

Once at a dress rehearsal of "The Rainbow," in which play he introduced Ruth Chatterton to the New York public, he said to a careless stage manager who allowed a butler's tray to be brought upon the stage with only one handle: "Here, take this tray away and fix it. I haven't time to do it myself. I've got to wash the windows."

Mr. Miller used to say that he learned all he knew about stage direction from Dion Boucicault, who had once said to him: "Stage direction is nothing but the use of common sense." But Henry Miller's stage direction had more than common sense. It had proportion and grace and delicacy and beauty. When the curtain rose for the first time upon a play of his direction one could be sure that, fail or succeed, that play would be shown to the

public as only a master of the theatre could exhibit it.

As an actor, this master of the stage has painted many memorable portraits. Once I tried vainly to get him to tell me what was his favorite part. I have always suspected it was the rough diamond hero in "The Great Divide," though I know he had a warm affection for Sydney Carter in "The Only Way." His range is all the way from the bleeding sergeant in "Macbeth," his first part, played as a boy in Toronto, to "Hamlet," which he once did for a short time on the road. He knew Shakespeare at most by heart and could finish any quotation you chose to start; nothing delighted him more than to sit up till daybreak discussing various interpretations of this bard. As an actor his range was wide. He could be tender, as in "The Rainbow"; he could be terrific, as in "The Great Divide"; he could be sophisticatedly humorous, as in "The Marriage of Convenience"; he could be tragic as in "The Only Way."

Grace and understanding overrode everything he touched as an actor. He was not faultless. At times his diction was imperfect, but it was almost always the result of some unusual fatigue or worry. Not always did he cast himself perfectly. To me he never seemed at his best in the lighter sort of comedy. It is not easy for dynamite to be witty, and this was always full of TNT. But even in such plays as were not suited to his natural bent he always gave us certain wonderful moments, even in the midst of that very light comedy, "The Man in Drag Clothes." Here he met for a moment the woman he loved and had parted from her for her own good. She asked him why he had ceased to love her. At this point Mr. Miller slowly raised his glance from the floor, let it rest for a moment on the face, so loved, so lost to him, then let it fall again. Just a glance—yet over the actor's face there swept a lifetime of adoration, an eternity of self-sacrifice.

Henry Miller's life was not a peaceful one. He would have been bored to death with peace. Struggle, accomplishment, defeat, victory—all these were his portions. All his lightnings flickered about his head. In his time he made and lost several fortunes, but at his death he stood at the head of his profession, owner and master of his own theatre. Certainly he was unique. Shall we see his like again or have those days gone for ever?

Probably the greatest grief of Henry Miller's professional life was his disagreement with the Actors' Equity Association. He complained with bitterness that, while he owed no actor a dollar and no player had ever caused a quarrel of unfair treatment at his hands, yet at the time of the strike Equity had closed up his theatre along with the rest. As I understand Equity's answer, it was an admission that it had nothing against Henry Miller, but that war was war and the innocent sometimes had to suffer with the guilty.

I think that Mr. Miller did very few things with an eye to publicity, but he got a good deal of it in various ways. On more than one occasion I have known him to stop the actors of the play while he addressed a rebuke to occupants of a box whose chatter was annoying him and the audience as well. And more than once when angered by what seemed an unjust criticism of himself or his play or company he launched an attack upon the offending critic in the form of a curtain speech. And once, but this was years ago, he had himself interviewed upon the state of dramatic criticism in this village of New York. One gathered that he had a low opinion of it. He went his way to his master in a state as witty and as scathing as Broadway buzzed with it for days. He was especially concerned with what he called the "Ashcan School of Criticism."

I think no one who read it ever again doubted his ability to defend himself.

His last appearance upon the stage of his own theatre was in a play called "Embers," adapted for him from the French. He played it there for the last time on Saturday, Feb. 27. To me and to many others who saw him it was one of the noblest of all his creations. I think perhaps nothing was ever written about him in all his long and brilliant career that pleased him more than those words of Plummer Johnson, written in this very impersonation and uttered in The Washington Star when "Embers" was produced in the national capital.

"No such portrayal of majestic grief has been seen for many a year. It is searching for a companion it might seem needful to go far afield into a domain very distinct from that of the modern drama and recall the chronicles which tell of the superb power with restraint, of Salvin's Lear. Though wanting the glamour of royal romance, it is difficult to imagine a scene more convincing than Miller's portrayal of a noble soul betrayed and stricken."

It was fine, too, that Charles Belmont Davis could have written the last performance in The Herald Tribune: "It is not often that one can act the principal role in a play that he has directed and produced on the stage of his own theatre. And yet Mr. Miller did all these things last night and with unusual distinction. Indeed, we can recall no other play which gave this fine artist such splendid opportunities to show the various phases of the art which is his."

It seems a pity that others of the great's so-called first-string players could not have restrained their in-

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BARRIE THE UNTAMED

Continued from Page 1.

dinner speech by Groucho in which he twists the most banal phrases of a thousand standard stories into a perfectly designed and meaningless yarn. Although the motivations of these scenes are pointedly satirical, and arise not from enjoyment of the phenomena burlesqued but from weariness and from disgust with commonplace stupidity, the humor does not patronize nor smirk with the self-consciousness of wit. Mr. Kaufman does not hand down judgments from an ivory tower, and from the theatre point of view his lines serve the actors perfectly. Mr. Kaufman has adjusted his phrases to the tongues of the comedians; the words can be spoken with the inflections characteristic of Chico and Groucho; indeed, without that precise delivery they lose much of their glamour. And here, in a low comedy production, we have the willing cooperation of playwright and player now so earnestly desired in the arid realms of the artistic drama.

NONE of this observation takes account of Harpo's comic skill—dexterity—Harpo of the flaming wig and the sealed lips, whose vocal silence is his only resemblance to President Coolidge. Without uttering a single word Harpo manages to act a character, as the few moments indicate when he steps out of character to act as a character.

canery, debauchery and vices usually considered the nadir of humanity—are thrice familiar to him. He treats the ordinary symbols of social communication with broad contempt, as when he rests his leg wearily in a hand proffered for courteous shaking. Much greater things, he suggests, lie waiting within his power. Far from being part to this stage entertainment, he is always outside it, above it, and he expresses his opinion of it in no uncertain terms. All this might come easily to any practiced clown. Harpo's distinction is the variety of his silent expression, the degree and proportion of his projection over the footlights without the aid of the spoken word. Think how quickly he must establish communication with the audience on his first appearance in order to make his riding of the latter-boss immediately intelligible, so that no one will miss the anarchistic humor of that scene. Like Charlie Chaplin, Harpo can also translate one motion into some quite unrelated motion; in the probe scene he turns the routine rhythmic motion of the company into the pantomime of rowing a boat. Again, he translates the one word "bum," spoken contemptuously by a hotel guest, into the anvil chorus and a comic parade across the stage. As arrogant as he is vulgar and malicious, he becomes thoroughly aristocratic without speaking, and sometimes he conveys more than even the wide latitude of modern stage license would permit.

"This world is mere change, and this life mere opinion," said the phlegmatic Marcus Aurelius. In the midst of its comedy, "The Cocoanuts" conveys a degree of opinion rarely encountered in much more purposeful drama.

Noah and the Flood Story Wins \$1,000 Movie Prize

THE winner of the Cecil B. De Mille film idea contest is Miss Catherine Comstock of Long Beach, Cal., who in her letter of 200 words offered "The Deluge," or Noah and the Flood, as a theme for a motion picture. The prize was \$1,000.

Of the 38,000-odd letters received, 157 of the number were devoted to the subject of the Flood. The judges awarded Miss Comstock the prize because she set forth the pictorial possibilities better than the other contestants. Miss Comstock is a Sunday school teacher who has never written anything for publication. She was a stenographer in Kansas City, her home town. On winning the prize she declared that she would obey the biblical injunction and give one tithing to a church fund.

The second prize of \$300 went to Dolores Thomas of Salt Lake City, Utah; the third prize of \$200, to Emmett L. Flynn of Beverly Hills, Cal.; the fourth prize of \$100, to Michael J. McHugh of Providence, R. I.; the fifth prize, \$50, to George W. Pierce of Santa Barbara, Cal. There were several other prizes of \$50.

An examination of the tabulated statement of the letters received discloses that they came from every State of the Union and from nineteen foreign countries. The furthest north letter was from Norway, and the one from the most southerly point came from Cairo, Egypt. There were letters also from Hawaii and Athens, Greece.

Mr. De Mille said that the contest has convinced him that there is a fund of untouched material available for motion picture use. He is to spend \$100,000 in the making of the production, which is to be called, "The Deluge."

In an official statement, Cecil B. De Mille announces that Producers Distributing Corporation will release forty-one productions, including one special picture to be personally directed by Mr. De Mille and two feature-length comedies produced by Al Christie during the next fiscal year. The schedule of the productions will include adaptations from twenty-two well-known novels, eight stage plays, four popular magazine stories, six original scripts and "The Deluge," on which Jeanie Macpherson now is working. The authors include Jack London, Irvin S. Cobb, Willson Collins, Izola Forrester, Avery Hopwood, Samuel Merwin, Albert Payson Terhune, Peter B. Kyne, Rosita Forbes, Owen Davis, Edgerton Castle, Edna Ferber, Zeida Sears, Frank R. Adams, Fred Jackson, Monte Katterjohn, Welford Weston, Charles Brackett, Wallace Smith, Don Marquis, Lenore Coffee, Rudolph Lothar, Hans Backwitz, William Slavine McNutt, Agnes

Parsons, J. Palmer Parsons, Frederic Chapin, Anne Warner, Denison Clift, A. A. Milne, Lajos Biro, Frank Condon, Mann Page, Aubrey Kennedy, Henry St. John Cooper and Jeanie Macpherson, who, besides writing "The Deluge," will adapt three other stories for screen presentation.

Patricia Avery, who never, it is said, sought to be an actress in the movies, has been engaged by Louis B. Mayer to enter the acting field. Miss Avery has been secretary at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios for about a year. She has brown hair and blue eyes and has always been considered attractive. Nevertheless she did not long to be a screen player. In fact, it is said that she refused several offers to take part in productions. Now, however, she is joyful over her good fortune.

Vilma Banky, whose blond hair has been one of the reasons for her success, is to appear as a sort of brunette in Rudolph Valentino's production, "Son of the Sheik." This film is being directed by George Fitzmaurice, who made "The Dark Angel," in which Miss Banky made her screen bow in this country. Mr. Fitzmaurice says that the transformation in Miss Banky's hair will be made without a wig or false hair, but wholly through a lighting arrangement.

Rin-Tin-Tin in "The Night Cry" is to continue at Warners.

HENRY MILLER

Continued from Page 2.

patience to view "The Shanghai Gesture" long enough to see the artist's final impersonation. He died as he would have wished, at the height of his career and powers, peacefully, after only a few days of sickness. He came to his death at 6 o'clock on Monday night, declaring he would open that night in Mr. Dodd's new play and sticking to it until he collapsed and was carried all but unconscious to his hotel.

It is, of course, impossible to attempt an adequate estimate of the art of this accomplished man of the theatre in this brief article, written hurriedly on this day when so many hundreds have crowded the Little Church Around the Corner to look their last upon the still face that has expressed so much for them. This is not the time for calculating criticism, nor, if it were, am I the man to do it. And so, be it understood, this is merely an appreciation of a fine artist of the theatre by one who knew him well and held him in admiration and affection.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUNDRIES

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S 2 BIG HITS

NEW AMSTERDAM WEST 4TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY
AMERICA'S MUSICAL COMEDY SWEETHEARTMARILYN MILLER
in the ARISTOCRAT of MUSICAL COMEDIES"SUNNY" 7th BIG MONTH
CAPACITY AUDIENCEINA CLAIRE —SAME HERE—
in FREDERICK LONSDALE'S
Play
Staged by WINCHELL SMITH"THE LAST OF MRS. CHEYNEY"
with ROLAND YOUNG and A. E. MATTHEWSFULTON THEATRE, 44th ST. WEST OF BROADWAY
NIGHTS at 8:30—MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:30CHARLES GLOBE 33rd CAPACITY
WEST 12th ST. NEAR 6th AVE. SATURDAY 12:30
H. H. FRAZEE'S ROUND THE WORLD
MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPHNO, NO, NANETTE
Book by Otto Harbach and Frank Marshall. Lyrics by Thomas
Yorlano. Lyrics by Otto Harbach and Frank Marshall.LOUISE GROODY
Charles Winkler, Wellington Cook, Josephine Whit-
tall, Lee Heston, Edna Whelan, Mary Lawlor,
Beatrice Lee, Dorothy Waterman, Lillian MacKenzie
and a GORGEOUS GARDEN OF GIRLS.METROPOLITAN OPERA SUNDAY EVE., APRIL 25
SEAT SALE TOMORROW, AT BOX OFFICEEQUITY ANNUAL SHOW
MORE THAN 800 STARS, SUPER-STARS AND NEAR STARS
GREATEST PROGRAM EVER PRESENTED BY EQUITYRAQUEL MELLER SEES
"THE BIG PARADE"A TRIBUTE—From the World's Greatest Artists
to the World's Greatest Motion Picture:"The Big Parade" est une des
rarest oeuvres de l'écran qui
n'aient vraiment profondément
émue. C'est une belle chose.
Et Renée Adoree est une grande
artiste, pas une vedette comme
on en fabrique quand on veut,
avec de la publicité, mais une
vraie artiste comme on en peut
être une qu'avec du cœur.

Raquel Meller

(English Adaptation)
"The Big Parade" is one of the rare works of the cinema which
have moved me profoundly. It is real art. And Renée Adoree
is a great artist—not a star that is publicity-made, but a true
artist that one can be only if one has a soul!THE BIG PARADE AT THE ASTOR
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production Sunday Matinee at 3Tip-Toes
Alex. A. Arons and Vinton Freedley's Musical Comedy Supreme
Dixie A. L. LIBERTY West 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 300 GOOD SEATS AT \$1.00GLORIOUS ADVENTURE
IMMORTAL ROMANCE/
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE!!
—You find them all inBEN-HUR
by GENERAL LEW WALLACE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's \$4,000,000 Production
in arrangement with
A. L. ERLANGER, C. B. DILLINGHAM, F. ZIEGFELD JR.
ONLY AT THE GEO. M. COHAN B'WAY-42d ST.
SUNDAY DAILY 2:30-8:30
SUNDAY MATINEE at 3
FIFTH CROWDED MONTHA THRILLING PLAY WITH LAUGHS—MYSTERY LAUGHS
THE CREAKING CHAIR
LYCEUM THEATRE WEST 45th ST. MATS. THURS. & SAT.
Eves. at 8:30DEAREST ENEMY
with Helen Ford and Charles Percell
Staged by John Murray Anderson
Book by Herbert Fields. Lyrics by Loren Earl.
Music by Richard Rodgers.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'WAY 38 ST.
Eves. 8:30. MATINEES WED. and SAT. 2:30
Directed by A. L. BRIDGEALEXANDER P. MOORE
FLORENCE REED
in the SHANGHAI GESTURE
MARTIN BECK
Theatre, 45 St. at 2d Ave.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.KONGO
with WALTER HUSTON
BILTMORE THEATRE, W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.LOVE 'EM
AND
LEAVE 'EM
FROM NOW ON
THEATRE, W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.ABIE'S
IRISH ROSE
REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.PUPPY LOVE
A Comedy Dedicated to Laughter
48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.WHITE CARGO
EARL CARROLL presents
THEATRE, W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.VANITIES
EARL CARROLL presents
THEATRE, W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.THE DEAGON
The Ace of Comedies
with BERTON CHURCHILL
HUDSON
THEATRE, W. 47th St.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.MENKEN
HELEN
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.THE MAKROPOULOS SECRET
by KARL CAPLAN Author of "R. U. R."
A fine, gripping, and thrilling story, including
utopian hints, Eastern tales, Harry Davenport,
Fritz Weiler and William S. Mac-
Charles Hopkins THEATRE
17 W. 49th Street Tel. Circle 6444DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in
The BLACK PIRATE
Photography in TechnicolorSELWYN
THEATRE
42d St. & B'WAY
Twice Daily 2:30 & 8:30
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30THE LOVE of a Pirate Bold for an Es-
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is ALL Glimmering Set Forth in the Screen's
Supreme ROMANCE—An Epic of Roistering
BUCCANEER Days on the Spanish Main, of
Rolling Seas, STATELY Callous, Evil Plots,
STOUT Hearts, Picturesque ADVEN-
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Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30SENORITA
RAQUEL MELLERhas requested Mr. E. Ray Goetz to express her ap-
preciation to the public for the generous demonstration upon
the occasion of her debut, and to the gentlemen of the
press for their very gratifying critical appreciation of
her art."Meller herself—a fine actress, a rare artist of the kind that comes but once in
a generation."
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937.She generously rewards the interest that for several weeks has heralded her
approach.
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937.Her art is simple with a truly great simplicity. There is nothing like it.
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937.She smiles through her tears as Bernhardt did so often. Wonderful appeal
Seeing them you will never forget them.
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937."As good, if not better, than advertised. Eyes the depths because persuaded
of her magic."
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937."Senorita Meller fulfills the seemingly extravagant promises which were made."
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937."Raquel Meller is equally master of comedy and tragedy—bold and audience
appealing."
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937.For those who relish superb artistry, she is a genuine singing treat.
—The New York Times, Nov. 1937.Only Twelve More Appearances—Monday,
Wednesday and Saturday Evenings
at 9 P. M. and Friday Matinee at 3
at the Empire Theatre, Broadway at 40th St.CHARLES L. WAGNER
presents
MADGE KENNEDYIn a Charming Comedy of
Love, Life and Laughter
"LOVE-IN-A-MIST"By Annie Rivers (Princess Troubadour)
and Gilbert Emery
With SIDNEY BLACKMER and TOM POWERS
Dixie A. L. GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 40th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30The World's 2 Greatest
Laugh Riots!
THE MARX BROS.
in The COCOANUTS
Music & Lyrics by Irving Berlin
Book by George & Kaufman
LYRIC THEATRE
West 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Seats 5 weeks ahead8th MONTH
SAM H. HARRIS
by arrangement with
HAROLD HIGHT
presents
CRADLE
SNATCHERS
by RUSSELL MCDONALD &
NORMA MITCHELL with
MARY BOLAND
MUSIC BOX
West 42d St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Seats on sale 3 weeks aheadBELASCO
Theatre, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
DAVID BELASCO presents
LENORE
LULU BELLE
IN A NEW PLAY BY EDWARD
SHELDON & CHAS. MACARTHUR
SUPPORTED BY HENRY HULL
AND A SUPERLATIVE CAST
CORT Theatre, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
8th MONTHGEORGE JESSEL
In The Comedy Drama Sensation
"THE JAZZ SINGER"
SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE
TONIGHT
at 8:30
RUTH
DRAPER
Spring Series of
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Also Next SUNDAY NIGHT, Apr. 24, at 8:30THE LOVE of a Pirate Bold for an Es-
corting Princess; of how he FOUGHT
for her, and Suffered and Finally WON her.
is ALL Glimmering Set Forth in the Screen's
Supreme ROMANCE—An Epic of Roistering
BUCCANEER Days on the Spanish Main, of
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MOTION PICTURES

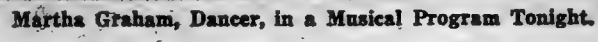
CAPITOL B'WAY
AT 51st ST.
MARION DAVIES
BEVERLY of
GRAUSTARK
with ANTONIO MORENO
FROM THE NOVEL BY GEORGE HARRIS
Produced by ROBERT BRANT
A COSMOPOLITAN PRODUCTION—METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURESGLADYS RICE and WILLIAM ROBYN
Dances "A Night of Love" Spier-Delton
CELIA TURRILL, Mezzo-Soprano
"By the Waters of Minnetonka"
CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA..... David Mendon, Conductor
FOURTH SYMPHONY (First, Third and Fourth Movements)"WILL O' THE WISP"
ALBERTINA VITAK
and CAPITOL BALLET
DORIS NILES
"Julius and Ethel"
CAPITOL Grand Orchestra..... David Mendon, Conductor
FOURTH SYMPHONY (First, Third and Fourth Movements)IN THE
HALL OF FAME
of the Screen
"Memories"
LILLIAN GISH
JOHN GILBERT
LA BOHEME
plus Renee Adoree, Roy D'Arcy, Karl Dane
KING VIDOR'S production
9th Week of Popular Acclaim
EMBASSY
Today at 2:30, 8:00, 8:45—Mats. 2:30
B'WAY at 42d St.REX INGRAM'S
WONDER PICTURE
MARE
NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
By Ibana. Alice Terry—Antonio Moreno
A Metro-Goldwyn Picture
10 EXCITING WEEKS AT
CRITERION BROADWAY at 44th STREET
Today at 2:30, 8:00, 8:45—Mats. 2:30A Paramount Release
HAROLD
LLOYD
in "For Heaven's
Sake!"
Directed by Sam Taylor
Produced by Harold
Lloyd Corporation
3rd Tremendous Week
All New York is coming—
laughing—talking about his
latest and greatest success!
The Melody Sextette in a prologue to "For Heaven's Sake!"
A Special Showing at 11:10 for your convenience (less crowded)
RIALTO
"At the Crossroads of the Great White Way"
BROADWAY AT 42nd STREETB. S. MOSS THEATRES
42nd ST. & B'WAY
A WEEK OF REPERTOIRE
TODAY & MONDAY—"HUMORESQUE" VERA GORDON
TUES.—"The Golem" WED.—"Connecticut Yankee" ALBERTA COURT
Thursday—"The Golem" Friday—"Connecticut Yankee" Sat.—"Humoresque"
B'WAY COLLEEN MOORE
AT 41ST STREET
BEGINNING
TOMORROW
CHARLIE MURRAY & LLOYD HUGHES
in the Sparkling "IRENE"
Comedy Drama
DENO-ROCHELLE & RAND-JIMMY SAVO,
MULLEN & FRANCIS and Other Acts.
SEAT SALE 5 MONSTER N. V. A. BENEFITS SUNDAY, MAY 2ndNEWARK AMUSEMENTS
SHUBERT 2 LEADING THEATRES
Broadway at Broad St. N. Y. City
Why Go To New York?—All The Good Shows Come Here!
Week Begins This MONDAY NIGHT
The Musical Comedy Hit Direct Stage
Vanderbilt Theatre, N. Y.
MERRY MERRY
with MARIE SAXON
N. Y. Cast and Production Intact
HARRY ARNOLD ORCHESTRA
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
WEEK MONDAY, APRIL 26th (SEATS
TUESDAY)
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE
WILLIAM A. BRADY's
New Musical Production
KITTY'S
KISSES
The BUTTER
and EGGMAN
George S. Kaufman's Famous Comedy
with GREGORY KELLY
Rehearsal Mat. Wednesday and Saturday
SHUBERT—EVERY SUNDAY CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
AND PICTURE PROGRAM

MOTION PICTURES

COUNT HAVARE DE MAXIN
A Social Celebrity
NOW DISCLOSED TO BE NONE OTHER THAN
ADOLPHE MENJOU
Who else could play a more barber with such charm?
Who else could become a debonair nobleman with such grace?
Who else—although a barber—could win the heart of a debutante
so successfully?
MENJOU—always incomparable—in the
season's most illuminating comedy of the ways of the
social set, is assisted in this Paramount Picture by
CHESTER CONKLIN and LOUISE BROOKS
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Frank Cambria's
"A BIRD FANTASY"
A Woodland Revel
A PHONOFILM MARVEL
Push of White
Brins Debut of the French Opera
HENRY MURTAGHThe Greater
RIVOLI
BROADWAY at 49th ST. Beginning TODAY at NOONGALA ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM
MARK
STRAND
A National Institution
BROADWAY AT 47th STREET
Directed by JOSEPH PLUNKETT
Beginning Today
SAMUEL ROSE presents"OLD LOVES
AND NEW"
A Pictorialization of E. M. Hull's
Celebrated Novel "THE DEERBEE EALERS"
A MARION FAIRFAX Production
Directed by Maurice Tourneur
with
BARBARA BEDFORD TULLY MARSHALL
WALTER PIDGEON ANN ROKK
A First National Picture
AND
JOSEPH PLUNKETT'S ANNIVERSARY FROLIC
An Elaborate and Stupendous Stage Presentation
ALLEN WHITE'S COLLEGIANS DE HAVEN & NICE
The World's Greatest
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Settings by HENRY DREYFUS Reliefs by ANATOLE ROUMAN
MARK STRAND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
CARL EDUARDE Conductors ALONZ REINERHELD FOR THIRD WEEK
IN ANSWER TO POPULAR DEMAND
RIN-TIN-TIN
IN
THE NIGHT CRY
HIS LATEST AND BEST PICTURE
WILL BE CONTINUED ANOTHER WEEK
OPENING SATURDAY, APRIL 24
OTHER WOMEN'S HUSBANDS
With MARIE PREVOST, MONTE BLUE, PHILLIS HAYES
WARNER
THEATRE
BROADWAY AT 52ND ST.BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS
WERBA'S
BROOKLYN MATINEES
WEDNESDAY
AND SATURDAY
FLATBUSH EXTEN. and FULTON ST. BEGINNING TOMORROW, 2:30
Directly Prior to Broadway PresentationFRANK FAY
BROADWAY'S FAVORITE BOY, IN
THE SMART ALEC
A New Comedy With an Occasional Tune, by WILLIAM A. GREN and FRANK FAY
With THE BUFF HARMONISTS A Famous Jazz Band and
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Leo Marx, George Haggerty, Morris Townsend,
Edith Broder, Harry Blackmore, Gustave Straker,
George Leckard, Donald Roberts, Corliss Allen,
Helen Horgan, Dorothy Bonnell, Nancy AllenWEEK OF "THE POOR NUT" WITH
APRIL 24 And Original New York Company ELLIOTT KUGENT

Programs of the Week

1971



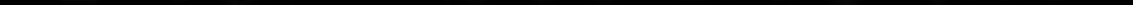
season of six weeks at the Polite-
Theatre in his native city,
It was at Lecce that he first
of the stricken organization.
J. L. RO
New York City, April 16, 19

now reports that results have far exceeded expectations. Since last October 100,000 people have attended the

Walter Strassm, with the assistance
the orchestra of the Soci     de
Musique Ind        , introduced two
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trumpets with the trumpets to
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SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES TAKE ON THE COLORS OF SPRING



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Mrs. Alfred Walter, a Spring Bride. She is the Former Miss Marjorie Howland, Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Howland. Her Marriage to Mr. Walter Took Place on April 2.



Campbell Studios Photo.

Mrs. Edward Roy Moffat, a Bride of Easter Week. She is the Former Miss Frances H. Hedley, Daughter of Frank H. Hedley, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Mrs. Hedley.



Photo Underwood & Underwood, Copyright.

Mrs. James Jackson Lee, an Easter Bride. She is the Former Miss Emily Dorothea Schiewind, a Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Schiewind Jr.

WEDDINGS OF THE WEEK

Vernal Note Is Sustained in Costumes as Well as in Decorations

IT will be Spring-like inside St. Mary's Church in Tuxedo Park, if not on the outside, on Saturday for the marriage of Miss Louise King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Thorn King, to Kenneth A. Shaw, son of Mrs. T. Shaw of New York and Providence, R. I. Quantities of fruit blossoms, cherry and apple, as well as dogwood, are being brought from a distance to decorate the picturesque little Episcopal church near the entrance to Tuxedo Park in the Ramapo Hills.

These blossoms, combined with tall cedars and tree ferns arranged in garden effect, will make an attractive setting for the bridal party, the bride in the conventional white satin and aid lace and the bridesmaids in fluffy chiffon frocks of Spring colors. The same scheme of decorating will be carried out at the clubhouse, where the reception will be held.

Miss King will have Miss Alice Muriel Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allison Wright Post, whose marriage to Harris Fahnestock Jr. will take place on June 29 in Bernardville, N. J., for her maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Edith Wilmerding, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding; Miss Grace D. Wrenn, daughter of the late Robert D. Wrenn of Tuxedo Park, and Miss Helen M. Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, a cousin of Miss King. Another cousin, Abbey Kissel, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorn Kissel, will be flower girl.

John P. Monks of Boston will be best man for Mr. Shaw, whose ushers will be his cousins, William Gammell Jr. and Arthur A. Gammell; Walter J. Phelps and Charles Goodrich King of Providence, W. Ogden McCagg, John P. Duncan, F. Ogden Nash, Cecil T. F. Lyon and Herbert Thorn King Jr., brother of the bride-elect, all of New York.

The ceremony will be performed at 2 o'clock by the Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry Jr., Bishop of Rhode Island, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Robert S. W. Wood. While the guests invited to the ceremony will naturally be limited to relatives and intimate friends, owing to the smallness of the church, more than 2,000 have been asked to the reception. Many will come from Newport and Providence, where the family of Mr. Shaw's mother has been prominent for generations. Among the guests will be Mr. Shaw's aunt, Lady Herbert, the former Miss Helen Louise Gammell of Providence, widow of Sir Arthur James Herbert, who is coming from London especially for the wedding. Mr. Shaw through his mother, who was Miss Harriet Ives Gammell, is descended from the Gammell family of Providence, which was among the first to establish summer homes in Newport. The Gammells at one time owned acres along the cliffs, where now stand many palatial residences. Members of the family, including Mrs. Shaw, still have homes and spend the summers there. Mr. Shaw is a grandson of the late Professor William Gammell of Brown University, Providence.

Miss King is a great-granddaughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, through his fourth child, Emily Vanderbilt, who in 1849 was married to William K. Thorn. Their daughter, Emily, was married in 1869 to Daniel King, grandfather of Miss King. Miss King is a niece of Mr. Alexander Baring of Santa Barbara, Cal., and of Mrs. Archibald M. Brown, and a grandniece of Mrs. Gustav E. Kissel. Her aunt, Mrs. Edward C. Post, formerly Miss Emilie Thorn King, lives in Lisieux, France.

YELLOW will be the color scheme of decorations at the marriage of Miss Adrienne Margaretta Iselin to Dudley Pierpont Gilbert on Tuesday, which is also the golden wedding anniversary of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin. Mrs. Iselin is the former Miss Edith C. Jones, a member of the Mason Jones family.

Quantities of yellow roses, mimosa and other yellow Spring flowers will be combined with ferns and palms. Immediate members of the two families only will witness the ceremony, which will be performed at the home of Miss Iselin's parents, 3 West Fifty-second Street, at 4 o'clock by the Rev. Peter E. Hoey of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. A large reception will follow.

Miss Janet H. Robb, daughter of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb, who returned last week from Europe, where she passed the winter, will be Miss Iselin's only attendant. O'Donnell Iselin, brother of the bride-elect, will be best man for Mr. Gilbert. There will be no ushers.

Mr. Gilbert and his bride will sail in May and will spend the summer abroad.

Miss Iselin, who is an only daughter, was introduced to society several years ago. She is a member of the Junior League. She is a niece of Adrian, William E., and C. Oliver Iselin, also of Miss Georgine Iselin and Mrs. De Lancey Astor Kane. She is the sister of Lewis Iselin, who married Miss Marie de Neuville, daughter of Mrs. Jules J. de Neuville, who now resides in Paris. Miss Iselin is a cousin of the Countess Coloredo-Mannfeld, the former Miss Eleanor Iselin, and whose marriage to Count Ferdinand Coloredo-Mannfeld of Austria was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'Donnell Iselin.

Mr. Gilbert is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pierpont H. Gilbert. His father is one of the best known American architects. He is the brother of Mrs. Randolph Santini, the former Miss Vera P. Gilbert.

MISS GEORGIE FANSHAW POTTS will be one of the several brides of Saturday. Her marriage to George Dwight will take place in the afternoon in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Right Rev. Ernest M. Stiles, Bishop of Long Island, in the presence of immediate relatives and a few close friends. There will be no reception. Miss Potts will be given in marriage by her grandfather, William S. Fanshawe, with whom she makes her home. She will have but one attendant, Miss Lucilla Wylie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Hawthorne Wylie, whose engagement to Henry Codman Potter, a grandson of the late Bishop Henry Codman Potter, was announced recently.

Mr. Dwight will have his brother James Dwight of Boston for his best man. The ushers will be William S. Fanshawe White, cousin of Miss Potts; Frederick P. DeLafayette and Francis W. La Farge of New York; Prescott T. Cumner and Richard F. Nichols of Boston.

CHILDREN GIVE REVUE TWICE

Students at Stage School Will Present Novelty April 27 and 30

A REVUE composed of song and dance specialties and skits from popular musical comedies and plays will be given on the afternoons of April 27 and 30 at the Walter Hampden Theatre for the benefit of the Professional Children's School.

The cast will be chosen entirely from the school. Dorothea James will take the part of Marilyn Miller as she appears in "Sunny," and Al Johnson has promised to be on hand at both performances to "make up" his fifteen-year-old double, Bert Gorman. Ned Wayburn is directing and producing the revue.

The Professional Children's School, established in 1914, is not a school to teach the art of drama, but an elementary school to give the children of the stage a chance for a thorough education. The correspondence school follows the children all over the country with their lessons, so that while they are on the road they may keep up with their various classes. The standard of scholarship is high and the school authorities are proud of the fact that the children passed their regents' examinations last year with very high marks.

Mrs. E. Roland Harriman is taking a personal interest in the two performances and has charge of the tickets, which may be obtained at the National City Bank, Park Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Winthrop Aldrich, Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. James Brown, Mrs. Joseph Burden Jr., Mrs. William A. Burnham, Mrs. William T. Carrington, Mrs. D. Crawford Clark, Miss Beale Cudaby, Mrs. John A. Davis, Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Mrs. David Dows, Mrs. Paul A. Degener, Mrs. John Emerson, Mrs. Ernest Fahnestock, Mrs. E. Hayward Furry, Mrs. James Gleason, Mrs. William A. Greer, Mrs. Walter Hampden, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. E. Henry Harriman, Mrs. Burton Holmes and Mrs. Sidney Homer.

Also Mrs. Hermann Irlon, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Edward V. Z. Lane, Mrs. Philip Livermore, Mrs. James Metcalf, Miss Adeline Moller, Mrs. Kenneth MacGowan, Mrs. Ponsonby O'Connell, Mrs. Dallas B. Pratt, Mrs. Allen A. Robbins, Miss Pauline Robinson, Miss Louise Scott, Mrs. Hiram V. Shibley, Miss Fanny A. Smith, Mrs. Walter N. Stillman, Mrs. Joseph R. Swann, Miss Laurette Taylor, Mrs. Carr Van Ande, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Channing Wiley and Mrs. David B. Dearborn Jr.

MEET OPENS OUTDOOR SEASON

SOCIETY'S outdoor season, so far as this section is concerned, will be opened with the Spring meet of the United Hunt Association, which will be held Saturday afternoon at Belmont Park Terminal.

As a rule at this time of year the vicinity of Belmont Park is most attractive, with its early Spring verdure, but unless the weather man performs a miracle the meet is not likely to be marked by such hoped-for conditions. It is several years since the meet has been held at the terminal, which is better fitted for races whose riders are all amateurs.

There always has been a certain air of privacy in these gatherings, whose surroundings always have had the appearance of a meet on a great country estate. It is considered a good move on the part of John McE. Bowman, President of the association, that this change has been made from the main track of the park, as it will preserve the amateur ideals that will not conflict with those of professionals on the many race courses of this section.

Meets of the association have been held at Belmont Park since 1917. The officers are John McE. Bowman, President; F. Ambrose Clark, Vice President; S. Bryce Wing, Treasurer, and Henry A. Buck, Secretary.

There will be a second meet on April 26, and in advance of each there will be many luncheon parties at the Turf and Field Club. Boxes have been arranged for Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. S. Bryce Wing, Middleton S. Burrill, Lewis Latham Clarke, Frank Vance Storrs, Gifford A. Cochran, Edward M. Weld, Norris Sellar, William R. Cox, R. Penn Smith Jr., George D. Pratt, Sumner Ballard, John Sanford, Richard Whitney, Newbold Morris, Frank S. Voss, Bradley Martin, James Cox Brady, Dr. John A. Victor, Edgar W. Leonard and J. Fred Byers.

OLD DUTCH PLAY AT TOWN HALL

"Wedding of Kloris and Rooze" Will Be Given for Benefit of Flood Sufferers

JHR. DR. DE GRAEFF, the Minister from the Netherlands, is expected to come from Washington to attend the performance of "The Wedding of Kloris and Rooze," which will be part of the entertainment to be given in the Town Hall on Wednesday for the benefit of the flood sufferers in Holland. Fifty persons, either born in Holland or descended from Dutch ancestors, will take part. Among those who will have leading parts are Miss Neke Hildebrand, Robert W. Bolsevain, Mrs. Catherine de Vogel, Van Van Bonnel, G. W. Bolsevain and Miss Josephine Pomeroy. Mrs. de Vogel is directing the production and Thomas W. Van Oss is the scene director.

The selection of the play "The Wedding of Kloris and Rooze" to those unfamiliar with the literature of Holland means little, but to the Dutch it is a tradition, as the play dates back to 1630 and for over 200 years it has been performed in all the leading Dutch cities on New Year's day. It might be called a musical comedy with no plot, as there are many dances and songs woven into the piece. The players will wear costumes that are traditionally correct and the committee in charge has asked that any old Dutch costumes in family collections be lent for the occasion. Costumes from the Provinces of Friesland, Zeeland, Marken, Limburg, Overijssel, Drenthe and Gelderland are particularly desired.

Mrs. Robert Erskine Ely is Chairman of the Executive Committee. An added feature of the entertainment will be motion pictures showing conditions in the flooded districts of Holland.

SPANISH ARTIST AIDS HOSPITAL

St. Mary's Will Benefit by Special Engagement of Raquel Meller

ST. MARY'S Free Hospital for Children will benefit substantially by the special performance of Raquel Meller tomorrow night at the Empire Theatre, the sale of boxes and seats for the production having been most satisfactory.

This hospital, established in 1870 for the medical care of sick, maimed and crippled children, under the auspices of the Episcopal Sisters of St. Mary, is at 405 West Thirty-fourth Street. Beginning with the limited accommodations which a private house furnished, there now is a hospital that, fronting on Thirty-fourth Street, extends to Ninth Avenue, and also an irregularly shaped plot that goes to Thirty-fifth Street. This building is inadequate for the needs of the 132 children, the Sisters in charge and the household employees at the hospital, therefore the necessity of gaining more funds.

The Wilkes Dispensary in connection with the hospital provides for treatment of sixty patients daily and contains rooms for the house staff. At St. Mary's Summer Hospital in Norwalk, Conn., there is space for eighty children, who are cared for from June to October each year, and there also is the Noyes Memorial Home for Convalescents in Hillside Avenue, Peekskill, N. Y., which is used for the care and education of children who do not need active hospital treatment. During last year 2,360 children were cared for in the hospital, while in the out patients' department more than 13,000 were treated.

Mrs. George B. Post, owing to the absence in Europe of her daughter, Mrs. R. Thornton Wilson, has assumed the responsibilities of increasing her many friends in the entertainment.

Among the most recent purchasers of seats or boxes, insuring an interesting audience, are Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. Forsyth Wilkes, Mrs. Arnold Whitridge, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Mrs. Carl Tucker, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. Oliver D. Wiley, Miss Angeline Garry, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Joseph P. Grace, Mrs. John C. Livingston, Mrs. Seth Milliken, Mrs. Henry Morgan Tilford, Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Kenneth O'Brien, Mrs. William Starr Miller, Mrs. Francis Key Pendleton, Mrs. Charles H. Sherill, Mrs. William Willis Reese, Mrs. Francis Smyth, Mrs. John S. Rogers and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal.

COMING SUPPER DANCES

Juniors of Two Chief Political Parties Select Same Date for Events

THE Democratic Junior League of the City of New York, of which Miss Grace Ludlow Kelly is President, will give a supper dance on April 30 in the Italian Garden and ballroom of the Hotel Ambassador in honor of Mrs. John Blair, Miss Laura Caudle, Mrs. James Egan, Mrs. James A. Foley, Mrs. William H. Good, Mrs. Alfred F. Hess, Mrs. Frederick Ker-nochan, Mrs. J. Ramsay Reese, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, Mrs. James J. Walker and Miss Virginia Gildersleeve.

Governor Alfred E. Smith and Mayor James J. Walker are expected to attend. At midnight there will be a program of professional entertainment, which will be headed by Miss Blanche Ring and Charles Winniger. The proceeds will be used for printing and distributing a pamphlet especially prepared to interest young women who have just become of voting age in the purposes of the Democratic Party. It is the object of the league to reach all such young women and enroll them as Democrats. The program includes such personal services as escorting the novices to the registration booths and to the polls on election day.

Tickets are procurable from Mrs. Evelyn Clay Everett, 596 Riverside Drive, Chairman of the Ticket Committee, or from members of the league or at the Democratic Junior League headquarters, Room 1502, 104 Fifth Avenue.

The officers of the league are the Misses Grace Kelly, President; Alice Kileen, Catherine Sheridan, Dorothy Smith, Rosalie W. Hill, Vice Presidents; Sara Cordata, Secretary, and Emily Welt, Treasurer.

The Executive Committee, of which Miss Rosalie Welt is Chairman, includes Mrs. Alfred E. Smith Jr., the Misses Emily and Katherine Smith, Mrs. Harry Frazer, Mrs. Evelyn Clay Everett and the Misses Dorothy Ashworth, Ethel Donoghue, Florence MacDonald, Helen de F. McKernan, Katherine Sullivan and Edna Trull.

THE Junior Republican Committee of One Hundred will also give a supper dance on April 30 at the Park Lane.

The Entertainment Committee includes Mrs. John S. Browning, Mrs. Alexander Tomes, Mrs. Franklin Ferguson, Mrs. Hendrick V. Duryea, Mrs. Leonard Cox and Mrs. Charles S. Brown Jr.; the Misses Clara Workum, Grace Cuyler, Symphora Bristed, Lenthion Gifford, Marica Sturges, Molly Cogswell, Julia Witherspoon, Millicent Barnard, Etheldreda Seabury, Lois Bennett, Marjorie Cleveland, Caroline Mitchell.

Miss Helen Choate is Chairman of the Dance Committee, which is composed of the Misses Mary Yeomans, Virginia Morris, Marian Miller, Elizabeth Manning, Paula Murray, Geraldine McAlpin, Lucia Norton, Florence Pratt, Jane Schley, Susan Titton, Polly Wallace, Rosamond Auchincloss, Bertha Bates, Cornelia Burdell, Elisabeth Bull, Helen Beals, Juliet Carleton, Maud Cabot, Priscilla Chalmers, Florence Clandenin, Caroline Clark, Maude Bouvier, Sarah Bartlett, Consuelo Glimbert, Kathleen Hayward, Mary Holland, Dorothy Kibbe, Ruth Kingsbury, Lucy Leffingwell, Louise Laidlaw, Florence Lockwood, Sophie Duer, Ruth Fahnestock, Antoinette Frissell, Eleanor Lee Flagg, Mildred Fahnestock, Lucy Gurnee, Marian Gould, Nancy Glave, Sophie Gay and Almy Gifford.

BLIND WOMEN WILL GIVE PROGRAM FOR CLUB FUND

AN entertainment for the benefit of the Mutual Aid Fund of the Women's Club of the New York Association for the Blind has been arranged to take place on Friday and Saturday nights in the Lighthouse Little Theatre, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street. The program will include a one-act play, "Evening Dress Indispensable," in which blind players will appear, and the Women's Glee Club and the String Quartet will also assist in the program as well as the Light-house Orchestra.

The Mutual Aid organization is composed of blind members of the Women's Club of the New York Association for the Blind. The object of the organization is to bring cheer to blind women who are reported by the visiting teachers of the association, whose needs are cared for by association funds. Small gifts are presented to them of fruits, flowers and candy as well as clothes and frequently small loans of money are made. Easter and Christmas baskets are distributed among these women.

Miss Regina Yath is Chairman of the committee in charge of the benefit, other members of which are Mrs. David Robb and Miss Grace Keator. Officers of the New York Association for the Blind include Dr. John H. Finley, William Howard Taft, Charles Evans Hughes and Miss Helen Keller. Henry W. Goddard is Chairman of the Board of Trustees, other officers of which are Felix M. Wartburg, Thomas S. McLean and Mrs. Winifred Holt Mather. The honorary officers include Ethel Root, President, and Robert W. De Forest, Vice President.

INTRIGUING FASHIONS IN SPORTS TOGS

PARIS MODELS ADOPTED

Outdoor Things Charm Through Use of the Supple and Lustrous Fabrics

NUMEROUS and varied as are the demands of dress for Spring, there is in the collections of both French and American creators nothing radically new. As one authority on fashions puts it—what they have to offer is a "curious mélange" of the past, present and future. In which, however, there is much that is intriguing, much of charm and of practical value as well. It seems to be a rather good sign and an appreciation of important things already done, of ideals already realized, when we in part hold to forms we know, as people of older civilizations do. Women of European countries do not discard a style as we do it if it suits them and they are happy in it, though everywhere this is the time when a wardrobe needs to be freshened and as many new and lovely costumes acquired as may be afforded.

SPORTS and semi-sports clothes are presented by all of the Paris designers in many attractive models. They are built of crepe, taffeta, bengaline, alpaca and other fabrics of supple texture and lustrous quality, and appeal to one as being made more for style than for utility. This is the variation due to the conception of the French, who, a generation ago, were wholly unsympathetic with the American idea of the tailor and sports type of dress. These were the reverse of the French woman's feeling with regard to femininity, and now American women of fashion are accepting and adapting Parisian models in sports suits, frocks, coats and accessories. It goes without saying that differences in climate, social life and sports activities create demand for certain modifications in cut, in material and in general treatment. These considerations have been successfully met in many sports costumes from houses that bear significant Paris names.

ALL of the models have one characteristic—simplicity without severity, tailored, yet with a certain femininity that belongs to the bob and the elegant hat. Because sports clothes become so felicitously the mood of society and the demand of the season, attention is centered for the time being on this type of dress, and many clever variants are being created. The sweater jacket in which American sportswomen found much ease last season is replaced by a straight coat, cut like a man's tuxedo.

Variety is given to this little coat in different collars and different ways of placing the fastenings. In a suit from Jeanne Lanvin, the lapels, collar and one button at the waist follow precisely the lines of the conventional tuxedo, reproduced in another suit with a softer collar having two strap ends hanging in front. The utterly masculine effect is averted in the gilet of white crepe de chine which is made with high, round collar and trimmed with a row of tiny buttons sewn close together down the front. This high neck pattern of blouse is exceedingly popular and some of the late models are made with many small tufts.

Others have a small scarf instead of the collar, to be wound around the throat and tied loosely at one side or directly under the chin. The blouse itself is straight, unbelted and extends well over the hips. In late styles it has long, plain or but slightly full sleeves that fit easily under the straight sleeve of the jacket.

PREMET creates a sports suit of black charnelaine in which the three pieces are handled in a manner both unusual and chic. The coat is cut in the tuxedo style, fastened with one button and drawn in slightly with a cluster of gathers at each side. The gilet is made with a small standing collar that closes with a narrow ribbon bow and has a row of small buttons down the front. The material of the gilet is rose crepe de chine bound with gros grain ribbon, which shows beneath the bottom of the short jacket and in the cuff bands at the wrist. The skirt is laid

in wide side pleats stitched three-quarters of the way down, with the bottom of each pleat cut to form a scallop. Magdaleine des Hayes does a jolly little smoking suit somewhat after this model in which she makes the jacket of navy blue velvet, with no fastening, the skirt of blue Kasha in wide pleats stitched to within a few inches of the bottom. The gilet is of white mousseline, with a wide oval collar in the shape of a man's shirt bosom, inside of which is a frilly jabot and little narrow tie ends at the neck.

AMONG the latest sports suits from Drecoll, the most striking models are made wholly different from the straight jacket. The coat of one suit in gray rep is cut in a blouse, long in the waist and lapping well across the front. It is joined to the flaring skirt by a wide belt, all of the same material, around the hips, fastened with one large button. A tailored blouse of the cloth is slashed down from the neck, and may be drawn together, with a small top collar of white mousseline. This blouse style of suit is quite as good and perhaps in the latest models a bit less usual than the straight coat. In most of the French suits it is separate from the skirt and belted.

The double-breasted blazer is considered very smart and will be worn by fashionable Americans, especially of the younger set, for early sports events and general country activities. Still another, the Oxford student jacket, simplified, is popular with young women. Each of these styles is shown by the best designers, with variations of detail and individual preference in fabric and color. One requisite is simplicity, which is maintained even when the skirt of the suit is pleated in some original style and an original touch is given the gilet or waistcoat. Also the sports suit must avoid as much as possible the commonplace, with such unique treatment as may give expression to the art or the prestige of the author.

SOME among the most conservative are doing delightful, seemingly naive things in informal sports dress. One design from Drecoll is ideal for the younger woman. It has a straight shirt-bodice fastened down the front, Eton collar of white linen and short kilt skirt. Regny makes a little suit of this type, adding a yoke to the blouse and outside pockets that give a coat effect. Jean Patou offers two designs from which to make a selection. One is made of white flannel, with a border of stripes in rose and green. The blouse is a plain slip-on, sweater shape with small revers; the skirt box-pleated, the border being used around the bottom of both sweater and skirt. The other suit is of the semi-sports type, in heavy blue crepe, introducing the shirt bosom front of white georgette, in the blouse which wrinkles softly over the top of a kilted skirt of the blue. Redfern uses a plain slip-on, close-fitting blouse of figured material with a V neck finished with a bias band and a box-pleated skirt of plain frisca.

Chantal cuts the bottom of a box-pleated skirt of plain crepe in curves to form the scallops that are so modish at the moment, and adds a shaped band of the material to trim the front and bottom of a simple blouse-bodice with slightly full sleeves. Goupy is showing the straight long tunic blouse, which is given an uncommonly dainty finish with a turnover collar and long band of pleated chiffon which is introduced to soften the sleeves at the wrist.

THE cape appears to have created a little storm centre of discussion. Its first appearance on this side had an instant response, for American women like the cape and wear it in many forms and for many different sorts of dress. The endorsement of Paris, as expressed by couturiers of importance, appears to be a matter of proportion.

SOCKINGS were credited with having a great deal to do with the present fashion trend in shoes, in that they were the one item of a woman's costume that had to fit into the color scheme or ruin a smart effect. French and American-made stockings were shown in a variety of shades to match or harmonize with any outfit. The French stockings were sheer and had fine drop-stitch cloaks, while the American hose sponsored the new "V" line heel which is equally appropriate for street or formal wear, color being the deciding factor. An interesting point brought out by the exhibitors was that when in doubt about a stocking color, one specially suitable to the complexion should be worn.

THE costumes worn by the models were from some of the smartest shops and houses in New York and included many straight-line coats in beaver, tweed mixtures and black cloth. Double fox scarfs were used as collars and worn separately.



PARIS VOGUE OF PINK AND GREEN

Pastel Shades Rule Color Schemes of Hats, Frocks, Lingerie and Even Formal Gowns

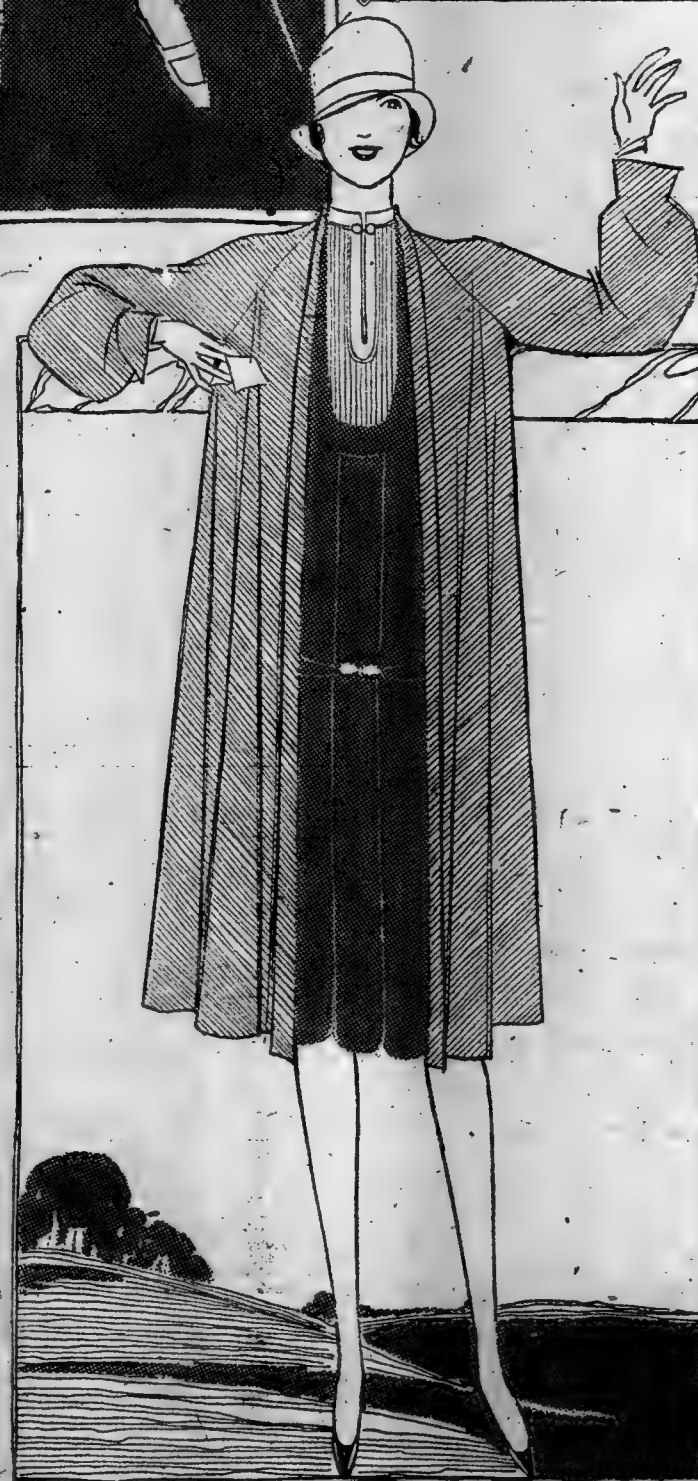
ALL the little shop windows along the Rue St. Honoré are blossoming forth in palest pink and green gowns, hats and lingerie, for faint pinks and greens used together as Lelong introduced them last month are promising to be one of the color successes of the Paris Spring and Summer season.

The credit for realizing the real apple-blossom possibilities must be given to Lucile. Her gown is done in georgette of palest pink with fluttering leaves of pale green attached only at the stems, making a decorative cluster design on skirt, blouse and lower sleeves. With this gown, Lucile has designed one of her very wide hats, pale green in color, turned up sharply in back.

MARQUETTE, embroidered in an all-over design in silks of pale pink and pale green, is Molyneux's contribution to this color scheme; while Jaquet, the new house on the Champs Elysées, has made a lovely frock in light green georgette with trimmings of palest roses of pink ribbon embroidered on in the shape of a collar, down the waist in front and about the waistline. The leaves of these roses are in gold, painted by hand.

Premet's gown, with the wide skirt embroidered heavily in pink and green palmettes, has a large green crepe handkerchief edged with pink georgette to complete it.

To give the originator of this color combination his proper due, we must say that few houses have achieved the beauty with these two colors, vert d'eau and rose Matignon, that Lelong himself has achieved in his evening ensembles. These gorgeous compositions, using pale green velvet, jewel embroidery, rich fur and pale pink velvet and georgette, are incomparable. But Lelong has used these two colors almost as successfully in simple gowns of crepe de chine without the aid of embroidery, as in the gown of crepe de chine, in a soft green crepe de chine, had a waist plain except for the open, deep "U" yoke that he favors this season, and has a gathered skirt cut in four



Above—A Semi-Sports Suit of Rose Colored Canton Crepe Designed by Moniere. Illustrates the New Scalloped Line and Separate Vest Effect. The Last Word in Persian Chic Is Expressed in a Smart Sports Suit of Navy Blue Velvet and Cloth, by Magdaleine des Hayes. Interesting Details Are the Lace Trimmed Blouse and Streamer Tie.

Below—An Ensemble of French Authorship for Sports and General Wear Has a Frock of Contrasting Crepe, Which Is Also Used to Line the Coat. Raglan Sleeves and Narrow Rolled-Back Collar Suggest a New Note in This Type of Coat.

NEW NOTES IN SPRING WEAR

Gilded or Silvered Kid Is For Belt or Collar—The Vogue of Bags

MANY new ways of using gilded and silvered kid are shown in dress accessories. Collars, belts and motifs for gowns in both the sports and the softer types are cut in fancy shapes out of these leathers, some of which are most artistic. A simple tailored hat in cloth or satin is trimmed effectively with a single ornament in silver or gilt. Slippers of many kinds are ornamented with these as bindings, bands or fancy patterns that trim the vamp of a shoe for evening or a boudoir slipper. Almost every imaginable design is used—crescent, leaf, flower, plume—giving an exotic and exceedingly ornate appearance to footwear.

THE vogue of bags is so well established that the search for novelty presents an almost weekly problem. Just from Paris is a bag made of baby calfskin. These are of silky texture and most lovely in color, those of the Jersey, Alderney and Holstein in their soft pretty markings. These skins are mounted with antique silver, dull gold tortoise shell or metal frames entirely covered with the leather.

WHITE metal that is very light in weight and unobtrusive is being used extensively in novelty jewelry for Spring. There are hair bands, for instance, in narrow semi-circle effects, coronet interpretations, and plain flat bands of Indian inspiration. All are set with rhinestones, whether the design be the simple scroll, elaborate antique effects or more conventional themes. These bands come in two types, those that fit the head and those that are adjusted by simply pinning on with or without the aid of a fine silk elastic band.

EARRINGS to match these hair bands are made in deep looped effects in oval and round shapes. Occasionally a fancy motif in the nature of a flower or basket is suspended from the upper edge of the circle, making a pretty swinging centre for the loop. However, when the loop itself is especially ornamented or elaborate in design, this centre motif is omitted. The trend for ornamentation is carried out even in the minor parts, the fastenings set with finer rhinestones in floral or modern designs, matching the loop sections. Another interesting and useful item in this combination is the bill clasp, which has a variety of fancy tops or ends including animal heads, birds, horse shoes, initials and so forth.

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PHONE PIONEER STILL INVENTING

Emile Berliner Completed Bell's Device by Adding a Transmitter and Produced Gramophone Disk Record

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

AMERICA and the world this year are celebrating the golden jubilee of the telephone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell in 1876. To the story of that achievement, an American scientist still alive, Emile Berliner, of Washington, D. C., inventor of the gramophone (or transmitter) and later of disk records for the gramophone. Mr. Berliner will be 73 years old on May 20. He is still inventing. Within the last year he has devised "acoustic tiles," which are destined, he believes, to revolutionize interior architecture. He remains restlessly active and persistently creative. He indulges in but one relaxation—cradling for child hygiene. To that humanitarian hobby all his spare time nowadays is devoted, as it has been for nearly a quarter of a century.

"Whatever the telephone and talking machine may have been before Emile Berliner's time, it cannot be successfully disputed that he converted them into the instruments they are today."

Thus wrote Waldemar Kaempffert, at one time editor of The Scientific American, in response to a request for an opinion of Emile Berliner's rightful place in the chronicle of inventions. That niche has never been adequately assigned him. Men and women of the world ever exclusively associate the name of Alexander Graham Bell with the telephone. In almost as many minds it is only Thomas Alva Edison who made the talking machine the household convenience it has become.

The historical fact is that while Bell invented the telephone Berliner completed it. And the fact is that while various hands, including Edison's, combined to devise the talking machine, it was Berliner's genius that produced the "lateral cut" disk record and—perhaps most important of all—invented the process that produces unlimited numbers of duplicate records to be made from the original performance.

His Transmitter Invention. Berliner's achievement in perfecting the telephone consisted of the invention of the loose contact transmitter, or microphone, as it is technically known. Alexander Graham Bell's patent for the telephone—"probably the greatest single patent every issued"—bears date of March 10, 1876. A little more than a year later—on April 14, 1877—Berliner filed with the United States Patent Office a caveat for his transmitter. Although he had lived in America barely seven years and his acquaintance with the English language was far from complete, the young inventor drew up a caveat subsequently pronounced by James J. Storrow of Boston, an eminent patent lawyer of his time, as "a classical document." It was a model of terse expression and technical exactitude.

The transmitter was the addition indispensable to the conversion of the Bell telephone into a practical and functioning instrument. Upon that contribution to telephony the Bell system thereafter proceeded to build up its mighty structure.

Fourteen years later—in 1895—the United States Supreme Court, as the final act in the historic drama of telephone litigation, decreed Emile Berliner to be the indisputable inventor of the transmitter. In point of duration and complexity the telephone litigation is the record of not less than 600 lawsuits. Since the affirmation of Emile Berliner's claim to the invention of the transmitter the Bell system has controlled telephony.

Berliner's career is all the more unusual in that he scaled the heights of scientific achievement without technical preparation or equipment. Born in Hanover in 1851, fifteen years before that placid little kingdom in Western Germany was subjugated by the Prussian conqueror, young Berliner was sent away to a school where he received an ordinary education in the elementary branches. In 1870, yielding to the lure of "free America," like so many ardent European spirits of his day, Berliner emigrated to the United States. He took with him little besides good breeding, an artistic temperament, an adventurous nature and an indomitable will to accomplish whatever he set out to do.

First Served as a Clerk. Family friends already settled here found the 19-year-old immigrant a clerk's job in a small Washington dry goods store. There, and later as an apprentice in the New York Laboratory of Fahlberg, discoverer of saccharin, Berliner eked out a drab existence. It was devoted for the most part to self-education—the young Hanoverian's chief ambition during those formative years. Berliner's first six years in the United States were bread-and-butter years, English-learning years. He had a smoldering ambition to become a scientist, but nothing that he could usually identify as a bent in that direction, and he was distressingly conscious of his lack of educational background for such a career.

In 1876 America and the world at large were electrified by the exhibition of Alexander Graham Bell's telephone at the Centennial in Philadelphia. Young Berliner's imagination was fired by the miracle of "talk by wire," and whenever off duty as a dry goods clerk in Washington he put in his time tinkering with a non-descript array of batteries, wire and other electrical paraphernalia rigged up in his lodgings, around the corner from the store where he was employed.

Berliner had not seen the Bell telephone at the Centennial, and began toying with speech-transmission much as one plays blind man's buff.

He thought that the proper way to transmit speech was by means of battery current. That fundamental seemed clear to him. Bell had made his invention with the magnetic current, but Berliner thought it might be possible to do it differently; so, before the Bell process was understood, except by a limited number of scientists, Berliner set out on unexplored paths of his own. Spare time during the working day and all of his evening time found him thinking and plodding, wondering and studying, his interest in the electric mysteries growing with every unrequited experiment.

Working Out His Idea. Presently it occurred to Berliner that he could take a diaphragm and a contact-pin, or screw, touching it in the center, and somehow produce an undulating, wave-like electric current by continuous action of the contact, that is to say, not by interrupting it but by some form of perpetuity.

"I did not catch on to the pressure principle right away," he explains, "but I thought that if I took a flat spring and attached that to a screw, I could adjust the spring against the diaphragm—the current, of course, passing across the contact—so that if I spoke against it, each vibration would bring a little broader surface of the spring against the diaphragm and thereby produce electric sound waves in the current."

That was Berliner's first crude idea. He gave it form and substance by patching up a flimsy sort of telephone, which consisted of a membrane and a piece of spring in front. But he found he could not transmit speech. No discernible action ensued. Berliner now realized, probably for the first time, that his technical knowledge was unequal to the development of a conception that was inherently and scientifically sound. Then chance guided his steps in a fruitful direction.

Berliner struck up an acquaintance with a Mr. Richards, chief operator at the Washington fire alarm telegraph office, which he visited occasionally. There, one day, Berliner stumbled into an electrical kink which showed him like a flash that his crude telephone experiments were headed in the right direction. He observed that a different kind of "contact" was established through light or hard pressing of an ordinary telegraph key. Richards made him understand that more current passed over the "contact" when the sending key was pressed down hard.

Principle Confirmed. "I went home in a highly expectant mood," he has since recounted, in telling of what proved to be the turning point of his telephonic experiments. "I knew I had it. Forthwith I rigged up a diaphragm, made with a contact with a steel button, and polished it up brightly to insure a clean contact. Then I began to adjust it until the galvanometer showed the current. Then I pressed over so gently. I found that each time I pressed against it the galvanometer deflected a larger angle. Then I knew the principle was right."

Berliner's experiments continued intensively thenceforward. Decisive results came to him through the humble medium of the membrane of a toy drum with a common sewing-needle firmly adjusted through it, a steel dress-button and a guitar string. That was the genesis of the telephone transmitter.

Berliner had heard of Bell's improved telephone with the iron diaphragm. He obtained Bell's second patent of Jan. 30, 1877, studied it, looked at Bell's model, and then made an iron diaphragm telephone. He knocked the bottom out of a small wooden soapbox, nailed on in place of it a piece of sheet iron for a diaphragm and placed a cross-bar in the middle of the box. A common screw, passing through this cross-bar, touched the center of the diaphragm. In fact, Berliner soldered a polished steel button to the end of the screw so that the button was the actual contact place which touched the diaphragm.

This was a great improvement. He tried it with a galvanometer and found that the current varied regularly with the variation of pressure. With this he got speech. The instruments were not perfect, certainly. But they talked. The speaking microphone had been invented.

In National Museum. Berliner's soap box, seven by twelve inches in size, today occupies an honored place in the National Museum at Washington along with other relics of his pioneering days in telephony and in gramophone invention.

Early in 1878 the Bell Telephone Company, now under the leadership of Theodore N. Vail, interested itself in Berliner's inventions and by the fall of that year effected an arrangement with him whereby he transferred to the Bell group his rights pending before the Patent Office and entered their employ as a technical adviser.

The shrewd quartet of men now engaged in organizing telephony on business lines—Bell himself, Watson, Hubbard and Vail—realized speedily that a flawless transmitter was essential to the development of the telephone from both a scientific and financial standpoint. Rival interests, chiefly the Western Union Telegraph Company, were in the field and with their immensely greater capital and experience threatened to extinguish the Bell organization. But the latter stood its ground, having boundless confidence, above all, in the superiority of the Berliner transmitter. This, plus the continuing current transformer, which Berliner had also invented, eventually

EMILE BERLINER, INVENTOR



became the mechanical basis on which the Bell System was built up.

Inspector of Transmitters. For three years Berliner was at work in the Williams telephone factory at Boston, where Bell apparatus was manufactured. During 1879, the first 20,000 transmitters turned out there were put into service in various parts of the country after passing muster at the hands of Berliner, who now functioned as the Bell Company's chief instrument inspector. The transmitters were known as "Blake-Berliner transmitters." Francis Blake had given a happy mechanical form to Berliner's transmitter.

In 1881 the Bell Company granted Berliner a leave of absence to enable him to visit his widowed mother and brother and sisters in Germany. It was on the occasion of that visit that he established the first telephone factory in Germany under the supervision of his brothers, who eventually became rich men through the manufacture and sale of the Berliner transmitter throughout Europe. At that time there were practically no telephones in the empire except a few installations in use at the Imperial Post Office Department in Berlin.

Emile Berliner's scientific achievements have been recognized by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, which conferred upon him its gold medal for his contributions in the fields of both the telephone and the gramophone. The word "gramophone" is of Berliner's own invention. It has been said of his invention of the "lateral cut" method of making disk records that he contrived thereby to

"etch the human voice." Since then music has been brought into millions of homes around the earth.

Early in the present century, with his work on the telephone and the gramophone completed, and both of those industries launched upon careers that have made many men millionaires, Emile Berliner turned his attention to humanitarian work.

He Led Pasteurization Fight. It was mainly through his efforts that there was held in Washington in 1907, under Federal auspices, the conference which led to the general adoption of Government standards.

Emile Berliner is an enthusiastic believer in the possibilities of youth, especially in the invigorating atmosphere of America. Himself a brilliant product of the melting pot, he is a symbol of its possibilities. Incorrigibly optimistic, and at 73 as buoyant in step and spirit as a man twenty-five years his junior, Berliner thinks the invention which he has just announced—acoustic tiles—may be the greatest of his accomplishments. It has passed the experimental stage and is a demonstrated thing. By means of it, hearing in churches, theatres, assembly halls and auditoriums will, it is said, be so much improved that sound uttered in conversational tones will be audible hundreds of feet away.

It is the latest, but probably not the last, flash of genius that will emanate from Emile Berliner, for he contends that there are still too many fields to conquer to justify a youngster in retiring at the age of 75.

RURAL SCOUTING IS TO BE DEVELOPED ALONG NEW LINES

Lone Scout Division Promotes Merit Badge Work Among Scattered Rural Boys

HEADQUARTERS of the Lone Scouts Division—devoted to the interest of the rural boy—have recently been moved from Chicago to the national office in New York. The division, formerly known as the Lone Scouts of America, with a membership of 45,000, became part of the Boy Scouts of America in March, 1924. The membership has now reached 70,000.

Many authorities on agricultural subjects are interested in the Lone Scout program. A special Advisory Committee composed of a number of them is cooperating with the Boy Scouts of America in developing extension plans for farm areas in rural scouting. O. H. Benson, formerly of the United States Department of Agriculture, has been appointed director of the Lone Scout Division and specialist in rural scouting.

Mr. Benson was reared on an Iowa farm. As a young man he taught in country schools and later was village principal, high school teacher and County Superintendent of Schools. He organized fifty-two mid-West Chautauques and was a prominent Chautauque lecturer for years. At the request of the Department of Agriculture he undertook to interest rural boys and girls in homecraft and farm work. He originated and organized on a nation-wide basis the now famous 4-H Club work, or junior extension work. During the war the membership reached two and one-half million boys and girls, devoted to food production and conservation.

Fifty-six per cent. of the boys of Scout age in the United States live in small towns and farm areas. Although there are 6,200 troops with more than 120,000 Scouts in this territory, distances between homes and possible meeting places are so great that troop gatherings are impracticable. Lone Scouting steps in here. Such merit badge subjects as agriculture, beekeeping, poultry raising, dairying and gardening are of particular interest. Mr. Benson has proposed for the 1926 slogan, "Every Lone Scout to Show and Demonstrate at Least One Thing at a Fair or Exposition."

More than a score of publications are licensed and edited by these Scouts, who by mail and the printed word keep in touch with the progress of their brother Scouts.

The influence of the training has an example in the case of Lone Scout Ralph Carmichael of Brownsville, Fla. Carmichael, joined Lone Scouting in April, 1917, and has been active ever since. He has won recognition in Lone Scout degrees as Booster and Lone Scout Scribe, has contributed short-story articles to The Lone Scout News and in 1919 published The Indian Magazine. He is a member of the tribe known as Indian Booster League, charter member of Frank D.

Napier's Omegamma Fraternity, founder and head chief of the Blackfoot Confederacy, is advisory editor of Boys' Magazine and active also in the Square Fellows' Republic, a division of Lone Scouting created and developed by Herbert Hungerford. He is now editor, with a record of fifteen issues, of a forty-four page publication called Pita. He won the bronze medal for putting six issues out on time at the beginning and is now working for the gold medal and the quill badge for journalism. This will entitle him to the degree of Supreme Lone Scout.

Scout Saves Grandmother. As Mrs. Julia Baber of Alameda, Cal., preparing dinner, stooped down to place a roast in the oven of the gas range there was an explosion and the flames ignited her blouse. In an adjoining room was her grandson, Harold, 13 years old, a member of Troop 20. Hearing his grandmother scream, he ran into the kitchen. One glance was enough. The youth seized a towel which he had been using to dry his face and hands and threw it quickly over his grandmother's head. This extinguished the flames and saved her from serious burns.

A then, pending constitutional

HISTORY REPEATS IN CONGRESS HALL

Senate and House of a Century Ago Debated Questions Much Like Those That Concern the Legislators of Today

IN April of 1826, a century ago, the lower house of Congress was busy with a League of Nations measure, amendments to the Constitution, the sins of a Circuit Judge, threatened trouble with Mexico and the rights of Congress and the Executive in foreign relations.

The Government of Colombia had called a conference of South and Central American countries for peace and mutual defense and invited us to send a representative. Mr. McLane of Delaware opposed participation in a written speech that must have lasted four hours. He quoted Washington's warning against entangling alliances, insisted that the invitation was an attempt to lead this country into a trap, and contended that we should have nothing to do with affairs of other nations beyond the Monroe Doctrine.

In debate it developed that Spain and Portugal had proposed an alliance with us and the other Governments on this hemisphere against Europe, and that the proposal had been rejected. Mr. Jefferson's followers, controlling the House, offered resolutions denouncing President John Quincy Adams copies of the address of our Minister to Spain on his arrival there. Mr. Webster opposed this in an unprepared speech and succeeded in defeating it, 75 to 57. Mr. Livingstone of New York, favoring the resolution, spoke of the "gag rule" of the Administration.

Old-Time Measures.

Proposed amendments of the Constitution were to elect the President by direct vote of the people; to refer undetermined presidential elections to the State legislatures, to select from the three names receiving the highest votes, and to limit a President to two terms. The accused judge was in Alabama. The charges against him related to the seizure in Florida of a cargo of slaves from a Spanish vessel, the seventy-nine slaves having been sold unlawfully in Mississippi. The judge, however, had resigned.

By coincidence, in the week beginning April 3, 1826, a claim of Massachusetts against the Government for \$1,000,000 was debated in the House, and in the same body a claim of the same State for \$223,000 was debated, briefly, in the week ending April 2, 1826. The million-dollar claim was for troops used in the war of 1812, the other was for money spent by order of President Lincoln in the Civil War, with interest added.

In the 1826 debate a Pennsylvanian taunted Massachusetts with disloyalty and threatening secession, and an Ohio representative retorted that Pennsylvania should not talk, as she had refused to allow her troops beyond her own borders in 1812-14.

The Senate voted for the two-term limitation April 3, 1826, although Mr. Randolph of Virginia spoke against it three hours. In that body a proposed duty on salt was much discussed. Resolutions requiring the Finance Committee to report a bill fixing a duty were defeated, 28 to 14, and the committee was instructed to make itself a fact-finding commission and report. Senate membership was 35 "Republicans," Jefferson men, to 10 Federalists, and this division was on party lines.

The Senate voted \$50,000 to remove from the Savannah River hulks sunk there by the British in the Revolutionary War. Sale of lead from Government land in Missouri was authorized, the nearest army being 1,000 miles away.

Court Dockets Crowded. Prolonged debate arose over readjustment of circuits of the Federal courts to care for six new States. All court dockets were reported congested. Mr. Van Buren of New York, disclaiming attack on the Supreme Court, contended that its permanent location at Washington would be a disguised, deadly blow at the rights and liberties of the States and a long step toward centralization. He favored giving the majority in Congress the power to remove a justice of that court at any time.

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WOMAN CHAMPION COMMENDS GOLF

Cecil Leitch Tells Why the Game Has Grown in
Popularity With Her Sex—Calls It
Molder of Character

By CECIL LEITCH.

FOR every woman golfer in England twenty years ago there are now a score; the Ladies' Golf Union, formed by a few players in 1893, has risen to a membership of nearly one thousand clubs. This phenomenal increase is due to the advent of the rubber-cored ball. If the old gutta serena ball were in use today very few women would give the game more than one trial. A missed shot with the hard unsympathetic "gutta" was a painful experience.

From the point of view of the weaker sex the new ball has been a boon. The young girl has been supplied with a game in which she has a reasonable chance of becoming proficient; women unable to follow more strenuous branches of sport have now a healthy recreation from which they derive pleasure.

The Virtues of Golf.

Golf is more than a game; it is a molder of character. This remark may be said to apply to any game, but it is especially true of golf, which involves team play, partnership and single combat.

In single combat it is one of the few games in which a player's success is entirely dependent upon ability. This alone will always emphasize the absence of good qualities or presence of faulty traits. One round will provide an observer with deeper insight into a player's character than months of casual acquaintance.

Those who take to the game late in life do not expect to excel. But in young players the case may be different, and a girl who shows signs of promise after a short apprenticeship has certain temptations to resist. In the first place, she must not imagine that success in her own club events enables her to conquer all comers in an open field. Overconfidence is a heavy handicap for a young player to carry into senior competitions; local praise may be her undoing.

For this reason the girls' open golf championship in England is a useful nursery. Here a competitor meets opponents of her own age, and fifteen of the sixteen who qualify annually should return to their home clubs with the knowledge that they still have much to learn. The winner must remain conscious of the fact that, successful though she has been in this meeting, the standard of play was inferior to that which she must be prepared to face when she enters for bigger events. Any suspicion of unsportsmanlike behavior would be nipped in the bud immediately at this meeting.

Referring to golf in his "Reminiscences," S. M. J. Woods, the famous Rugby footballer and cricketer, writes: "To become a moderate player I think it is the easiest game I ever attempted; to become a great player, one of the most difficult." Every golfer will admit the great difference that lies between a "good" golfer and a "first-class" golfer.

Hard to Attain First Rank.

Numerous women players are capable of producing a brilliant round at intervals, but this is not good enough for "first class." The latter designation implies "good form consistently." On this point an old player remarked, after a disappointing exhibition in a friendly foursome: "I have come to the conclusion that when I play well nowadays I am off my game." A woman player must not regard an occasional brilliant round as her real form. It is the average which counts.

The skill of a player is similar to that of the proverbial chain "whose strength is equal only to that of its weakest link." Those who do not take the trouble to strengthen the weakest link can never hope to reach thorough excellence. There must be many in this class. Otherwise women players would furnish a larger number of first-class representatives.

Weakness is not necessarily in the actual playing of the game. It is often found in the nerve or temperament of the player. A, who may be a good match player and poor medal player; B, who is the exact opposite to A; C, who is a good foursome partner, but weak in single; D, who is the opposite to C—all would master their individual weakness by correcting their temperament. A low handicap player should be able to play to that handicap in every form of the game.

Young Players Neglected.

There is a tendency on the part of some good players to neglect the younger or weaker exponents of the game. Some English captains are inclined to leave out of their teams the young improving players and to include in their stead those who may have gained in experience but lost in skill. Such training does more to help a young player's game and character than years of ordinary friendly matches among her local club members.

If the older and better women players would mix more freely with the younger and weaker there would then be less cause for complaint regarding "snobbishness in sport." In tennis or team games the inclusion of a poor performer may spoil a match. At golf it should not affect any one's game to be opposed to or partnered by an inferior player.

There was a time—not very long ago—when Mrs. Grundy looked upon women golfers with feelings of disdain. Mr. Grundy's opinions were similarly unkind regarding the pioneers. Apparently he did not object to a woman's presence in the hunting field or on the tennis court, but he considered "the links no place for a woman. First, women talk too

much; second, they never stand still; third, if they do stand still the wind won't allow their dresses to stand still." He was further of the opinion that "at golf ladies are simply in the road."

During this period, Mrs. Grundy considered that marriage was out of the question for any woman who made golf her form of exercise. She imagined that golfers thought of nothing but the game, that they were useless as far as domestic duties were concerned, that they lost their looks owing to exposure to every kind of weather, that their whole mode of dress and behavior was unattractive.

Judging by the early pictures of women golfers, one must agree with that severe critic regarding clothes. A long full skirt, tightly belted blouse, stiff sailor hat and unattractive footwear could not be a becoming outfit. It must have been a handicap to the player.

In spite of all adverse criticisms, the pioneers were undaunted and their numbers rapidly increased. Now we find women's golf is considered one of the subjects of public and international interest and is given a prominent place in modern journalism. What is still more to the point, golf has been proved to be compatible with matrimony!

Men Come to Fraise.

Among the spectators, at any large women's meeting there is always a large proportion of men. They come to praise (and in many cases to envy) the skill displayed by those whose maternal ancestors were unwelcome on the links. Further marking the change that has occurred in a quarter of a century, the ladies' open championship in England and other important events are now played for over the full course of a men's club.

Evidence of a husband's pride in his wife's play is furnished by an incident that happened at a late round in a championship meeting. Two spectators joined a match in which a previously unknown player was creating a surprise by passing into the next round. One of the spectators turned to her friend and said, "Who is this woman and where does she come from?" Before her friend could answer a man near by quickly stated: "That's Mrs. Blank and I am Mr. Blank." This case of reflected glory is on a par with that of the man who, on marrying a well-known golfer, remarked to a pal, "I suppose in future I shall be referred to as '—'s husband!'"

Cupid as Caddy.

Further proof of the change in the attitude toward women's golf are to be found in the popularity of mixed foursome events. The entry for the Worpleston mixed foursome includes many married couples and the readiness of men to play in this particular event is shown by the number who apply for partners. Mrs. Grundy had to alter her views about women on the links. It has recently been observed that "more marriages are now arranged on the links than in the ball room."

With more suitable clothes the present-day golfer is able to emulate more or less the methods adopted by the stronger sex, and the old-fashioned full smooth swing has disappeared with the clothes of its period. With the help of designers of golfing clothes (who are themselves devotees of the game), the modern women golfers can be, and are, most attractively turned out.

To turn to the question of character: Where better can one study this than during the playing of a round of golf?

One's Faults Exposed.

Every good or faulty trait is eventually brought to light on a golf course. When one hears a player grumbling about bad luck, one is led to think that it is the lack of spirit to deal with difficulty which causes the complaint. The impression left upon all concerned by the player who takes the rough with the smooth and keeps smiling when facing fearful odds is a contrast to that left by the grumbler.

There are women players whose actual play is decidedly inferior to their own opinions of it, but perhaps they are more to be pitied than condemned. One of these (whose identity must be concealed behind the letter "A"), was readily offering to play the best player at an English holiday resort, and freely offered strokes. "A" invariably volunteered the information that she always gave "B" (one of the best players present), two strokes. A few inquiries revealed the fact that "A" certainly had given "B" two strokes a round; but in the many games played "A" had always been severely defeated.

No English Golf Widows.

Appropos of which the following story may be told. A golfer was discovered

MAJOR E. H. SNYDER



In a corner of the clubhouse looking very depressed. Questioned by a friend as to the cause, the golfer said that he and his partner had just come in from a round in which they were beaten. The friend expressed surprise that this should cause such depression and was then told that the result was ten and nine. "Ten and nine?" said the friend. "Yes, replied the player. 'You see we were giving them one up.'"

The veracity of this story is not vouched for, but if it, and others similar, were true, the golf widow would perhaps be deserving of a little sympathy. But even the golf widow is becoming extinct in England and the golf widower is difficult to find. None ever heard of a non-golfing husband who, on marrying a golfing wife, insisted upon her giving up the game—or vice versa. What usually happens is that the non-golfer of the partnership immediately takes to the game and becomes wildly enthusiastic over it. Women golfers are exceptionally versatile. Their work during the war was proof of this. In these post-war days the majority of unmarried women golfers in England follow some profession or occupation.

BRITISH PRINTERS WANT A TWO-CENT POSTAGE

LETTERS mailed from the United States to Europe are conveyed all the way for 2 cents, a fact that is arousing the people in Great Britain, especially those in the printing trade, because they have to pay the equivalent of 3 cents to send a letter to this side of the Atlantic. They have recently expressed themselves in forceful (if parliamentary) language to the Postmaster General.

Henrik Heaton, son of Lieut. Col. Heaton, watching mail steamers on the Thames and the Medway, became impressed with the utility of worldwide interchange of ideas by post. He sailed to Australia, obtained employment with a firm of newspaper proprietors in New South Wales, and in time inherited lands and newspapers sufficient to maintain him and to permit him to realize his ambition for worldwide "penny postage."

Twelve years of hard work enabled him to carry his British imperial penny (two-cent) postage scheme in 1898, and he arranged the Anglo-American penny post in 1907. He introduced telegraph money orders in England, and the parcels post scheme into France. For these deeds he was honored with the freedom of the cities of London and Canterbury. He refused the proffer of a knighthood of St. Michael and St. George, but accepted a baronetcy.

Despite his several reforms, British printers are now indignant because they have to pay 50 per cent. more for a westbound letter than for one traveling east. Hence the voluble expressions of protest just addressed to the British Postmaster General, and his urbane reply that it is the ambition of the present British Government to re-establish imperial and American penny postage before relinquishing office.

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OLD GUARD STEPS INTO 100TH YEAR

Will March Down Fifth Avenue Next Thursday
And Hold a Memorial Service—On Its Rolls
Are Members Over Eighty Years Old

TO the sound of martial music the Old Guard of the City of New York will march down Fifth Avenue on Thursday in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of its founding. An impressive program has been prepared for observance of the centenary of one of New York's colorful and ancient military organizations, including a memorial service at St. Thomas's Church conducted by Bishop Manning and a dinner in the evening.

The Old Guard, which began its existence in 1826, may be considered the ancestor of the present National Guard of New York. At the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 the Old Guard represented the State of New York in the march of the Centennial Legion, made up of historic old line military commands from each of the original thirteen States, many of them dating back to the days of the Revolution. This year at Philadelphia's sesquicentennial the Old Guard again will be honored when there will be presented to it on the 149th anniversary of the adoption by Congress of the Stars and Stripes an authentic copy of the Washington's Headquarters Flag, the original of which is preserved in the Valley Forge Museum.

The tall bearskin shakos, the white swallow-tail coats and blue trousers of the Old Guard on parade make a uniform that has never failed to impress spectators. Included in the membership of the organization are veterans of the army, navy and National Guard; on its roster are men who have passed the age of eighty. Among its honorary members are such notables as President Coolidge, Governor Smith, the King of the Belgians, the Prince of Wales, General Pershing, Marshals Foch and Joffre, Field Marshal Haig, General Diaz of Italy, Sir Thomas Lipton and a host of other celebrated soldiers, sailors and citizens.

When Uniform Was Changed.
The Old Guard began existence as the "Tompkins Blues" under the

command of Captain William W. Tompkins. The Boston Light Infantry had paid a visit to Manhattan and inspired the idea of an independent military organization in this city. In 1830 Captain Tompkins was succeeded by Edward Vincent as Commander and three years later the company adopted the name of the Light Guard.

"A complete change was at the same time made in the uniform," says a contemporary service periodical, "which consisted now of a scarlet coat, faced with blue and gold trimmings, white worsted wings, very dark cassimere pantaloons with scarlet stripes, and bearskin cap with red cockle plume, that uniform being the same or nearly in every particular with that worn by the Coldstream Guards." Even in the days of its infancy the Old Guard, it seems, was noted for the splendor of its uniform, surprisingly enough taken from that of the country with which the United States not so long before had been at war.

Previous to the organization of the Tompkins Blues New York City had not had a militia company that was familiar with either drill or discipline. From the Tompkins Blues was formed the militia model of the period and on its foundation were built the outstanding features of the present National Guard. Other independent military companies sprang up along the lines of the Tompkins Blues and the rivalry was such that a number of members of the first organization resigned to form the City Guard under Captain William M. McArdle. By this time the Tompkins Blues had changed their name to the Light Guard.

Merger of Rivals.

Just before the Civil War the Light Guard became Company A of the Seventy-first Infantry, New York, and the City Guard entered the Ninth Regiment. Both organizations had become famous for their service to city and State and when the Civil War began they entered immediately on active duty. The Light Guard played

a prominent part in the battle of Bull Run; the City Guard served for a long time in the Army of the Potomac and both companies furnished from their members a long list of officers of distinction.

At the close of the Civil War when most of the former independent military organizations of New York either had passed away or had lost their earlier significance a reunion was held of the surviving members of the Light Guard and the City Guard. On April 22, 1888, a permanent organization was formed from the two companies and became known as the Old Guard of the City of New York. From that date until the present its services on public occasions have brought it a wide reputation, backed by its many decades of traditions.

When the Tompkins Blues were organized John Quincy Adams was President of the United States and among the leading figures in public life were Webster, Clay, Jackson and Calhoun. A century may seem a long time ago, but none the less there is still an active link between the Old Guard of today and the Tompkins Blues of 1826. Captain Andrew Calhoun, a descendant of the early Vice President, is still in active service with the Old Guard despite his eighty-four years. Captain Frederick Phillips is a descendant of Jonas B. Phillips, whose name was on the original roster of the Light Guard.

At its headquarters in West Ninety-first Street the Old Guard possesses a valuable collection of military memorabilia—Revolutionary flintlocks, swords, uniforms and battle trophies. Today the Old Guard differs in character from the original organization; it cooperates with, instead of maintaining independence of, the national military policy. The Old Guard is a part of the State Militia and is under the supervision of the Adjutant General of the State of New York. Its officers receive their commissions from the Governor.

Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder was elected commandant for the ninth consecutive term at the annual meeting held a short while ago. The other officers are: Honorary Staff—Captain Charles H. Huestis, First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Moore, Second Lieutenant Daniel A. O'Mara; Company A—Captain Philip S. Tilden, First Lieutenant George Panopulo, Second Lieutenant Philip L. Clarke; Company B—Captain Henry W. Kurtz, First Lieutenant L. Marvin Simmons, Second Lieutenant Albert Eggerdon Davis, Acting Adjutant.

CULPRIT CROW IS CREDITED WITH MUCH USEFUL SERVICE

CROWS often become so numerous that measures are necessary to reduce their numbers. Specialists of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture have observed the feeding habits of crows for many years, and have studied under the microscope the contents of thousands of their stomachs collected in all parts of the country. They find that not all the habits of the common crow are blacker than the bird itself, for its size, vitality and almost omnivorous appetite make it a great influence for good at certain seasons in many localities.

Recently an effective trap for capturing crows was devised on the Miner Bird Refuge, in Ontario, Canada, and offered for use in any part of the United States. For the protection of desirable birds coming to this sanctuary the trap was developed, and its operation has been so successful that as many as 500 crows have been caught in it at one time. The Biological Survey recently sent one of its scientists to Ontario to note the operation and effectiveness of the trap and to report on the practicability of using duplicates of it in places where local anti-crow campaigns might be recommended by the bureau. The trap, which is about six feet high and the size of a large room, is covered with poultry wire and operated by means of a wire from a blind. The authorities at Washington will tell any one how to build it.

Where there has been an overabundance of crows and their regular food supply has been depleted, both the common crow and its smaller brother, the fish crow, have been observed preying upon nests and eggs of other birds. Depredations of the fish crow have been especially noted at breeding colonies of herons, pelicans, terns, rails and others in the South. In the interior and as far north as Southern Canada the common crow frequently turns its attention to the nests and eggs of upland game birds and waterfowl when its regular food falls, and it is destructive also to poultry. In some places these birds kill even larger animals that have become weakened through injury.

In spite of the objectionable habits of crows under certain conditions these birds are beneficial to the farmer

in preying upon the pests of his crops. Even in areas where their injurious habits seem pronounced, preventive measures rather than destruction will often put an end to complaints against crows and still allow the birds to continue their useful work of destroying harmful insects.

SLEEPING SICKNESS LEAVES ODD EFFECT

CURIOUS after-effects of sleeping sickness are brought to light in an English Magistrate's Court. A ten-year-old boy has gone in for petty crime with vengeance. His last offense was the theft of a tricycle, and before that he was found spending stolen money at a bazaar. Often he would take off his shoes and stockings and, simulating extreme poverty, beg in the streets. Three years ago the boy had sleeping sickness, and all his misdeeds are said to date from that time.

PRINCE'S EXERCISE

SINCE returning from the Southern Atlantic the Prince of Wales has kept himself fit by rising early and taking exercise, often on horseback. He still enjoys riding to hounds. He does not grow heavily with increasing age. When recently visiting the British Industries Fair at Birmingham the Prince weighed himself. The machine registered 127½ pounds.

SWEDEN'S FORESTS

OF Sweden's land area of 188,000 square miles, about 52 per cent is forested. Two-thirds of the productive forest area is north of the Dal River, while the southern part of the country has to a great extent been cleared for cultivation.

TURKS WANT SEA TRADE

THE coastwise shipping trade of Turkey is to be a Turkish monopoly after June 1. No foreign vessels will be allowed to carry on coastwise trade between Turkish ports of the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. To assure the carrying on of the service, Turkey will have to build several vessels.

What is the future of America?

Is industrial America about to crumble, or is it headed forward to unprecedented prosperity? Are we going at too fast a pace? Does the United States need a new national business policy? Will the present period of high wages end shortly? Are the mergers now taking place in the major industries necessary?

These are but a few of the questions statesmen, business men and industrial leaders are concerning themselves with today—questions that unthread the economic fabric of future existence—questions that personally affect every man, woman and child directly or indirectly. To know the answers to these and other economic questions is to open up a new vista of understanding on what the future holds for America—Read

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RED MEN TAKE UP CIVILIZED WAYS

Only 20 of the 371 Tribes Hold to the Tepee—Wealth of the Various Nations Increases Constantly—Many Farmers

APRIL 19 marks the 110th anniversary of the first Indian Enfranchising act. In other words, 110 years have elapsed since America's first official effort to cooperate with the Indian tribes was begun. During this period volumes of speeches about the Indian and his fate have been delivered in Congress.

Not only Congress, but various civic organizations have expressed their sorrow over the plight of the Indian, while America's treatment of the vanishing tribes has furnished the basis for many books.

The general condition of the Indian today is the reverse of that prophesied years ago. In 1789 Henry Knox, Secretary of War, predicted that in fifty years the aboriginal nomadic Indians would be reduced "to a very small number." In 1894 the Indians were regarded as war-makers beyond redemption. About that time a Secretary of the Interior remarked that the total destruction "has been" recently advocated by gentlemen of high position, intelligence and personal character.

Yet the present statistical survey of the Indian is far from depressing. There are 340,907 people rated as Indians in the United States, though not a few of them are half-bloods. Some at the Congress, some are in business and the professions, some of them are in professional sport, others are in the army and navy. This total is an increase of 15,500 in the last ten years. Government hospitals and health care have decreased the Indian death rate from 22.33 per 1,000 in 1920 to 22.24 in 1925.

Adopting Civilization.
Of the various Indian tribes remaining there are 371 speaking 58 different languages. But of all these tribes there are only twenty where the majority live in tepees, wigwags or hogans. Most of them prefer regular houses "with all modern conveniences." The few tribes that prefer the old traditions and will not follow the younger generations are living on reservations in six different States. Arizona has the largest settlement; California and New Mexico come next. The number of Indians, men and women, who prefer the more comfortable quarters of modern civilization are increasing. The Government's report recent count shows that 44,220 Indians live in permanent houses that are to all intents and purposes as good as even better than those of the average white American. About 50,000 of the Indians, male and female, are

voters who exercise their franchise. Equal suffrage among them has been well and long established.

It is obviously right that the Government should see that the Indian is protected in his land holdings. Values have risen till the Indian is land wealthy. Indian farmers number 40,962, and they are cultivating with modern agricultural equipment more than 890,700 acres. The value of the steers owned by Indians has been estimated at more than \$35,000,000.

In 1922 there were 28,940,234 barrels of oil produced on lands of the Osage Nation Indians. Of the value of this, \$11,700 per capita was distributed to them from royalties and bonuses. This tribe alone has received more than \$11,863,530 from their oil. The Osage Nation is but one of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma that number in all 103,200 in number.

Money in Bank.

There are 1,392,379 acres of irrigable Indian land, and of land actually irrigated 866,000 acres. The Federal Government has expended large amounts of money to bring water to these Indian lands, totaling thus far \$25,592,438. On land that is reserved to the Indians there is estimated to be 35,000,000,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$100,000,000.

Land and cattle and houses and citizenship are not the only Indian possessions. There are vast sums of cash in bank to the credit of Indians. Tribal funds held in trust by the Government on interest at 3 to 5 per cent. amount to \$25,000,000; bank deposits of individual Indians now aggregate more than \$35,000,000. Besides, the Indians of their own free will have invested \$25,000,000 in Liberty bonds.

The Indians themselves are asserting their rights in a way familiar to the whites—by organization. In Washington recently nine tribes formed the National Council of American Indians. Its purpose is "the welfare of the Indians, the protection of their property and the advancement among them of the advantages of civilization."

Association with the white man has made the Indian anxious to have more of the "advantages of civilization." By a curious coincidence, the formation of the National Council of Indians was organized not far from the spot where the powerful Algonquin tribes once held periodic council. There is no doubt of the influence already exerted by this Indian organization. Congress is being importuned for a thorough investigation of Indian affairs.

FRANCE HONORS WEST POINTERS



A SYMBOL of the bond of friendship existing between two great military schools, the Ecole Polytechnique of France and the United States Military Academy at West Point, has just been presented to the Corps of Cadets at West Point by the French military students. It takes the form of a replica of a statue that is part of the monument erected to the comrades of the Ecole Polytechnique who were killed during the World War. The statue is of gilt bronze.

The presentation was made by Major Jean Borotra, the French tennis player, himself a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, at the office of the Commandant of Cadets, Brig. Gen. March E. Stewart, and the statue was received by Cadet Captain Raymond C. Maude, who with the entire cadet commissioned staff was paraded with the senior officers of the Academy.

In his presentation speech Major Borotra said: "I need not recall to you the bonds that have connected our two schools for nearly a century, which originated in a message from your students to ours, brought by Lafayette in 1830. I cannot help reminding you that our two schools, which were founded about the same time, have

always had identical aims, and that the motto chosen by Napoleon for the flag of the Ecole Polytechnique, 'Pour la Patrie, les sciences et la gloire'—for the fatherland, for science, and for glory—also sums up the noble traditions of West Point.

"Recently when the Ecole Polytechnique erected in its court of honor a monument to the glory of the Polytechnicians—nearly one thousand of them—who fell while defending our common ideals, they thought of perpetuating the memory of our fraternity of arms by presenting to West Point a reproduction of the statue that

rises in front of the stone memorial on which are engraved the glorious names of the dead."

General Stewart, in his speech of acceptance, said:

"On behalf of the Corps of Cadets, I accept this statue with a deep realization of the spirit that prompted its presentation to the academy. I thank you, and through you, the students of the Ecole Polytechnique, for this fine gesture of comradeship, and I assure you that the Corps of Cadets will treasure this statue as one more symbol of a friendship that has united our two schools in the light of common aims and ideals during the past hundred years."

Major Borotra presented with the statue a letter from the student body of the Ecole Polytechnique to the Corps of Cadets, which said, after referring to the unveiling of the monument on Oct. 24, 1925: "We believe that the reproduction of this monument should be in the possession of our brothers in arms of the United States Military Academy as a token of the fraternal union of our two countries, united in a common aim to safeguard the liberty of the world and lead to a common victory by our immortal graduate, Marshal Foch."

AMERICANS OPERATE 15,000-ACRE FARMING EXPERIMENT IN RUSSIA

AN American corporation, the Russian Reconstruction Farms Company, is operating 15,000 acres of land in Southeastern Russia as a model agricultural experimental and demonstration station. An effort is being made not only to save the wheat crops of Russia but to teach the peasants the proper methods of developing Russia's chief source of wealth, the land.

A demonstration farm school is conducted where peasants are taught modern agricultural methods, tractor cultivation, crop rotation, soil fertilization and the essential conservation of moisture through deeper plowing and adequate harrowing. An agricultural service center is also maintained, including a machine shop. Educational and health work are done among the peasants as subsidiary

work, standards of living being thus slowly raised.

The idea for this laboratory experiment arose from Russian famine relief work through tractor operation in the Summer of 1922. High officials of the Russian Government were interested, and two years later a concession of undeveloped land in the Ukraine was negotiated.

The Russian Reconstruction Farms Company is incorporated under the laws of New York State, and among those endorsing the project are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard; Wells A. Sherman of the United States Department of Agriculture; R. L. Watts, Dean of Agriculture of Pennsylvania State College; David Starr Jordan of Stanford; and Mary S. Woolley, President of Mount Holyoke College.

JUSTICE WHITE IN BRONZE ROBES

Louisiana Erects a Statue Near Where, as a Young Man, the Head of the Supreme Court Studied Law

LOUISIANA has honored a native son. A few days ago on the terrace of the court house in Royal Street, New Orleans, that famous thoroughfare so closely linked with the name of Louisiana, the statue of the late Chief Justice Edward Douglas White was unveiled. In his bronze robes of justice he stands just a stone's throw from the office where in days following the Civil War he learned the rudiments of the law, whose honored interpreter he was to become.

It was here that he made his start, and, laying aside his robe of office, it was to Louisiana he turned in vacation season. Soon after his death the State voted an appropriation of \$15,000 for a monument to be placed in the Washington hall of fame. When Mrs. White, the late Chief Justice's widow, heard of this, she wrote to the Governor of Louisiana and to John Darr, head of the committee in charge, stating that she believed it would be her husband's wish to have the statue in Louisiana rather than in Washington.

It was also Mrs. White's suggestion that the statue be placed in Royal Street, somewhere near the court house. This suggestion was acted upon. Bryant Baker, an English sculptor, was commissioned and on April 8, in the presence of the Judicial Department of the State, city officials, Mrs. White and others, Governor Henry L. Fuqua of Louisiana officially

presented the statue to the City of New Orleans.

Edward Douglas White was born on Nov. 5, 1845, in an ancestral plantation home on Bayou Lafourche. His grandfather was associated with Governor Claiborne of historic fame, and his father was a Governor of Louisiana. It was in a simple, wide-galleried plantation home that the boy grew up. A few miles away was the land of Acadie, home of the storied Evangeline—St. Maryville, called Little Paris, because of the number of Parisians of culture who had settled there. In this atmosphere he passed his early impressionable years.

While he was away at school in the North, the Civil War broke out, and against the wishes of his family, who thought him too young, the youth fought under the Confederate flag. At the close of the war he went to New Orleans to study law. In a dingy office around the corner from the Cabildo and in an honorable and ancient firm that demanded of its associates scholarship as well as legal astuteness his career began. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar.

With his first case as a prominence. Before the Civil War each property owner was responsible for the maintenance of the levee in front of his property. As a result of ensuring impoverishment a war-time amendment had been passed that provided for public care of these levees. But now the war was over. White's

first case was in defense of a property owner sued by Jefferson Parish for the recovery of money expended in the construction of a levee. White argued that the war-time arrangement supplanted the former law, and that the ancient private duty had become a public responsibility. To the surprise of every one concerned, the young lawyer won his first case, thereby paving the way for the present system of public maintenance of levees.

A Judge at 35.

From this time on his reputation grew. Activity in delivering the State from negro rule added to his personal popularity. He was politically active, and in 1870, when but 25 years of age, he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. At this time the Supreme Court was housed in the Cabildo of ancient times. In 1890 he retired and entered private practice. In 1899 he took the oath of office as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and in 1910 was made Chief Justice by President Taft.

Down on Bayou Lafourche Justice White's neighbors like to talk of him. Many of them came to the city for the unveiling of the statue. Until a few years before his death the late Chief Justice owned the plantation on Bayou Lafourche, where he was born. For many years he and his brothers managed the sugar plantation, and during this time Mr. White came, sometimes twice a year, to visit his old home. He would go from house to house greeting the friends of his childhood.

The man who was said to have been the ideal Chief Justice—in bearing, demeanor and physique, as well as in ability—now surveys the street where once he walked, law books under his arm. Royal Street has added another story to the already impressive list of romances.

Every woman would want to shake hands with these men



THERE HAD NEVER BEEN an infallible method of preventing moth-damage. A group of men experimented for 18 months to find one. And found it! They produced Larvex.

Then they tested it. Hundreds of woolen samples were cut up. Half were mothproofed with Larvex. Half were not. All were covered with moth-worms. (Only moth-worms eat. Moths

are harmless. They merely lay eggs which hatch into moth-worms.)

Months passed. The samples which were not mothproofed were eaten—all of them. But there wasn't a single moth-hole in any sample protected with Larvex. These tests proved Larvex to be the greatest protection against moth-damage ever discovered.

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Your husband's overcoat, your winter coat, suits, all things woolen in your home—Protect them with Larvex. Use Larvex to mothproof—



Last year over 1,000,000 women protected their woolen things with Larvex. It will protect yours, too. Simply spray it thoroughly on anything woolen. It penetrates the wool fibres and becomes part of the cloth—makes the cloth itself mothproof, makes woolen things as distasteful to moth-worms as cotton or paper. One thorough spraying lasts an entire season.

No further protection is necessary. No need to pack things away. Moth-worms or carpet beetles will not eat them. Clothes are safe hanging in your closets—and always available. And when you get

them out, no unpleasant odor hangs to them. For Larvex is odorless. Non-inflammable, cool

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If you have never used Larvex, first buy the combination package containing the Improved Larvex Atomizer, \$1.50. Then buy the refill sizes of Larvex only; the pint at \$1, or if you have many things to mothproof, buy the 1/2 gallon at \$3 or the gallon at \$5. At drug, department, and furniture stores. Buy Larvex today. The Larvex Corporation, 55 Rodney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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OUR WAR DEBT POLICY

Views of Readers for and Against the Proposal to Cancel the Obligations of the Allies To America

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On your editorial page of the 10th of April 3 you printed a letter by Fredrick Peabody, a war veteran, who objects to various statements in Mr. Peabody's letter, such as calling France and Italy "our allies," as according to statements at various times made by President Wilson, we were never "allied" with any of the belligerent nations, but gave our help to them, furnished them with supplies and other necessary articles. Nor did France or Italy fight any war for us, as we easily could fight all wars successfully, just as we have done in years gone by. We did not fight Germany in order to help either France, or Italy, or Russia, or Greece, or China, or Rumania, or any of the other of those "allies," but we started war against the German Government when American honor was at stake. In my belief the allied powers were very happy when we came in and when we could not be accused any longer of unequaled acts by furnishing them all materials necessary for them, and they, in my belief, would gladly have paid a much higher price than was charged to them.

The war, which was fought by the Allies to abolish militarism and to knock the German ruler's despotism into a cocked hat, turned out at last to have been a war to grab as much territory as possible. I do not blame France for taking back Alsace-Lorraine, but there were other territories grabbed by all the Allies, in order not only to enrich themselves on other peoples' possessions, but also in order to enable themselves to gain additional future human fighting material. I am sure, if the United States would propose to barter some of the indebtedness of the Allies for such territories as they grabbed, a great howl would start about the American Shylocks. England and France grabbed all of German African possessions. Furthermore, England took all Pacific Islands south of the Equator, also part of Borneo. Poland grabbed part of the heart of Germany in order to have an outlet to the sea, as if Switzerland or Bolivia ever had or needed an outlet to the sea, or Paraguay or Afghanistan.

I respectfully suggest to Mr. Peabody to put himself in communication with those various nations and propose to them that they should turn over to the United States these various territories, such as Mesopotamia, &c., in consideration of a cancellation of their war indebtedness, and after getting his reply either affirmative or negative it will be time to again write a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. **FRED STERNBERG.**
San Francisco, April 8, 1926.

War Debts for Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The psychology of what we may call the higher American sentiment concerning the cancellation of foreign war debts appears to run somewhat as follows:

(1) The world has suffered a bad case of temporary insanity, or what the psychiatrists call "conflict," dislocated personality, and has done itself much damage.

(2) The larger morality, that is, loyalty to humanity as a whole, would pool the penalty—divide it as justly as possible among all concerned.

(3) But conditions in Europe are such that if it were done her energy of relief would soon be expended in new wars. To keep her peaceful, we must keep her poor.

Now, why can we not all share the burden, using the European payments to establish a fund for international education? One object would be to aid all nations and peoples wherever illiteracy is high; another, to school the rising generation away from war. If we could also establish

FIGHTING TANK AMERICA

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noticed in your Pictorial Supplement of April 4 the picture of "A Memorial to the Cornell Men Who Died Overseas: A British Tank, named 'America,' a Present from the War Office in London, Leaves England on Its Journey to the Campus at Ithaca."

It may be that readers of THE TIMES may not remember that this tank, although as your caption has it, now "a present from the War Office in London," was originally a present to the same War Office from Americans. The story is one of the interesting episodes of the late war which may bear retelling.

In 1915 there was formed in this city the British War Relief Association, under the Presidency of our fellow-citizen Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, who had just returned home from the front, after several months of useful service with the French, Belgian and British Red Cross organizations. The association occupied spacious quarters on Fifth Avenue, where the members busied themselves with preparing bandages, dressings and other surgical supplies. This work was supported by voluntary contributions.

To President Seaman in his office came one day a well-known lady of wealth and position, expressing the earnest desire to contribute on a large scale to the allied cause and a speedy peace. Speaking as a physician, the President suggested that an excellent combination of cure and prophylactic could be found in a fighting tank. The cost of such a gift, as he speedily learned from General White, then commanding the British Recruiting Office, also on Fifth Avenue, would be \$3,000. Even this large figure proved no damper to this lady's ardor, for, borrowing a fountain pen from Dr. Seaman, she immediately wrote her check for \$15,000.

The tank, thus presented, was built

a world university and a universal research fund, so much the better. With such an amount of dollars, pounds, francs, marks and lire, who could our scientists and educators not do for our poor old planet?

Let me add that this is not another plan for urging entrance into the League of Nations; for on the principle by which we separate our school boards from our city councils, the world education fund could perhaps best be administered by a separate international commission—a commission on which educators ought to occupy a position of prominence.

When we remitted the Boxer indemnity to China, she used the money for sending Chinese students to America and educating them here. Let us enlarge this text into a sermon; that is, let us encourage a wholesale exchange of students between countries and a cosmopolitan gathering at our world university.

D. W. LARUE,
East Stroudsburg, Pa., April 12, 1926.

Two Points Considered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are two subjects which should be carefully considered before we do any cancelling of European debts.

1. Until the world calms down, it won't do any harm, and may do a great deal of good in the prevention of war, for the nations to stagger along under a burden of heavy taxation.

2. The cancellation of the debts would establish a very dangerous precedent. The course of procedure in future wars would be to get America into the conflict by hook or crook and then let her bear the financial burden.

If Europe ever hopes to have America take any part in her future conflicts to preserve civilization, it would be well for her to keep her credit good.

F. J. STONE,
New York, April 9, 1926.

Ability to Pay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe that the voice of the people has been heard through our statements who have been negotiating with the foreign nations for the payment of loans and the refunding of unpaid interest to the extent of each nation's individual ability. Do not forget that these foreign nations had borrowed from each other until their treasuries were dry and their backs were to the wall so far as their financial ability to continue the war was concerned, and if they did not "carry on," they faced probable servitude to Germany. Then they came to us, we did not go to them, asking for funds to carry on a war which looked to them almost hopelessly lost. They did not admit this at the time—they could not afford to—but the handwriting was on the wall. And our people loaned almost without stint.

I think that the committee in Washington which Congress has empowered to make such settlements with the various nations to the extent of each nation's ability to pay us probably knows more about the conditions in each debtor nation and its ability to pay than either you or I.

What of it if that money did not leave the United States? The Allies did not want money. They wanted what it would buy and what we were in a position to supply them with—guns, rifles, shells, grain and a multitude of other supplies for their armies, to save them from the greatest and most disastrous defeat that any nation would have suffered in the history of the world. Our money saved them from probable servitude had Germany been victorious.

No one will gainsay that if the Allies had been beaten, the United States would have been the next country to have been attacked by Germany, and I am only fearful that

In England and went to the front, bearing the name "America."

According to official data the performance of this formidable fighting machine was unusual. On several occasions it captured numbers of the enemy which it had raided out of trenches or friendly farm buildings. After the war it was assigned to the British Tank Training Centre, where, within a year, it was overhauled and repaired for further service. Dr. Seaman, to whose suggestion it owes its being, is anxious that it be presented to his Alma Mater, Cornell University, and has had considerable correspondence with the British authorities on the subject, with the result that it is now on its way to this country and to the campus of Cornell.

Nor is the gift of this engine of destruction to Cornell University a mere whim of a loyal alumnus. Cornell has always been a military college, having included drill and tactics in its original curriculum, and only within a few years, comparatively speaking, making them optional with her students. Moreover, she has turned out real soldiers. The armed forces in the Spanish War she contributed 170 men, alumni, students and instructors, and of this total 106 were officers. To the American and allied forces in the World War she contributed the grand total of 5,776 men in actual service, and the 2,228 men of 84 per cent of the whole, won commissions between April 6, 1917, and the signing of the armistice. It would be interesting to hear whether any other American university can approach this record.

Dr. Seaman, a graduate of Cornell's "first through class" (1872) is himself a soldier of no mean repute, having served as an army surgeon or surgical observer in every war waged in the world in the last generation; claiming, in fact, to have seen more than nine. It may be understood, therefore, that the fighting tank "America" is rightly named, and that in coming to the land of her birth, to find her ancestral home, Cornell University. A SON OF HARVARD.
New York, April 7, 1926.

jealousy will some day cause some of our allies of yesterday to attack us, and I fear that it will come just as soon as those allies are sufficiently rehabilitated physically and financially to think that they are able to lick us. But they were not fighting our battles. Do you think for a moment that England, France and Italy were fighting for our protection? Certainly not! They were fighting to save their own hides, fighting a war partly brought on by alliances and secret diplomacy, and when Mr. Wilson was at last forced to yield to public clamor and declare war we added the straw, the last final kick, necessary to break Germany's back and make her sue for peace. We asked them to pay not one cent of the billions it cost us, to put our armies and navy in the field and thus save them, but to pay to the extent of their individual ability just debts honorably contracted. **M. E. T. BROWN,**
Westport, Conn., April 10, 1926.

Our Part in the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all the discussion that is going on the fact is too constantly lost sight of (or deliberately ignored) would be a more accurate term, that, even after our formal declaration of a state of war, it was the positive intention of the Government to limit our participation to financial help, or, in other words, to furnish material and not troops. It actually required more than one special embassy from our allies to convince us that a manly share in the war demanded blood as well as bullets.

If we had not by these means at last been forced to send an army to Europe, our contribution would never have been other than pecuniary—and for over a year that is all it was. Does any one mean to say that if our assistance had until the end of the war been restricted to money and munitions we would have demanded reimbursement? Where, then, is the justice of our now insisting on dollar for dollar, plus interest? We might just as logically and properly demand compensation for the blood shed by our soldiers when we did finally take a part in the actual fighting.

JAY ZORN,
New York, April 10, 1926.

A Day of Reckoning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is inconceivable that the grandsons of Italy and France will ever pay the debts which our Representatives in Congress are "putting over." It seems to me that the generous thing to do—the good thing, as a business man, to do—is to charge up these debts to profit and loss and keep our friends overseas. If we insist on the course we are now pursuing, there will surely come a day of reckoning. We are carefully preparing the field for a greater war for our grandchildren, as who can say that the children of our age and the children yet unborn will continue to come to us for sixty-three years with baskets laden with gold to pay for a war that was as much ours as theirs? If in reality it was not our war, why did we go into it? **J. DU BURGE,**
Rosaryville, Md., April 9, 1926.

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS ON MANY SUBJECTS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your interesting article in last Sunday's TIMES, the most valuable step forward, in a literal sense, that could be made would be to see that all public roads, and as many as possible of the byroads, were compulsorily equipped with sidewalks. As it is, comparatively few country roads, or even main roads between cities, have these paths, and pedestrians are forced to walk in the road at imminent danger to their lives from the vast numbers of automobiles.

In Great Britain every road and lane, practically without exception, has a footpath on at least one side, and usually two sides, of the road, and the result is that every week-end sees large numbers of pedestrians hiking out into the country, almost regardless of the weather. I was over there last October and November, and took long walks every week-end, and was surprised how many men and women of all ages, with or without little knapsacks, were following the same healthful pursuit.

I find it very difficult over here to get my friends to accompany me on

these pedestrian excursions, because it is too dangerous to walk side by side on the edge of the road, and to stumble along in the ditches and on the rough tussocks and banks at the road's edge does not make for pleasant walking. I am quite convinced that if we had some sidewalks in this country pedestrians would be much more numerous.

I might also add that the suburban railroads of London, in particular such as the Metropolitan Railroad, get out excellently illustrated and planned booklets giving pedestrian excursions where one can take a train out to one point and make a ten to twenty mile cross-country trip, reaching the same railroad at another point, and their tickets are called "pedestrian excursion tickets," at low rates, which have brought them a great deal of pedestrian custom.

Something of the same kind here would undoubtedly interest pedestrians, and an excellent opportunity would be for the Long Island Railroad to issue such tickets.

A. H. D. ALTREE,
Springfield, Mass., April 13, 1926.

Demands on the Railways.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The railroads have been so great a factor in the prosperity of the past few years that none but the wilfully unfair can fail to admit it. To cite that the heavy volume of business was handled without congestion or car shortage and that ten new performance records were made in 1925 tells only half the story. Despite the steady traffic and the excellent conditions which have prevailed, however, the railroads as a whole were able to earn but 4.33 per cent, upon their investment in transportation properties in 1924, although the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Transportation act has deemed 5.75 per cent, to be a fair return. This fact is particularly significant inasmuch as the superior service the railroads are now rendering and the costly improvements that they are forced to make to keep pace with modern business are likely to convey the impression that the railroads as a whole are in a prosperous condition and that an increase in rates is not justified.

In 1924 nineteen Class I railroads, ten of them here in the East, operated at a deficit, and many others failed to earn their interest charges. The fact that the rate of return on the investment for all carriers combined was far below that rate determined upon as reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission is in no position to finance the improvements made necessary by law (the cost of installing the automatic train controls and the elimination of the grade crossings will run into the hundreds of millions) without some further compensation for their services.

It should be remembered that the transportation problem is an economic rather than a political question. The day when a politician can gain votes by "knocking the railroads" is past. The people are realizing that it is as important to their interests that railway rates be high enough as it is that they be not too high.

M. CAYLEY SMITH,
Hudson, N. Y., April 12, 1926.

Transportation of Criminals.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent fine editorial, "A Crime Clinic," touches closely upon the subject of penology, the practical sequence of criminology. Without any appeal to altruism, and from an economic standpoint only, have we not for centuries made a mistake in basing punishment upon the principle of vindication of law and lost sight of reforming the character of the criminal?

We have put the criminal in a dungeon to brood over imaginary wrongs, have done our best to disqualify him for citizenship and respectability,

he has crushed out any sense of ideals that he may have and have promoted his evil tendencies. Of course he is richly deserved punishment, but as administered has it been an economic success? Harsh treatment has never solved the problem, is not a deterrent, but begets bitter enemy against society.

Against elaborate and expensive prisons the "farm colony" idea is a step in advance, bringing the human being into contact with air and light—the free gifts of nature—wholeheartedly and redeeming. Beyond this, transportation should be adopted—placing the major offenders, anarchists, murderers and others in confinement on islands, under police jurisdiction, the sexes separated, with teachers and religious advisers and officials all devoted to the reformation of character, and the purpose of restoration, in time, to citizenship and social status in many cases. **E. D. AUSTIN,**
Erie, Pa., April 10, 1926.

Speed of English Trains.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 10 the delegation of hotel men from the United States visiting abroad makes mention of the hustling trip made by them from Plymouth to London and speak of having made this 227½ miles in 3 hours and 54 minutes, and particularly as having set a world record for a non-stop. We are in position to take exception to this statement. On July 16, 1923, thirty-four passengers were landed at Plymouth at the unseemly hour of 2 A. M. from the steamship New Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line. After finishing our labors with the customs office, we made arrangements, through the courtesy of the station agent, for a special train to London. After a natural delay in arousing a crew, we left Plymouth as the church clocks struck five (5 A. M.), and through the necessity of making a detour of, as I understood, eighteen miles to allow for traffic that had earlier right of way, we landed at Paddington Station at 8:42 A. M., having made the run of over 240 miles in exactly 3 hours and 42 minutes.

MILTON HIRSCHMAN,
New York, April 12, 1926.

Great Catalonians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That the great Catalonians of the past should not be well known is nothing to wonder at. They were well known in their time, but for several centuries the very word Catalonia was unknown by the peoples of Europe. And now in America, not even the teachers of Spanish know about them, because their job is to teach Castilian and the

NEW DEAL FOR TURKEY

Ratification of the Lausanne Treaty Is Urged on the Strength of the Outlook for A Better Future

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appeal of the Bishops of the Episcopalian Church concerning the Lausanne Treaty does not appear to be in accord with a keen desire to consider the problem with clear vision or with recourse to those tendencies which make for clear and rational thinking. Obviously the appeal against the treaty is based upon prejudice, sentimentality and the "spirit of the herd." Turkey is far from America. There are few Turks here. On the contrary we have numerous Armenians and Greeks who naturally feel it a duty artfully to employ those methods which most easily fall into line with our usual traditional prejudices. To most of the people of America the Turk is always "terrible."

Kemal's keen patriotism for his country has him shake off the shackles of tradition in his desire for progress. It takes a brave man to rise up and dare to point out the clear road to progress when this involves breaking traditions and habits of thinking centuries old. What happened we well know. The caliphate, the harem, the veil, the fez, were abolished. Fanatical religious orders were suppressed and their licentious and scheming leaders executed when found guilty of political treason. Church and State were separated once for all. Education was revolutionized and woman given her rightful position in society. The capitalistic attitudes of "the intelligent ignorant learner" to admit facts of today even though they contradict everything he said yesterday.

If we consider "industrialization" as

civilization, Turkey is slowly becoming civilized. On the other hand, if we consider civilization with Arnold as the "humanizing of society" or with President Eliot as civilization as consisting in a "state of mind," we must admit that Turkey is becoming rapidly civilized.

We must revise our thinking with respect to Turkey and bring it up to date. Most of us still think of the Turkey under Abdul Hamid, when the "official" stage of national development and thinking was expressed in polygamy, superstition, fanatical religious teachings and the like. This resulted in the judgment which we still insist upon making.

The Turkish Republic, in a manner without precedent in history, is breaking the shackles of the past and projecting itself into the future. True, it has a long; hard road ahead, but the changes already put into execution are of tremendous significance physiologically, politically, economically and educationally. The people of Turkey are not responsible for the acts of their forefathers any more than we are responsible for the acts of ours. Neither can the people be expected to throw off all ancient customs and traditions overnight. This must come alone through the synthetic process of education. No nation in the world has faced the problems that Turkey has, having inherited a tremendous debt and the loss of many valuable concessions from the "old régime," foreign intrigues, your government of the past, which demanded that ignorance and fanaticism be maintained at a high level in order that it could be used in the guidance of control.

All these facts are worth considering. Would that we but had all the facts concerning the history of Turkey. Russia's dream of Constantinople and her use of the Armenians as "pawns" in constantly urging them to revolt in order that she might fly to their rescue as Christian brothers; France posing as "the protector of the Christians" for political purposes; England "playing up" to Turkey to offset the aims of the Russians, &c., these and hundreds of other incidents of a country of many tongues and many conceptions of God are vital factors ordinarily left out by those enjoying an "emotional debacle" of thought concerning America's relation to Turkey.

Many of us who have lived in Turkey have felt certain inconveniences, sometimes very greatly, due to the method of administration in the developmental stage. No one with any common sense expects perfection when obviously the adjustment is so tremendous. The spirit of sportsmanship of America and her cosmopolitan ideals will not let the differences in the interpretation of God, the sentiment, al outpourings of the "dear ego," the fallacies grown venerable with age, nor the schemings of the "concession hunter" affect her attitude toward an understanding and appreciation of a heroic attempt at freedom and a struggle against great odds toward new ideals and against old traditions. **CHARLES C. COWELL,**
Worcester, Mass., April 11, 1926.

TO ENCOURAGE WALKING

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your interesting article in last Sunday's TIMES, the most valuable step forward, in a literal sense, that could be made would be to see that all public roads, and as many as possible of the byroads, were compulsorily equipped with sidewalks. As it is, comparatively few country roads, or even main roads between cities, have these paths, and pedestrians are forced to walk in the road at imminent danger to their lives from the vast numbers of automobiles.

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Something of the same kind here would undoubtedly interest pedestrians, and an excellent opportunity would be for the Long Island Railroad to issue such tickets.

A. H. D. ALTREE,
Springfield, Mass., April 13, 1926.

General Booth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Booth, who arrives here from Europe on Tuesday, was rightly welcomed, not only with unanimous enthusiasm by members of the Salvation Army which he so successfully directs, but with wholehearted warmth by all who know the high value of his work to the United States. He has a fuller knowledge of American conditions, and of the way in which the Salvation Army work can best be adapted to those conditions, than is commonly realized. He is in fact an international thinker of high mental and moral calibre and broadest sympathies. "The Salvation Army," he said not long ago, "belongs to no country, but to all countries. It happened to be born in England, but that does not make it English. It may happen that in the future its international headquarters will be found in America. That is quite conceivable, with the growth of the work not only on this continent but across the Pacific."

F. O. HARMON,
New York City, April 11, 1926.

Drinking Places for Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Be Kind to Animals Week" seems an appropriate time for calling attention to the great need of drinking places for the 65,000 horses that labor on the streets of New York. As the municipality provides no facilities for watering them, the duty devolves upon private agencies. The New York Women's League for Animals operated fifteen stations in traffic districts all summer watering many thousands of horses daily. Thirteen were kept going till Christmas, but at present the number is down to six. We appeal to horse lovers to aid us in this humane civic service.

HELEN J. ADAMS,
(Mrs. George Bethune Adams, Chairman, Watering Stations Committee of the New York Women's League for Animals.)
New York, April 13, 1926.

Court Costs and Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 11, "Justice for the Poor" presents a bit of sad truth—sad in the respect that our institutions have not yet devised the means of attaining their basic object of free liberty and justice to all; and in that it remained for some of us to do that which is essentially the duty of our Government to perform. In my opinion, when the Bill of Rights was adopted, there should have been passed simultaneously a law enabling the poor to enjoy their own inalienable rights so nobly declared by our Constitution. For of what use is a paper of tasty soap to me if I have no spoon to eat it with? Of what use are my rights to me if I cannot afford to enforce them or redress their

violation? True, my rights are not denied me, they are emphatically granted to me, but should they be violated I must pay if I want my rights judicially enforced. And so if I haven't the money for it I am compelled to lose even more by not having the wrong done to me righted. • • • Let the Government regard court costs as part of the taxes. It is our fundamental notion of justice that those who need their wrongs righted should not be denied the opportunity. **SIMON SCHECHTER,**
New York, April 13, 1926.

General Booth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

General Booth, who arrives here from Europe on Tuesday, was rightly welcomed, not only with unanimous enthusiasm by members of the Salvation Army which he so successfully directs, but with wholehearted warmth by all who know the high value of his work to the United States. He has a fuller knowledge of American conditions, and of the way in which the Salvation Army work can best be adapted to those conditions, than is commonly realized. He is in fact an international thinker of high mental and moral calibre and broadest sympathies. "The Salvation Army," he said not long ago, "belongs to no country, but to all countries. It happened to be born in England, but that does not make it English. It may happen that in the future its international headquarters will be found in America. That is quite conceivable, with the growth of the work not only on this continent but across the Pacific."

F. O. HARMON,
New York City, April 11, 1926.

Drinking Places for Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Be Kind to Animals Week" seems an appropriate time for calling attention to the great need of drinking places for the 65,000 horses that labor on the streets of New York. As the municipality provides no facilities for watering them, the duty devolves upon private agencies. The New York Women's League for Animals operated fifteen stations in traffic districts all summer watering many thousands of horses daily. Thirteen were kept going till Christmas, but at present the number is down to six. We appeal to horse lovers to aid us in this humane civic service.

HELEN J. ADAMS,
(Mrs. George Bethune Adams, Chairman, Watering Stations Committee of the New York Women's League for Animals.)
New York, April 13, 1926.

Court Costs and Taxes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of April 11, "Justice for the Poor" presents a bit of sad truth—sad in the respect that our institutions have not yet devised the means of attaining their basic object of free liberty and justice to all; and in that it remained for some of us to do that which is essentially the duty of our Government to perform. In my opinion, when the Bill of Rights was adopted, there should have been passed simultaneously a law enabling the poor to enjoy their own inalienable rights so nobly declared by our Constitution. For of what use is a paper of tasty soap to me if I have no spoon to eat it with? Of what use are my rights to me if I cannot afford to enforce them or redress their

violation? True, my rights are not denied me, they are emphatically granted to me, but should they be violated I must pay if I want my rights judicially enforced. And so if I haven't the money for it I am compelled to lose even more by not having the wrong done to me righted. • • • Let the Government regard court costs as part of the taxes. It is our fundamental notion of justice that those who need their wrongs righted should not be denied the opportunity. **SIMON SCHECHTER,**
New York, April 13, 1926.

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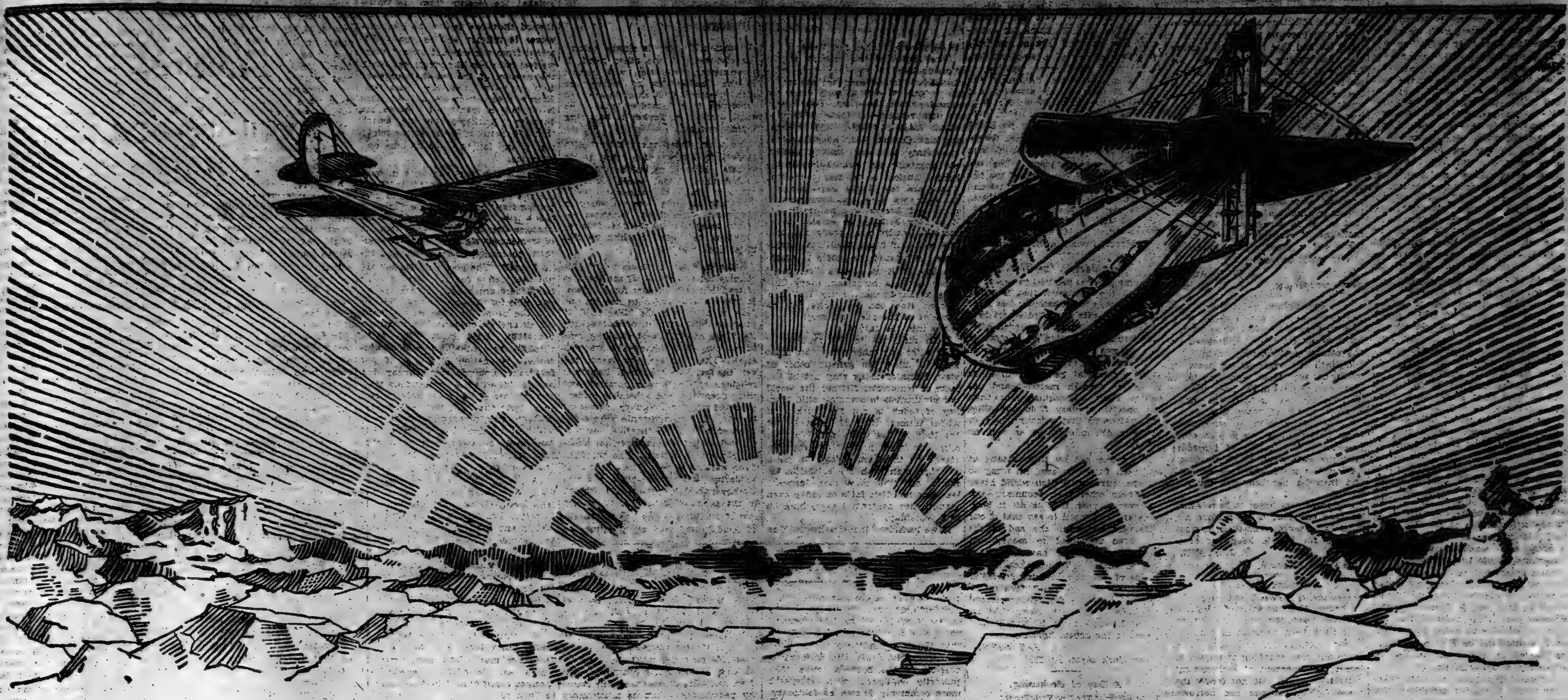
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To the North Pole — and beyond!



By Airplane

A ship is on the seas, carrying in her hold a three-motored airplane, moving toward the North Pole—and beyond! She is the Chantier, carrying Lieut. Commander Richard E. Byrd and his crew, and she is bound for King's Bay, Spitzbergen.

From Spitzbergen, Commander Byrd will fly with his companion—Floyd Bennett—naval aviation pilot—to Peary Land, Greenland, over areas hitherto unseen by man. There he will establish a base and then attempt the flight to the Pole and to the unknown regions that rim it.

The plane is equipped with wireless and will report its progress over the Arctic wastes.

Two worlds—the Old and the New—are watching intently the same great endeavor, the attempt to blaze a new trail between them—the trail that leads over the North Pole.

The stories of that endeavor hold a two-fold interest: the appeal of scientific achievement and the lure of adventure in unknown places.

Two gripping chapters in that story will be written by the Byrd and the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expeditions. They will be related for The Times by the leaders themselves.

The stories will come by wireless, by telegraph, by boat, by dog-sled. They and the pictures will be published in New York, fully copyrighted, only in The New York Times.

By Dirigible

The airship Norge is at Leningrad, making ready to sail for Spitzbergen and then for the North Pole—and beyond! From Rome she has flown to Pulham, to Oslo, and thence to her station in Russia, stirring Europe to thoughts of her daring voyage.

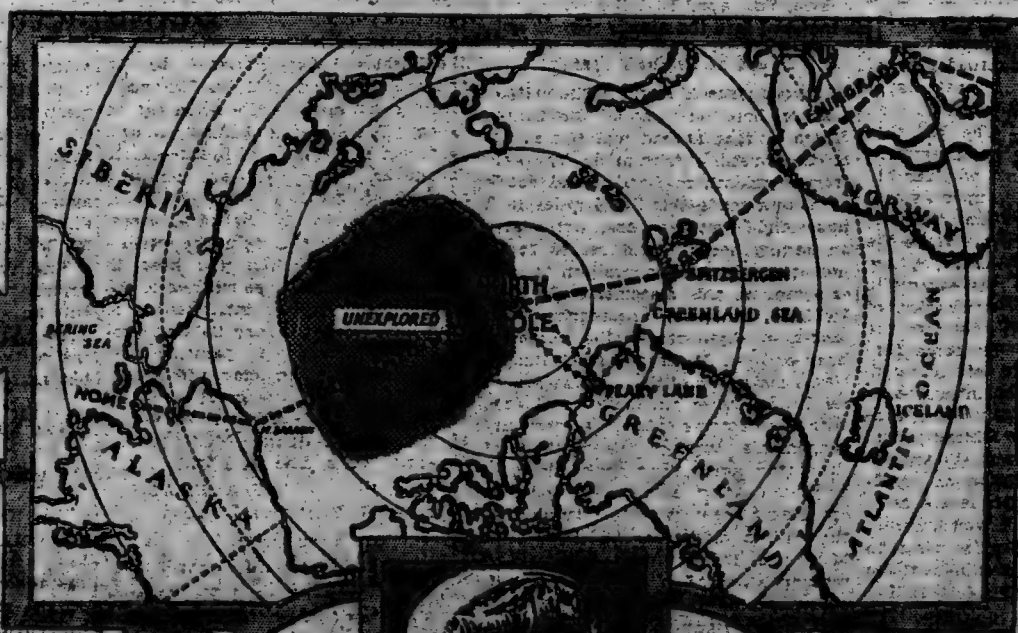
At Spitzbergen, Captain Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth—heroes of last year's great Polar exploit—will board the Norge and, with Colonel Umberto Nobile, begin the great adventure—the flight over the roof of the world, over the Pole, into the vast unexplored area of the Arctic, and on to Point Barrow.

The Norge is equipped with wireless and she will flash news of her progress throughout the flight.

The New York Times.



RICHARD E. BYRD



ROALD AMUNDSEN



LINCOLN ELLSWORTH

SALEM'S 300 EVENTFUL YEARS

By STEWART M. EMERY.

IN a year notable for anniversary observances, the tercentenary of the settlement of Salem, Mass., which occurs in July, promises to recreate history of more than ordinary vividness. The old Puritan rule, with all its stern virtues and faults, the days of a mighty merchant fleet that carried the sails of the city's ships to far seas, and that gloomy chapter known to the world over as the "witchcraft delusion" are sufficient to endow the Salem celebration with a richly colored background.

There has been a vigorous discussion as to the actual date of the founding of the town, a descendant of the Endicott family holding that the real founding was in 1628, when Captain John Endicott and his band of a hundred followers arrived at the old site of Naumkeag. The Mayor of Salem has announced, however, that the pioneer date established by Roger Conant in 1626 will be regarded as official, and that the celebration will go through this year as planned.

It is a long way back to the days when the quiet streets of the New England town beheld a series of scenes that cannot be forgotten. A special Court of Oyer and Terminer had been created by Sir William Phillips, Governor of the Province under the royal charter, for the trial of witchcraft cases. It was sitting in the court house on Town House Lane. Through the streets from the jail in Prison Lane unhappy men and women accused of witchcraft were hauled to a trial that was anything but judicial.

A Vivid Page of History.

All Salem seethed over what it looked upon as the attempt of the powers of darkness to destroy the Christian Church in New England. The "witchcraft delusion," cruel and senseless as it was, remains the most vivid page in all of Salem's history.

Sixty-six years before, Roger Conant and his band of English planters and fishermen had left Cape Ann and made their way to Naumkeag, to be followed in 1628 by Captain John Endicott and his colonists, who possessed a charter from the English company that claimed the rights to the land. The early history of Salem was to be the tale of a town built on a foundation of honest toil and stern devotion.

Here were the real Puritan adventurers, seeking to wrest a living from the rough soil and to build habitations they could call their own. The woods teemed with savages. Treaties were made with them while the settlers out of the timber of the new wilderness. Some of the band hunted for game; others tilled the land—it was the familiar story of the pioneer in America.

Disease Took Its Toll.

The settlement of Salem from the first was of a religious character. The tenets of Puritanism were rigidly observed under the iron rule of Endicott, the first Governor, who suppressed the merriment of the young as a misdemeanor, and even went so far as to cut the red cross from the flag of England, the mother country.

It was a hard and long winter for the band of worshippers and colonists, many of whom died of disease and insufficient food before the warm winds of Spring brought aid in the shape of a reinforcement of 400 immigrants. The danger of starvation over for the time being, the spiritual needs of the community received the dominant share of attention. After deliberation the Congregationalist creed was adopted and the settlement was named Salem, a contraction of Jerusalem. The Church whose influence was to be all-powerful in molding the thought of New England for two centuries had been established.

Wrought out of logs and topped with a thatched roof, the first "meeting house" of Salem arose, a structure 20 by 17 feet, with rules and a decorum of its own. On one side sat the men, on the other the women and children. Armed with a long pole from which dangled a fox's tail, a constable watched the worshippers, stirring with his ticklish weapon those who fell into slumber. The Puritan spirit, strong in England and the new Colonies alike, had not yet reached the fever that was to taint it with the superstitious persecution of innocent men and women.

Scholars have explained as a wave of hysteria the panic that seized upon Salem for six wild months in 1692 and sent twenty victims to ignominious death. The belief in witchcraft was firmly rooted in the credulous minds of the time, and only a hint was required to set it to growing into a deadly plant.

Witchcraft Shows Its Head.

As early as 1652 cases of "witchcraft" had been reported, and the penalty of whipping had been resorted to in order to quell what was regarded as "familiarity with the devil." The settlements of Rowley, Andover, Lynn, Marblehead and Salem, among others, had been stricken by strange occurrences. In extension of the procedure of the period it must be recalled that even such legal authorities as Blackstone and Bacon in the mother country had admitted the existence of witchcraft through their rules for the conduct of such cases. But it remained for Salem to bring the fear of witchcraft to heights theretofore unknown in the new land.

Town of Witchcraft and Clipper Ships Completes Its Third Busy Century



A scene in the early days of Salem.

Elizabeth Parris and Abigail Williams, daughter and niece of the Rev. Samuel Parris, were the first of the children to exhibit strange antics and convulsions. They were questioned, and they wildly accused Tituba, a West Indian slave; bed-ridden Sarah Osburn, and Sarah Good, a woman of dubious reputation. The great Salem witch hunt was on from that moment.

One explanation of the phenomenon of the "afflicted children" is that they were in the habit of gathering for social parties at which fortune telling and magic were attempted, with the result that they became too expert in astonishing the community. At all events, their convulsions were spectacular enough. Ann Putnam even going so far as to experience hers in the middle of church meetings.

Innocent Folk Imprisoned. When the three accused women were brought before the magistrates Tituba "confessed" that she had plucked and tormented the children, declaring that the devil had directed her to, and that Sarah Osburn and Sarah Good were her accomplices. Little more was needed to convince the frightened community. The three were promptly put in jail, where Sarah Osburn died. Tituba was sold.

Accusations of witchcraft were now made in all directions, and the jail in Prison Lane saw scores of innocent folk thrust into its portals to await trial. The case of Bridget Bishop, the first to be tried before the new court, was typical of the Salem delusion. Idle gossip and mere rumors were introduced as evidence and gravely listened to in case after case. It was taken for granted that any one accused of witchcraft was guilty and should pay the extreme penalty.

Cotton Mather, the eminent Boston divine, set down on paper the following remarkable circumstance connected with the halting of Bridget Bishop to trial:

"As this woman was, under a guard, passing by the great and spacious

OBSERVANCE OF MOTHERS' DAY DATES BACK MANY CENTURIES

ALTHOUGH the formal designation of a specific day as Mother's Day was but recently made in this country, the custom of displaying filial veneration dates back to ancient times. It antedates the Christian era, was displayed in rites and ceremonies in pagan days and strikes deep into primitive emotions. Authorities state that perhaps the earliest recorded formal mother worship lies in the tales of the ceremonies by which Rhea, the "great mother of the gods," was worshiped in Asia Minor. In this worship it was not so much the tender maternal aspect which claimed attention as the power and majesty of motherhood. Rhea was represented as traversing the mountains in a chariot drawn by lions, and the ceremonies in her honor were marked by wild dances and wilder music. The lion, the oak and the pine were sacred to her.

The worship of Rhea was introduced into Rome through Greece about 250 years before Christ. Ceremonies were held on the Ides of March, when people made offerings to the temple, and

mid-Lent Sunday for the faithful to visit the churches in which they were baptized, bearing gifts for the altar.

From this festival of worship in honor of the Mother Church there grew the observance of Mothering Sunday, though the successive steps in this development are not clear. It is certain, however, that long ago, when young men and maidens were bound out as apprentices and as servants, mid-Lent Sunday was set aside for them to visit their mothers, taking for them some little present, such as a cake or trinket. A youth engaged in such a pilgrimage was said to go a-mothering, from which the day came to be called Mothering Sunday.

It is a far cry from this quaint observance in England of mid-Lent to our American Mother's Day. There is no unbroken line of descent to the present observance from the holiday when English apprentices went a-mothering, though the modern festival is perhaps the most conscious and deliberate effort a nation ever made to honor motherhood.

Even death by torture was resorted to by the Court in one harrowing instance. Eighty-one-year-old Giles Corey had been arrested on the popular accusation. He was the strongest of Puritan persistence, a persistence that amounted in the end to real heroism. His own wife had been executed as a witch; he himself, when brought to trial, flatly refused to open his mouth throughout the proceedings.

He would not confess to a league with the devil of which he was innocent; he would not even recognize the charge against him by pleading not guilty. He sat as silent as a stone while sentence was pronounced. In a vain effort to make him speak he was taken to a field where a great weighted board was pressed down upon him. He only asked that the weight might be made heavier so that he could disengage it sooner. No other word came from him.

Common Sense Restored.

In September the court of witchcraft adjourned, never to be convened again. It had cost no less than twenty lives. The heroism of Corey had gone far toward restoring the common sense of the community. In addition, accusations were brought against men and women so high in public esteem that it was impossible even for ignorant minds to credit them with evil doing. It was actually hinted that the wife of the Governor was about to be charged with witchcraft. The delusion died and hundreds of the accused were released from prison. Thus ended New England's blackest chapter.

The Revolution found the old Puritan zeal busy in new channels. Salem claims the honor of making the "first armed" resistance to the British in America. At the North Bridge, on Feb. 26, 1775, the men of Salem defied a British force under Colonel Leslie to advance further in its search for hidden cannon and the invaders retreated.

Salem lay on the seacoast and the hardships of its seafaring men were known throughout the Colonies. Privateers were urgently needed to harass British shipping in the troubled years that followed. Of these swift and daring vessels Salem sent no less than 158 into Continental service. That was the beginning of Salem's great period of trading at sea. The little port dispatched its vessels over all the world.

Salem Ships and Sailors.

A Salem clipper ship brought the first cargo ever carried in an American bottom direct from Canton to New England. The wealth of China, of all the Orient, was borne home by Salem's sons. They were the men who manned the clippers, starting out as cabin boys and receiving captains' commissions at 20. By the age of 40 the typical "weather-beaten" Salem skipper had reaped with his fortune and built himself a huge mansion filled with the treasure trove of his voyaging. The *Cleopatra's Barge*, of George Crowinshield, which sailed through the Mediterranean in 1816, is said to be the first American pleasure yacht to visit Europe.

Still other honors fell to the New England town when it became the birthplace of the American novelist who made the ancient days of the Puritans live again with compelling truth. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in Salem and dwelt in half a dozen of its houses, all of them associated with the marvelous chronicles which flowed from his pen. He was Surveyor of the Customs. He wrote the immortal "Scarlet Letter," drawing for his material into the murky records of the quaint streets and houses around him.

In all that is of interest historically Salem has long been one of the cities of America that treasures a full and vivid past. The rush and clangor of modernity may invade its streets today; its white-walled, venturesome clipper ships may be gone, but still the traditions remain to make the observance of its three hundredth year of pulsing life an important event to the country at large.

GREAT BUDDHA'S CALM UNSHAKEN BY QUAKES

UNTROUBLED by recent earthquakes, typhoons or tidal waves, in the midst of a hilly temple garden at Kamakura, Japan, the great bronze Buddha sits in tranquil majesty, contemplating. The calm of his face symbolizes the spirit of Buddhism. Kamakura, near Yokohama, was in former times a residence of the Shogun or military ruler. Now it is a favorite seaside resort for American tourists and Russian emigres, and a Mecca for native pilgrims who come to worship at the shrine of Amida Butsu, Lord of Light. Twice has a temple been built to shelter the image and twice has it been destroyed by fire or tidal wave.

Prohibition

Is it a Success or a Failure?

A Great Debate on the Chief Question Now Agitating the American People in May Current History

A Success—

By WAYNE B. WHEELER
General Counsel, Anti-Saloon League.

A Failure—

By HON. JOHN PHILIP HILL
Congressman from Maryland—Leader of the Wet.

As a Political Issue—

By WILLIAM MacDONALD, Yale University

Uncovering the Scandal in the Naturalization Laws

By Imogen B. Oakley of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

A sensational exposure of the scandalous methods by which American citizens are being made—Corruption, Bribery, Political Trickery—employed to make political puppets.

The Revolt of the American Farmer

In this article, U. S. Senator Arthur Capper, who is a recognized spokesman for the Western farmers, discusses the causes of the present demand of the farmer for relief, and explains the remedies which he is seeking through legislation.—Prof. R. I. Jones, of Pittsburgh University, contributes an article on the political consequences of the farmers' unrest.

French and Anti-French Views on Damascus Bombardment

A prominent resident of Damascus, who was an eyewitness to the bombardment, gives the details, in which there is also strong condemnation of the French Syrian policy. The writer is a man of importance and high position in the city. A copy of the charges was sent to the French authorities for reply. The reply is printed alongside the charges, written by an authoritative contributor, who explicitly denies the grave charges and warmly justifies the French conduct of affairs.

Feminism More Effective in Europe than America

This significant and revealing contribution is written by Constance Drexel, a well-known writer and student of international politics. She has thoroughly studied the question on both continents and gives cogent and illuminating reasons for the conclusions which she reaches.

The Collapse of Socialism in the United States

This important study is from the pen of W. J. Ghent, a well-known authority on the subject of Socialism, in which he ably and forcibly relates the causes which have produced the apparent collapse of the Socialist Party in this country.

Failure to Admit Germany to League of Nations—Two Points of View

I—The League Hampered by Balance of Power Policy

By James W. Gerard.

A staunch League Supporter, former U. S. Ambassador to Germany.

II—A Blow to the Prestige of the League

By William Starr Myers

Professor of Politics at Princeton University, a critic of the League.

How Our Money Is Manufactured

This contribution describes in simple language the physical side of the actual manufacture of money; it deals as well with the history of money tokens, and describes the various kinds of money we now have in circulation. It is written by William A. Du Fay, Currency Expert, U. S. Bureau of Efficiency.

The Issues of the Anthracite Problem

The problems involved in the recurring strikes in the Anthracite Coal Fields are the subject of an important article by Prof. E. J. Eberling, of Vanderbilt University. He supports the side of the Miners. A reply to his position will be printed from the Operators' point of view in the June issue.

PART II OF THE MAGAZINE

Historians' Chronicle of the World

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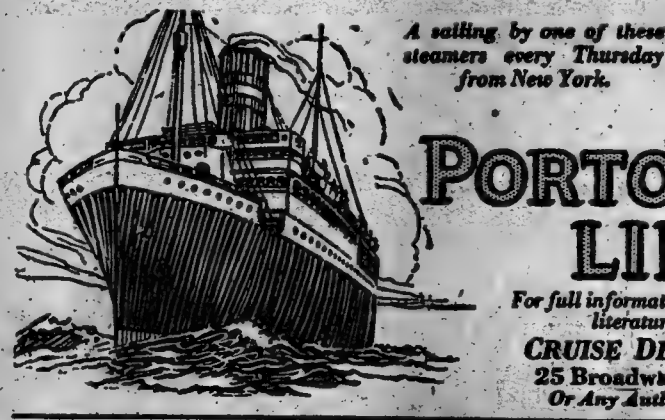
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Large Profits Made by Long Islanders Who Practice Intensive Gardening on Small Plots—Whole Families Work in the Fields

PUBLICISTS, economists and especially politicians with vital interest in the distribution of the country's voting strength, have taken recently to "viewing with alarm" the tendency of American farm-bred youth to follow the rainbow to urban stores, offices and factories in search of the mythical pot of gold. But still the soil is tilled and foodstuffs are produced in abundance for the other folk included in the 117,000,000 population.

It is a reasonable assumption that the farm will continue to hold its place at the apex of the statistical column, showing the country's production of wealth. Men work on farms for money and right on New York City's borders men are making more profit out of farms for capital invested and labor expended than they could make in a white-collar job in the heart of the metropolis or could earn in a dusty factory.

But this farming within commuting distance of the metropolis, and even within the limits of the city itself, is not farming of the kind practiced in the wide West; it is truck farming, market gardening. In Suffolk County, L. I., alone, 170,000 acres are given over to market gardening. The land is roughly valued at \$45,000,000 and the value of the crop taken from it annually is estimated at \$17,000,000. Kings County, across the East River from Manhattan, has thirty farms under cultivation and Queens County has 450 enclosures where market gardening is conducted with profit. The Queens farms take in 9,000 acres valued at more than \$35,000,000, and the annual crop yield is \$3,500,000. Nassau County, the next political division to the East, has 45,000 acres in 900 farms valued at \$60,000,000. Nassau sells more than \$3,000,000 worth of fresh vegetables to New York City every year.

Long Island's Secret. These figures have behind them the authority of H. B. Fullerton of Medford, L. I., whose research and experimental work over a period of thirty years has shown to the Long Island truck farmer the way to bigger, more diversified and more profitable crops. Mr. Fullerton, who opened the eyes of Theodore Roosevelt to the agricultural possibilities of Long Island, holds decided opinions on the superiority of the island as the nation's garden spot. He says: "From 1637 to date, Long Island farmers have never lost a crop. Why? Because this island is the only considerable piece of land in the United States lying east and west. Here the prevailing wind in the summer is from the southwest. It has traveled over land and is thoroughly dried out by the time it reaches the Atlantic seaboard. Then it blows over the ocean, becoming saturated with moisture, and on striking the island it deposits this precious moisture where it does incalculable good. The annual rainfall is between forty-eight and fifty-two inches. As it is distributed throughout the year the growth of plant life is never checked. On a morning after a hot day, I have pulled up a cabbage and found moisture dripping from the roots."

Mr. Fullerton tells of a "passage at arms" between a visitor from the

western part of the United States and an Italian Long Island market gardener. The visitor was in search of a plot of ground suitable for farming. He stopped his automobile and called to the gardener who was picking tomatoes.

\$1,500 Yield Per Acre.

"Nice place you've got," said he. "Up-up, y-a-a-s." "Like to see it?" "No; I busy." "Give you \$300 an acre."

methods, pick lettuce and then reach into his pocket and drop early cabbage seed into the place where the lettuce stood.

Several Crops a Year.

No time is lost; no ground is wasted. These men plow right up to the public road, driving their horse, or tractor out into the highway in making a turn. On the Long Island truck farm, more than perhaps in any other place in the United States, there is extreme close cultivation and the careful nursing of crops characteristic of old-country farming. The principal crops, all of which go to New York, are potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower, lettuce, beans, peas and melons. Three hundred varieties of vegetables and fruits are grown on the island. Alfalfa, timothy, clover, corn and other fodder crops are raised, mainly for the home cattle.

Lettuce matures early. It is a fifty-day crop. Along with the lettuce is planted what is known as a catch crop of radishes. Before all the lettuce is picked early cabbage or a

quick-maturing sweet corn like Golden Bantam, an eighty-five-day crop, may be put in as space is found, to be followed in turn by late cabbage and turnips. This, of course, is not the regular schedule. Some gardeners go in heavily for potatoes, tomatoes, beans or other profitable vegetables, but invariably the ground is replanted as soon as one crop is harvested.

Perhaps the best known garden product of the island is cauliflower. Nowhere else in the world, it is said, does this vegetable reach nearer to perfection than here. Its introduction to the island grows was due to chance, although it is likely that so delicious a vegetable would in course of time have made its way across the ocean in more orthodox manner.

Cauliflower an Immigrant.

A native Long Island gardener on a visit to Europe saw cauliflower for the first time in his life. He grew enthusiastic over it and sent some seeds to a friend back home in Southold, Southold, incidentally, disputes with Southampton for the distinction of being the oldest settlement on the island. Both date back to 1634. One was settled in July, the other in Au-

gust. Which came first is a question depending largely upon whether your informant hails from Southold or from Southampton. The Southold gardeners planted his seed. The plants came up and grew to magnificent maturity. But now that he had them what should he do with them? He brought them to his friend in New York, Delmonico, the restaurant man. This was the elder Delmonico, who knew all about almost everything that could be cooked.

Delmonico, it is related, opened his eyes in wonder when he saw the cauliflower. It was the first he had seen in America. He exclaimed, excitedly, on this vegetable's value for the table and, before long cauliflower appeared upon the Delmonico bill of fare. But back the year was gathered the Long Islander, searched in vain for seeds for the next year's planting. He did not learn until later that the plant seeds the second year. He sent to Europe and got more seed and thereafter was supplied by his own stock.

At first it was believed that cauliflower would grow only on Long Island and in certain European coun-

tries, notably Denmark. Now it is raised all over the United States. It is said to grow best, however, on Long Island and in Oregon, parts of which have light, loamy soil.

Long Island market gardeners are popularly supposed to be mostly foreign born. Aside from the native Long Islanders, the first to appreciate the gardening possibilities of the island were not immigrants from Europe but farmers from Missouri and Nebraska. They saw chances of profit in the constant and growing demands of a city the size of New York—a market so near that freight rates were negligible.

They bought up pine barrens and scrub oak land for as low as a dollar an acre. It was for bidding land from a farmer's standpoint, but as Mr. Fullerton demonstrated later, where nature grows oak she will grow almost anything if her methods of fertilization are followed and accelerated by the resources of man.

After the Far Westerners came a few Virginians and some from Ohio. Then immigrants from Holland and France, men of market-gardening

blood, and from Germany, took up the land on the island. In 1906 what are roughly and inaccurately termed "Polacks" made their appearance. The so-called "Polacks" are Lithuanians, Ukrainians and other Slavs. In the last ten years these have been augmented by numbers of Italians, Rumanians and Hungarians. All are farmers, close-cultivating hard-working gardeners whose wives and children do a full share of the field labor. Everybody in these families works, including father, who knows no quitting hour so long as he can see to scrub in the ground.

Many of these gardeners speak English after a fashion; all their children speak English, or rather American, and are among the best students in the country schools. The rapidly with which such a family takes root and blossoms into full American citizenship with all that it implies is illustrated by the story of a Hungarian family.

First came the father. He had enough money to buy ten acres of scrub oak land—land which a few years ago an American would scorn

to own. Taking a leaf from the book of the Sage of Medford, he cleared the land with dynamite—that is, he blew out all the considerable trees and stumps. Then he grubbed out the shrubs and the pestiferous huckleberry and other tangled root growths. When the furniture came it was too large, or the deer was too small, and the furniture had to be taken apart before it could be carried inside. He was a good market gardener but a poor house builder.

After planting and harvesting two crops he was ready to send for his family. The family came over in the steerage—the wife and mother and two daughters. In the meantime Mr. Hungarian had built what he called a house. But so little did he know of houses on the American plan that he forgot to put in a single window, and the flimsy roof would not shed water.

Then the entire family pitched in and worked in the garden. Gradually the girls observed in neighboring houses what the father had failed to see—ways in which their home could be improved. Their suggestions were

acted on. Eventually the house was made a comfortable living place. This all began only fifteen years ago. Today one of the girls is attending high school; the other, after two years in high school, is a stenographer for a large island real estate firm. And the old house disappeared some four years ago. The family now live in a modern two-story Queen Anne cottage. The girls of this family are as thoroughly American as any of their former school associates.

A peculiarity of the island farm industry is that the percentage of tenant farmers is low except in Kings and Queens, where many of the gardeners are renters, some of them without even a definite leasehold. In Suffolk, the largest market-gardening county, the tenant farmers are estimated to number not over 10 per cent. of the total. What is more important, the Suffolk tenant farmer usually becomes a farm owner within a year or two after harvesting his first crop. On the eastern end of the island much new land is being cleared and old abandoned farms are being taken up and brought back into food-producing gardens.

LONG ISLAND SWISS CHARD



"No; I busy," and he picked another tomato.

"Give you \$400 an acre—\$500."

"No."

"Why, you're crazy, man. You've got nothing but a light loan, and might as well take it. It's not farming land. Give you \$500 an acre."

"No; I busy."

Then the Westerner offered \$1,000 an acre for the land.

"I busy," calmly replied the gardener, resuming his tomato picking.

"Man, man, you don't mean to say you wouldn't sell for \$1,000 an acre?"

"For why I sell?" asked the Italian. "Last year me make \$1,500 d'acre on peppers. I busy. Good day."

And thus it is all over the eastern counties of the island. Market gardens under intensive farming, such as is practiced in France, Germany and Italy, are clearing between \$500 and \$600 an acre, and even more, it is asserted. Crops are rotated, four crops being at times picked in a year. And then there is the chicken plant adjunct, which yields handsomely in eggs, broilers and roasting fowl. It is not uncommon to see a foreign-born gardener, or one of his American-born son trained to his

quick-maturing sweet corn like Golden Bantam, an eighty-five-day crop, may be put in as space is found, to be followed in turn by late cabbage and turnips. This, of course, is not the regular schedule. Some gardeners go in heavily for potatoes, tomatoes, beans or other profitable vegetables, but invariably the ground is replanted as soon as one crop is harvested.

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SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926.

PROHIBITION BATTLE ENGROSSES CAPITAL

Outstanding Scenes and Figures at Hearing—The House Begins Its Own Investigation Tomorrow



Women's Day at the Investigation—Mrs. Henry W. Peabody Is in the Witness Chair.

By L. C. SPEERS.

WASHINGTON.

PROHIBITION, for and against, holds the stage in Washington today. In Congress and in all the great Government departments, it is the all-absorbing topic of comment and debate. Regardless of the result of the present inquiry there is no doubt whatever that it is to be an even more debated topic in the next Congress, elected in November. What is true of official Washington is just as true of the greater part, which is unofficial. No matter where one goes—hotel lobbies, on the cars, in the restaurants, on the street corners, and even in the busiest of the stores when you hear people talking—it is a 2 to 1 wager that prohibition is the subject under discussion.

One day there comes from the "White House spokesman" the statement that prohibition is the law and must be enforced, no matter how unpopular it may be with millions of the electorate. Again, Attorney General Barger, who seldom talks or speaks for publication, issues a ringing defiance to all the wets and everything they are battling for. And no sooner is that in print than some public official, like General Lincoln C. Andrews, head of the Prohibition Enforcement Unit, or Emory R. Buckner United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, says something that sounds friendly to the modificationists they are at once made the target of the always busy sharpshooters of the powerful bone dry organizations, in the forefront of which stands Wayne B. Wheeler and the Anti-Saloon League, of which he is general.

Interest in the wet and dry issue just at this moment is centered on the hearings now being conducted by the Senate Committee on Judiciary—an inquiry that has developed into the biggest prohibition "show down" staged on or off the floors of Congress since the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified by the States.

House Starts Own Inquiry.

But apparently the Senate investigation, big as it is and broad as its scope, is not enough; and so the House of Representatives, through its own Alcoholic Liquor Traffic Committee, has decided, beginning tomorrow, to hold hearings of its own, in an effort to arrive at some sort of a conclusion as to just what the prohibition situation in the United States now is.

As for the interest of the public in the proceedings before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, there can be no two opinions. All that is necessary to convince a doubting Thomas is for that person to try to squeeze into the big committee room of the Senate Office Building where the wets and the dries are waging a war of words as bitter as any Washington has known in a generation.

The wets who, with the single exception of last Monday, which was given over to the women of the National La. Enforcement Committee, find their salves most of last week and the week before, while the dries, marshaled by Wayne Wheeler, the Rev. Dr. C. Clarence True Wilson, the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Ella Boole, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and a host of other men and women prominent in the rank and file of the dry army, were digging in and getting their machine guns placed for the effort to

prove untrue everything the wets assert they have proved.

But the battle, as the columns of every newspaper in the United States prove, is no longer confined to the committee rooms of the Senate and the House. It is being waged just as bitterly on the floors of the two Houses, where every day the leaders of the contending forces manage, no matter what the issue before them, to get in a broadside or two for their causes.

In the Senate, McKellar of Tennessee, Sheppard of Texas, author of the Eighteenth Amendment, and Willis of Ohio, are always on the alert, for to them there is no bigger word in the English language than dry, when used in connection with beverages of more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcoholic content. And it makes no difference whether these beverages be the lightest of wines, the purest of beers, the best of Bourbon whiskeys, or just common ordinary "white mule," synthetic gin or American made Scotch.

Joined Camp of Dries.

Senator Borah has apparently forgotten the League of Nations for the time being, and has joined the camp of the dries. He was always for prohibition, although it was generally understood that there are some features of it over which he cannot be enthusiastic. Now, however, he is one of the champion dry stokers, and even Willis or Sheppard cannot shovel more dry fuel into the furnaces than the man from Idaho.

Then, of course, there is that ever busy wet quilter, Senators Bruce of Maryland, "Jim" Reed, Missouri; Edge and Edwards of New Jersey, and Broussard, who comes from Louisiana—the State in which is the city that made the Zarc cocktail famous. Even the dries have to admit that the wet commanders in the Senate can hold their own, no matter who is commanding for the dries.

As for the House of Representatives, the dries in that end of the Capitol are even busier, if such a thing be possible. The arid brothers of the House eat, sleep and drink prohibition. There is Upshaw of Georgia, who used to be an Anti-saloon League orator before he entered politics; Crampton of Michigan; and a host of others from every part of the Union. And the busy dries have nothing on any of them, even though it happens that both Speaker Longworth and Finis Garrett, the Democratic leader, are not in the dry "Who's Who."

Wets Have a Hard Time.

The wets in the House have a harder time, because of the rules, than do their brothers in the upper chamber. But they nevertheless make the best of their opportunities and every time a dry goes up a tree to do a little sniping it is a foregone conclusion that somebody in the New York or New Jersey delegations, perhaps Mr. Vane, who wants to take Mr. Pepper's place in the Senate, or Tinkham or Gallivan of Massachusetts, or the irrepressible Hill of Maryland, will find some vantage point from which to return the fire of the prohibition sharpshooter.

There are in both houses a dozen or more propositions pending, including modification of the law to permit light wines and beers and the outright repeal of the law or even of the whole Eighteenth Amendment. If none of these can be reported out of committee—and as matters now stand it looks that way—then a referendum to the people themselves to let them say with ballots just what they think

about prohibition as now practiced in the United States, is proposed.

These various propositions are supposedly the basis of the great "dry and wet" combat now being waged before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, admittedly the most important and far reaching inquiry into the liquor problem yet authorized by either branch of Congress.

The Gavel Is Banged.

The picture of the hearing is one not soon forgotten by those who are so lucky as to be on hand when Senator Walsh, the "Teapot Dome" prosecutor, bangs his gavel for order. Never more than a third of those who seek admittance to the big room in the Senate Office Building, where wets and dries do verbal battle, are able to squeeze in. There is no middle ground. The wets never cheer the dries, and the dries never, by even so much as a smile, endorse anything the wets have to say. Germany and France were in 1914 just about as politically friendly as are the two groups of men and women who are arguing the liquor problem in Washington.

The doors swing open at 9:45 and immediately the vanguard, scores of whom have been in line for an hour or more, make a rush for seats. It is a case of first come, first served. The rule is no favoritism. The hum-bustle in Washington gets the best seat, provided he is at the head of the long line. In five minutes every seat has its occupant and the "standees" part of the room is packed. The doors close, the unlucky wets their disappointment, but they don't go away. Most of them remain to the last, hoping an unexpected exodus may make it possible for them to enter.

Because of the illness of Senator Means of Colorado, Walsh of Montana is the acting Chairman of the committee, and as a rule he enters the room first. Everybody in Washington knows the man from the Mountain State—very slender, solemn of face, quick in walk and speech, and dry to



Wayne B. Wheeler, Chief Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

ment Committee descended on the Senate committee the explosions were so many and so noisy that Senator Reed, the "big hope" of the wets, remarked that it sounded like the "Battle of the Marne."

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the very bone. The dry contingent smile, their happiest as Walsh works his way through the crowd to his seat behind the committee table.

Another figure appears. He is tall, as straight as a flax warrior, gray haired, clean shaven and even his enemies admit he is distinguished in appearance. He sinks into his seat, taps the table, sometimes with his pencil. His attitude is that of a man ready for a scrap. Of course, this is "Jim" Reed, the fiery senior Senator from Missouri, the only wet on the

committee, but who is, says the wet spokesman, a committee all in himself. More about him later.

Next a bald-headed, full-faced ruddy man. He is Guy Despard Goff, Senator from West Virginia, who recently introduced in the Senate the bill to grant enforcement officers the right to enter homes in search for forbidden beverages. He seldom asks a question. He just sits and listens. Like Walsh he has a niche in the heart of every dry in the room, for, like his Montana colleague, he is as dry as a piece of North Carolina pine.

Now the Committee Is Complete.

The room is jammed to capacity. In the front row of the public reservation are, as a rule, two persons who are commanding figures in every dry assemblage held in the United States. They are the "big gun" of the non-office-holding element in the prohibition army.

Wayne Bidwell Wheeler.

It's a hundred-to-one wager that there is not a dry in the United States who cannot guess the name of one of them. He is Wayne Bidwell Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, the

man who is credited with drafting most of the important sections of the law that bears the name of Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota. Mr. Wheeler has a thin gray mustache; his complexion is pale. He is commander-in-chief of the dry army and is ever on the alert. He insists these hearings mean nothing what-

ever in so far as wet legislation is concerned, but he is willing, he adds, to let the wets have their say on the apparent theory that "it won't do them any good and won't hurt anybody else."

The second member of the trio is Bishop James Cannon Jr. of Richmond, Va., like Wheeler, another physically frail figure, at least in appearance. He looks as solemn as Senator Walsh. He writes many notes—perhaps instructions to the subordinate dry commanders. He is one of the powerful figures of the Anti-Saloon League.

Two Women Dry Leaders.

In other parts of the room are other national figures of the dry movement. For instance, there is Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Beverly, Mass., who is always smiling and at the same time ready to argue the "great cause" even though she is pitted against the great wet cross-examiner from Kansas City. Also present is Mrs. Ella Boole of New York City, President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union.

They are both matronly in appearance and they know every woman dry in the room. There will never be any 2.75 per cent. beer or light wines if they have their way. Their motto is: "Don't weaken, but make the Volstead law even more rigid than is now the case."

Some days there is also present William D. Upshaw of Georgia, who is often referred to as the champion dry of the House of Representatives. Whenever a dry witness makes what he thinks is a good point the Georgian rubs his hand together gleefully and murmurs "Fine!" or "Good!" just as people used to say "Amen!" in the old days of the camp meetings.

Then again attention is sometimes attracted to a woman who, the other day, gave the committee to understand that what New Jersey needs is a new pair of United States Senators and a new Governor instead of the wet trio, who, she explained, are now in the saddle. Incidentally she gave Senator Reed to understand that she thought it would be a fine thing if Mr. Hagus, the Democratic chief of Hudson County, was de-throned.

"You don't mean 'Hag and Hag' do you?" questioned Senator Reed. "I do not," replied the woman dry leader of Camden, who happens to also be a member of the New Jersey Republican State Committee.

These are just a few of the dries who are on hand to see that the wets are routed.

Now for the wets. Like the dries their number is legion. Most of them are either able lawyers or experienced political leaders. No one in attendance on the hearings can deny that they know their side of the case. At the head of this group are seven men, all members of Congress four of them Senators and three members of the House.

An Able Presentation.

The wet legislators mobilize in the back of the room just behind the committee table. One of them is William Cabell Bruce, junior Senator from Maryland; he fired the first gun for the wets. Senator Reed said afterward it was the ablest presentation of the wet case yet offered by any man in the out of public life. Bruce speaks in machine-gun fashion. He does not mince words, but calls a spade a spade.

Prohibition, in Senator Bruce's opinion, and he is considered a scholar in public office, is nothing less

than a blight, a breeder of hypocrisy in private and of corruption in official life. His English is as pure as was that of Woodrow Wilson. And how he hates prohibition as now administered in the United States!

Wayne B. Wheeler has nothing in common with the Senator from Maryland and he does not care who knows it. Incidentally it is not difficult to find out what Mr. Bruce thinks of the Anti-Saloon League chieftain. The faces of the drys wet a sticky wile Senator Bruce held the floor. Senator Walsh and Senator Goff also looked a little grim. Jim Reed was all smiles, and so were Edwards and Edge of New Jersey and Broussard of Louisiana, who share with Mr. Bruce the wet leadership of the Senate.

"That was a real job," murmured Representative John Philip Hill, champion wet of Baltimore, as he grasped the hand of the Senator. And the compliment was echoed by other Congressional wets who were present.

"Tut, tut!" was the comment of the "bone dries" who dismissed everything Mr. Bruce said with a shrug and remarked that it would get nowhere.

All Eyes on Brennan.

In bewildering succession the wets followed Senator Bruce with their argument that the law has come to amend the Volstead law or, if possible, to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment; and, if that can't be done, amend the amendment itself so as to legalize the Government operation system, which is the rule in the Dominion of Canada.

In the rear of the room and like an island surrounded not by water but by "dry" enthusiasts, sat George Brennan of Chicago, Democratic candidate for Senator from Illinois. "No wetter candidate" rides the anti-prohibition case. The dry commanders gave very careful study to the jolly looking Democratic leader from Chicago during the three or four days he was in the room. They didn't say so out loud but it seemed as if they were training the question: "Can we lick him!"

One more wet spokesman might be mentioned. He is Captain William H. Stetson, Annapolis graduate, former Commander of the United States Navy, now a Baltimore lawyer and founder and President of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the most powerful of all the organizations working for liberalization of the prohibition laws. He stands in the reservation occupied by the leaders of the anti-dry cause. He still looks the naval officer. Mr. Wheeler is no more alert than Captain Stetson. They are "without quarter" fighters.

Labor Leaders and Others.

The list might be continued indefinitely. There were, for instance, the labor leaders, Matthew Wolf of the Federation of Labor; William Sullivan of New York and a dozen others. Likewise Judge Talley of New York, the one wet to whom the audience accorded an ovation; Mrs. Viola Anglin of New York, of the probation organization of the metropolis. Representative McGragor of New York and Representative "Jimmy" Gallivan of Massachusetts.

Will they hit the target? Only time can tell. One thing appears certain, that is, the end of the hearings will not be the end of the battle. It will continue during this Congress and is sure to be resumed in the next.

"We are in to the finish and we are going to battle every inch of the way," said Senator Edwards.

"Same here," is what Mr. Wheeler could have been expected to reply had he heard what the Jersey Senator said.

The Members of the Committee, Left to Right: Senators Harrel, Reed and Walsh



Father Kasasem Testifies: Julian Codman, Counsel for the Anti-Prohibition Forces, at the Left. Senator Harrel at the Right.

THE NEWS REEL

OUR TOWN AND ITS FOLK
Signs of Spring

By BERTRAM REINITZ.

IT IS altogether possible that back beer is being retailed somewhere in this great metropolis, but no lithographs of goats are prominently displayed in the windows of the obscure cases distributing this vernal brew. A one-time faithful precursor of Spring has been legislated into moist history; but other harbingers still serve to apprise the dwellers in this city of concrete and asphalt that the sprouting season has arrived.

An open trolley car invites customers on the De Kalb Avenue line in Brooklyn; another is catering to fresh air fans on Boston Road in the Bronx. Established bootblacks are dragging their throne-like chairs from the pungent interiors of barber shops to points of vantage just outside. Bid-lata boards in front of the employment agencies on Sixth Avenue call for handy men whose services are needed at Monticello, Kismesha and other Sullivan County, boarding houses. The private tennis courts in Midwood, Borough Park and Jackson Heights are being reseeded with clay, rolled and marked, while rents in the screens surrounding them are being repaired. Every third or fourth front lawn in Flatbush serves as a putting green.

Asparagus and strawberries are supplanting more rugged comestibles in the windows of fashionable green grocers on Lexington Avenue and in the Sixties. Seed and bulb stores on Cortlandt Street are crowded.

The nineteen baseball diamonds on the Farne Ground at Prospect Park are popular with teams on Saturday afternoons and Sunday mornings. On friendly days, rowboats swarm over the glistening surface of the little lake in Central Park near 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. Retired residents of Harlem have issued forth from their hibernation and gather in groups on the heights of Mount Morris Park.

The Sunday evening procession of automobiles on the Jericho Turnpike files toward Jamaica. The safety signals on Coney Island's roller coasters are being tested and the rails are being examined. Monday morning attendance at the Traffic Court on Mott Street, challenges the capacity of the ancient structure, and the court clerks take in currency as fast as do the croupiers at Monte Carlo.

Rope-skipping on New York sidewalks renders hazardous the passage of pedestrians. Trans-Hudson ferries are thronged on week-ends with hikers bound for rambles on the Palisades. They carry lunch boxes and ukuleles and almost all, regardless of sex, wear knickers.

Below the Drive

FROM a glimpse of the two thoroughfares it is difficult to believe that only a few flights of stone steps separate Riverside Drive and Twelfth Avenue between West 125th and West 126th Streets. The Drive, for most of this distance, stretches across a wide viaduct roofed Twelfth Avenue. It bears a burden of assorted automobiles and many of its pedestrians carry walking sticks on their leisurely strolls. The buildings at each end of the bridge are tall and white and require visitors to send up their names to those on whom they are calling.

Twelfth Avenue, which comprises the lower story of this locality, has a considerably less formal aspect. There is nothing reserved or residential about it. Most of the automobiles that grace it are immobile and have been for years. A number of them are permanently parked in a large vacant lot under the viaduct. What meagre evidences are still discernible indicate that they made their debut along about the time when motor cars were regarded as a passing fancy.

The tone of the avenue is not raised by its service as summer quarters for the city's ascetics. Many of these are now being retired after winter work. They resemble anti-aircraft guns as they rest on their rear ends, with shafts pointing skyward. A few capacious waste-paper wagons, also off duty, lend variety to the scene. A coal pocket, three beef-dressing depots, a glass works and a building devoted to the

storing and sale of hay and feed complete the setting of this street that lies a hundred feet below Riverside Drive.

The ashen custodian says he cannot remember any Drive residents coming down to see just what Twelfth Avenue was like. The custodian is much more neighborly than that. He frequently takes walks on the more pretentious highway upstairs.

Superstitious City

NEW YORK is a superstitious city, according to the expert testimony of a man in a position to know. This position is usually on the upper rungs of the twenty-five or thirty-foot ladder that he employs in the course of his store window-washing activities. He reports that there is no pedestrian traffic worth mentioning beneath his lofty perch, the preference to detour being almost universal. Whole days will frequently pass without a single breaking of this rule. Women of fashion, men of affairs and children of the tenements subscribe with equal seriousness to the popular belief that ill-omen hovers in a ladder's lee.

"Of course sometimes a guy will walk right under the ladder," the window washer admitted. "But he always looks as if he were walking on a slack wire over Niagara Falls. Even the people who won't go around the outside, because they don't want to seem superstitious—they put on more speed and look uncomfortable."

"I've washed store windows on the busiest parts of Broadway for two or three hours at a time without seeing any one pass under the ladder. Just my luck, though—the only time I let my rail of water drop was when a lady who hadn't heard about the superstition was looking in the store window right under where I was working."

Gentle Lioness

IT IS extremely unlikely that any live animal in all Brooklyn enjoys the wealth of affection that is lavished upon the bronze lioness who has reclined for almost a quarter of a century on the edge of Prospect Park's formal garden overlooking the big lake. A litter of cubs shares the jungle queen's low pedestal. She is a patient hostess to the legion of youngsters for whom her shining form is a prized playground. There are occasions when her ample body provides a parking place for fully ten children, and three or four will scramble for the space left when one departs.

The lioness and her offspring were not originally intended to serve as playmates for the young visitors to the park. The group was one of a trio identical in design, conceived by Frederick MacMonnies to guard the gates of Brooklyn's broadest pastoral precinct. Two have long maintained their stolid vigil at the Third Street entrance. An imperfection caused the third to be confined to its crate and stored in a shed near the Botanical Gardens for two years, after which it was routed from retirement and placed upon its present site.

Head Gardener Quigley is reasonably certain that the children who swarm over the stately feline are insensible to the shortcoming that forced it into temporary exile. He believes that the boys and girls from Moore, Seigel, Varet and other congested streets are insufficiently acquainted with the fine arts to be sensitive to a defect in a monument that can be played upon without fear of interference by the police.

"But don't mistake me," he adds. "The lioness is much more than a mound of metal to most of the kids who climb on it. They act as if it were a great big St. Bernard dog or some other huge but friendly animal. I can't remember its being deliberately defaced or injured by any one. Any number of youngsters pet it and talk to it."

"Many of the mothers who watch their children frolicking with the lioness did the same thing themselves twenty years or so ago. I guess these young women wouldn't mind having some fun on the lioness themselves, just for old time's sake."



Playing Hookey

FOOTNOTES ON HEADLINERS

Quite a Little Keeps Going On All Around

By L. H. R.

NOT quite so moist at Washington, Attorney General Sargent, that sturdy Vermont, condone bootlegging that they cannot bank on remaining venerated when they lend aid and comfort to law-breakers. Senator Borah won applause from the Senate floor and the galleries—an unusual happening—by declaring for maintaining the Constitution as it is, if necessary by walking through blood and fire. The suggestion to let each State judge for itself how to apply the Constitution he called "treason," and reminded his colleagues that the Civil War was fought over such a proposal.

Ladies' Day at the dry hearing was a success, though Senator Jim Reed was at his best. Leaders of closely organized national societies representing 12,000,000 women served warning on wet statesmen to let Prohibition alone or expect to hear from home.

Harvard and Princeton debate the question, "Resolved, That education is the curse of the present age." Harvard takes the affirmative and yet wins in a walk, strange to relate.

Mr. Browning is 51. Mrs. Browning is 15. The digits cancel perfectly, so why all the excitement?

Relief for the Western farmer materializes at last. The President persuades Congress to pay a Colorado ranchman \$200 for five cows that ate Government dynamite by mistake for corn cobs.

It turns out that the military gentleman accused by the other military gentleman of being all lit up at a party was only suffering from stomach trouble. There is a great deal of stomach trouble around just now.

Photographs of the Roosevelt Expedition indicate a splendid opening in Tibet for a good lively barber who is not afraid of hard work. Friends of Naturalists Theodore and Kermit are asking them the Himalayan word for beaver.

Baseball resumes, even though snow showers are necessary in spots. Under the drifts Uncle Sam's hardest perennial is found blooming as brightly as ever.

After patronizing the bootleggers a Boston man climbed the fence at the zoo and choked the local ostrich. It is notorious that ostriches are perfect fools about trying to swallow anything that comes along. Still you expect more sense in a Boston ostrich.

A solitary horseman may be seen cantering along the bridge paths of Central Park at the unearthly hour of seven these frosty mornings. Mayor Walker's constituents boast proudly that his new steed is not an electric one. They would be out in crowds to cheer him, only it's the wrong time of day.

France and Spain have a new scheme about Abd-el-Krim, that rude, rough Riffian who doesn't know when he is licked; who goes on fighting year after year whenever his tribesmen can be spared from their dairy interests. The idea is to make him a present of

a sumptuous chateau on the Riviera within easy walking distance of Monte Carlo and other fashionable attractions. There will be an annuity for Abd, too, and an automobile, and no obligation on his part except to stay around and have a grand good time. The plan worked once with a troublesome North African sultan, who now dwells in luxury and good order in Paris, attending the mosque regularly and respected by all.

John Galworthy sails home to England well pleased with us in all respects but one. He wishes that our hotel keepers wouldn't keep coyotes, raccoons and other native fauna chained up to the closetpost in the back yard.

For supporting the World Court, Senator McKinley is turned down by the Illinois Republicans. There seems to have been some bawling from within the party out there.

General Andrews asks the women of America to make it socially unsafe for their friends and neighbors to drink rum—and this right spang in the middle of Be Kind to Animals Week!

Our hotel men now touring Europe have roamed mid pleasures and palaces only a week and are yearning for home cooking already.

Brightest Africa.

This week being Forest Week, one and all are asked to pause now and again in the day's occupation and meditate on the nation's forests, on pine and hemlock, white birches and silver spruces and all like that. It is easy to oblige Mr. Coolidge in the matter. At this time of year it is the easiest thing we do. The trouble is that a canoe, a tent and a campfire keep crowding into the picture.

The Duke of Orléans having put in a claim for the throne of France hopes briskly for Sicily, there being no particularly noisy call for his royal services in his homeland. Besides, France has a law to the effect that any one who feels like being her king had better not be caught on French soil.

We please our friends the Spaniards by accepting their art in the singing of Raquel Meller. Then we turn around and refuse their grapes.

"Cocole," the latest arrival in Mr. Vizetelly's dictionary office, is not a cool and refreshing drink, unfortunately. It is only a ukulele chassis with a coconut body on it, the meat of the coconut having been, of course, consumed before assembling.

Sir Thomas Lipton calls the America Cup a "famous old mug," but he doesn't mean anything by that. He admits he would like to have the "mug" on his parlor mantel.

Captain Fried of the President Roosevelt began life as a farm hand—the most industrious one I had," says Charles F. Stowell of Worcester, Mass. Captain Pidgeon, who has just received the Blue Water

Medal from the Cruising Club for sailing around the world in a yawl, is another shining example of the excellent training for the sea that a man gets from plowing the land. He farmed in Iowa until his eighteenth year.

Commissioner Dill of New Jersey, who has issued 3,600,000 automobile licenses to citizens of New Jersey in eleven years, does not drive a car. Knowing motorist frailty, he fears that he might break the law and thus set a bad example. Then, too, he knows so much about the dangers of driving that he will not trust himself at the wheel.

Prospects of a Coolidge harvest in Pennsylvania grow poorer by the minute.

Roy Chapman Andrews, leading a freight car in Peking with equipment for his fourth expedition to the Gobi Desert, was interrupted by the dropping of a few dozen air bombs in the railroad yards around him. Having escaped injury by ducking under the car, he calmly resumed his task. Not wars nor air raids stay Dr. Andrews from his appointed round-up of dinosaur eggs for the knowledge-hungry New York public.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., poor chap, doesn't play golf and knows nothing about baseball. Ah, well, in this vale of tears nobody can have everything.

If you ever get to feeling despondent about New York, as so many do from time to time, bear in mind that she gives twice as much to charity as any other city in the land. Her benevolence, according to Director William Hudson of the Welfare Council, come to \$200,000,000 a year.

Some of Dr. Straton's church officers object to his drawing a salary here while preaching in West Palm Beach. The missionary spirit has a hard time of it in this weary world.

Bass Solo: Mr. Brookhart.

So soon and sudden I am done for, I wonder what I went and ran for.

Walter Johnson takes fifteen innings to prevail over the Athletics, but nobody minds. Old Masters in any art need lots of time to work up to their climaxes.

In groping around for hopeful signs that winter is somewhere near over, the population of this latitude clutches at straw—the straw hat, for instance, that a New Englander migrating from the White House last week. Some of our papers had quite a piece about it.

With a fine Bostonian sense of fitness a newspaper of the New England metropolis sends a Miss Prim to interview people about Mr. Mencken's April number.

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STRANGER THAN FICTION

A Doctor's Tragedy

By S. T. WILLIAMSON.

THE bringing of sweetness and light to the human race is not accomplished without arousing a certain amount of hate. Bitterness and controversy enter into the saving of souls and into the relief of physical pain. Both among those who would cure spiritual ills and those who strive to prolong life there is pronounced, even venomous disagreement, and enmity exists among people who have their own ways of doing good.

Sometimes the most self-sacrificing persons are the most combative. And since a by-product of all hatred is suffering, there are counter-irritants in the comfort of religion and the soothing of pain. But such paradoxes, after all, must be merely the consistent antics of a topsy-turvy world.

If doctors did not disagree, there might not be many of them. Whether this is a curse or a blessing should not be decided until after tumbling through a telephone book, trying to find a physician late at night in a strange town. Yet if doctors had not disagreed there might have been little change in their status since the Middle Ages, when the chirurgeon and the barber were one and the same. And if they were not self-sacrificing so many of them would not have died in a forgiving spirit, unrecognized and unremembered.

Such was the spirit shown in the declining years of life by an old British doctor over whose grave the earth is still fresh.

For seventy years his record of medical service was one of honor and compassion. He had worked among the poor and refused their money. He had served abroad, and thirty years ago he was a passenger on board a fever-ridden ship homeward bound from China. The ship's doctor died, and single-handed the physician passenger cared for three hundred patients, a service which brought him the thanks of the British Government and personal commendation from Queen Victoria.

YEARS later he interested himself in the work of a young man who had not seen fit to acquire a medical degree, but had achieved remarkable success in correcting disorders of the joints. Bones grown or wrenched out of place were restored to position by this unorthodox young London practitioner, to whom various names were given. Osteopaths was a new word; hence "bonesetter," "manipulative surgeon," and "bloodless surgery" were some of the terms applied.

When the old practitioner had the temerity to assist the osteopath in some of his treatments, what followed was like the fate of a union mechanic who worked in an open shop. Two colleges of surgeons withdrew their degrees. The General Medical Council, in which is vested the control of regular practitioners in Great Britain, struck the old doctor's name from the list of licensed physicians for "infamous conduct."

There died in London last week his eighty-ninth year Dr. F. W. A. A. whose name was struck from the medical register in 1911 because he acted as an anestheticist to Sir Herbert Barker.

—Over There—

By F. L. M.

A FAMOUS British statesman, acting as toastmaster at a luncheon given by Imperial Airways at the Crofton aerodrome, made a short talk and then proposed a toast to Sir Samuel and Lady Hoare, the Air Minister and his wife, who were the guests of honor. As soon as the toast had been drunk a great buzzing arose over the tables and some one stepped over and whispered a word into the toastmaster's ear. He rose immediately, rapped for silence and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have been guilty of a most deplorable oversight. I did not propose the health of the King." He looked around the many tables and said very quietly, with his glass of wine held aloft: "The King." All stood and drank and felt sorry for the embarrassed toastmaster.

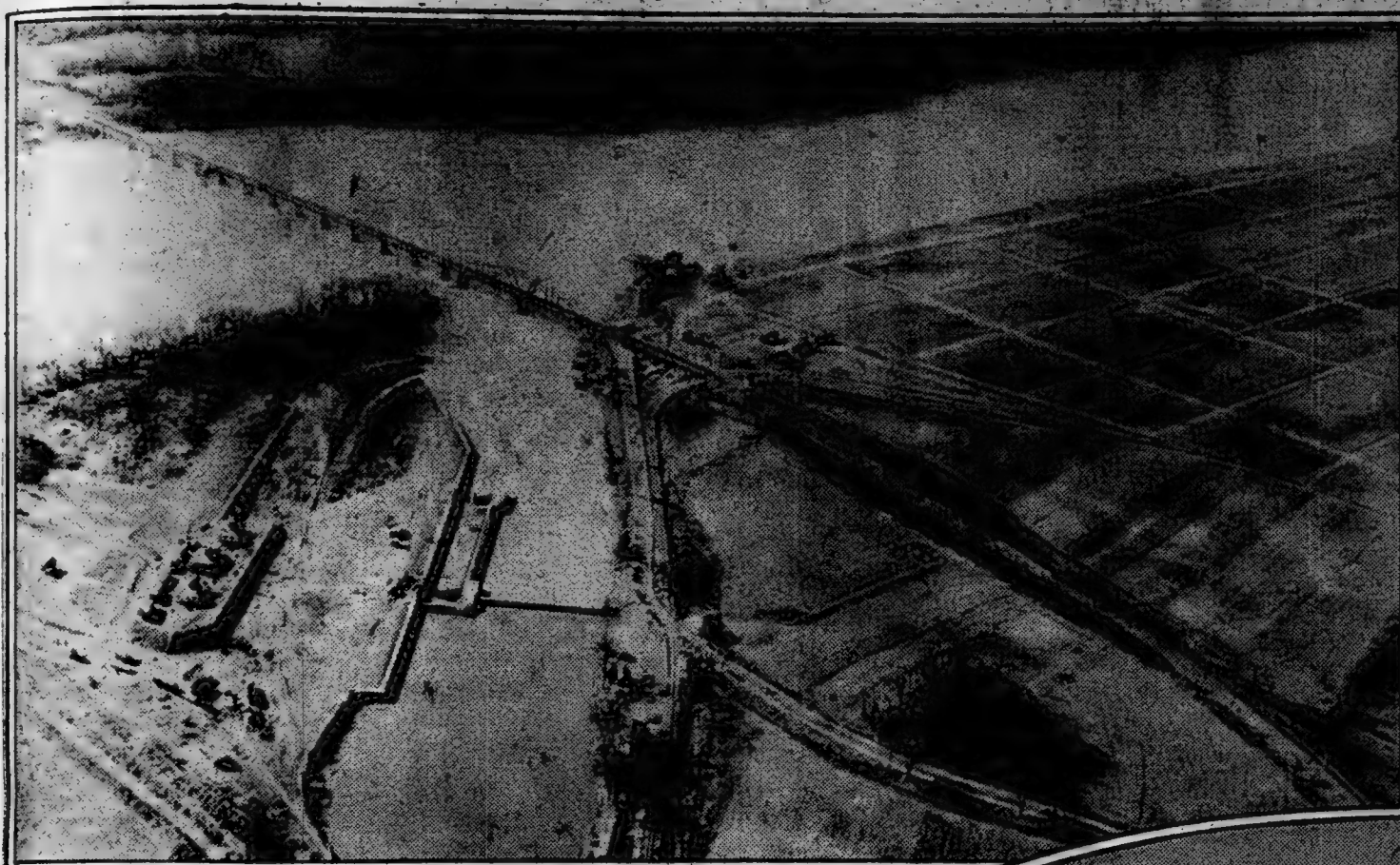
When Jack Horner, an American horse, won the Grand National Steeplechase over a four-mile course, it was called to mind more than the old nursery rhyme. There was a real Jack Horner who in the days of Henry VIII lived in the Abbey of Glaston-

bury. The abbot, thinking to save the place when the campaign against the monasteries began, sent the title deeds to the King by Horner, who concealed them in a pie, abstracting for himself the deed of the Manor of Mells. This was the best part of the whole estate and consequently was the "plum." And today there is Sir John Horner, father-in-law of the late Raymond Asquith and George Lambton, Lord Durham's brother. Sir John is Lord of the Manor of Mells.

The Académie des Sciences is agog over the vacancy left by the death of the chemist Hellen. Mme. Curie is a candidate. She was a candidate in 1911, but the scientific academicians are dyed-in-the-wool anti-feminists and they elected at that time the wireless inventor Branly. For the present vacancy there is no outstanding candidate to oppose the claims of Mme. Curie except another woman, Mme. Colette, one of the best writers of Paris. The anti-feminists will either have to leave the vacancy unfilled, go against their anti-feminist views or put in an unqualified man.

CONGRESS SEEKS LIGHT ON MUSCLE SHOALS

Puzzle of How to Utilize Effectively the Great Tennessee Water Power Project Comes Again Before Joint Committee—Remarkable Engineering Work, Inspired by War Fervor, Passes High Tests



The Locks Above the Wilson Dam



The Wilson Dam, Seen From Down Stream

By FRANK BOHN.

THE great dam at Muscle Shoals is probably the most efficient piece of construction work ever accomplished in this country. It will be worth much more than its cost, ultimately, as a producer of power and it is a splendid example of modern engineering skill, but so far it has been treated as a belated orphan produced by the economic orgy of war. Probably no local issue in fifty years has perplexed Congress as much as the disposition of this property. The matter has been an issue for more than seven years. No executive and no Congress during that time has found a solution. No real buyer has appeared except Henry Ford, and Ford's offer did not satisfy Congress. The next move is to be a public hearing on April 26 under a joint resolution of Congress. A committee of six, three from each house, will take testimony; prospective buyers will be there and representatives of the farm organizations and agents of near-by cities and public utility corporations. Possibly somebody will suggest a solution of the Muscle Shoals puzzle.

The dam and power plant cost \$55,000,000. There is, besides, one nitrogen plant (Haber method) which cost \$12,000,000. This plant is probably worth its cost. But the cyanamid nitrogen plant, which cost \$70,000,000, is now believed to be antiquated and will probably have to be junked.

Impressions of Muscle Shoals. Is all this expenditure to be lost to the Federal Treasury and to the taxpayer? No. There is value attaching to this great work that cannot be destroyed. It is concerned with the execution of the nation's larger policy of hydroelectric development and should profoundly affect that extensive task through the generations to come. An old field correspondent of an engineering publication recently made an extended visit to Muscle Shoals. He spent most of his nights on the dam.

"I'm enjoying an entirely new engineering experience," he said. "This job is so magnificent and wonderful that I have come to believe that it has a soul; so I've spent my nights cultivating an acquaintance with this strange new spiritual being. While I feel its presence in looking at it by day, I seem to sense the inner life of the job, in its peculiar power, only when I go and put my hands upon it at night."

Common laborers not a few have been heard to express themselves as moved with the same feeling that obsessed the engineering writer. This peculiar stimulation produced by the grandeur of a gigantic architectural masterpiece is, of course, a most ancient experience of the poetic mind. Those who wrought at designing and constructing the Gothic cathedrals of the Middle Ages were so thrilled by the vast conceptions of their work that their hearts as well as their hands moved in unison. When Cheops was done, probably the slaves who toiled upon it that day paused to look up and wonder.

Great Dam a Vast Work. At Muscle Shoals, within a sweep of the eye, one can see what modern man can do with his machines toward the control of his environment. Since we did not make the mountains or the rivers, our appreciation of them must be objective and limited. But in our great works of architecture and engineering man appears as creator. We have wrought ourselves into them—not ourselves as individuals, nor as mere groups of individuals—but as vast and complex civilizations. At Muscle Shoals our contemporary America has constructed a modern and impressive work.

for reasons we shall come to presently, is a highly significant American contribution to contemporary civilization. If one starts out in the dawn—if one wanders over and about it, and looks and learns and thinks, until, beyond the clear waters of Wilson Lake above the dam, there comes the red flush of the next dawn—during even these twenty-four short hours one can begin to perceive both the statesmanship and the poetry inherent in modern hydroelectric engineering.

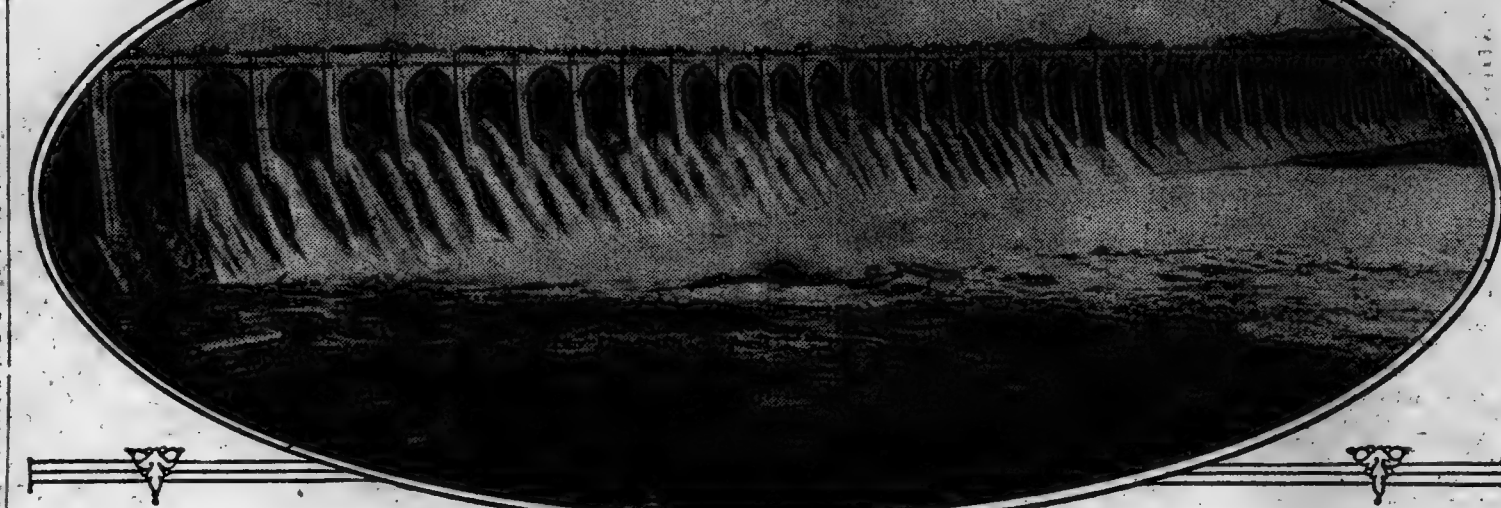
To understand this structure one must go back to its simplest form, the old mill dam on the creek. That little dam poured the waters of the stream over a wheel at the end of a race or funnel. Its wheel, in turning, turned the millstone by direct contact.

Mill Dam Grown Prodigious.

At Muscle Shoals the dam has grown to be nearly a mile long and ninety-five feet high. It is constructed of 1,400,000 cubic yards of concrete of the highest quality. At one end are two navigation locks, each 60 by 300 feet, made to lift vessels up over the dam. At the other end the electric power house has taken the place of the old mill wheel. This power house now contains eight units, which can develop 260,000 horsepower. Eventually there will be eighteen, capable of developing 612,000 horsepower.

All United States Government work of the Muscle Shoals sort is undertaken by the Corps of Engineers of the army. But when a peculiarly difficult task is under way the corps is permitted by law to retain expert civilian help. The corps and the civilian staff, when they work together as at Muscle Shoals, are designated the Department of Engineers.

The writer spent the better part of a day in company with the designing and supervising engineer, examining one of the 260,000 horsepower units. The great dam, considered as a simple instrument, functions through these colossal machines, the power of the falling water becoming the power of electricity. The machinery looks its part—a twentieth-century Frankenstein that has laid an unready Govern-



A Close-up of the Spillway From the Down Stream Side

ment by the ears. Nobody at Washington appears to know what to do with it. The engineers on the job are prepared with the correct answer, but the politicians apparently are not seeking sound economic engineering advice regarding Muscle Shoals.

Conceived in Patriotism.

In 1917-18 certain members of Congress decided that it would be advisable for the Federal Government to build a power plant at Muscle Shoals. The ostensible purpose was to furnish power to run two nitrate plants, which were to turn out the product needed in the manufacture of high explosives for the war. Since the decision taken in 1917-18 to create Muscle Shoals for national defense purposes, synthetic chemistry has proved that water power is no longer necessary in the slightest degree for national defense or for peace-time fertilizer production.

The war ended Nov. 11, 1918; the first unit in the power house at Muscle Shoals was not assembled and ready for testing in December, 1925. Yet Congress wrought better than it knew. It furnished a skillful artist and teacher with his supreme opportunity to produce his masterpiece and so instruct the nation.

The designer, as he looked at the waters of the Tennessee rushing over the Shoals on a day early in 1918, perceived the basic facts of the situation. He said to himself:

"If I am indeed to work here instead of with the army in France, I will make my work count to the utmost in the service of my country." He would set an abiding example in engineering efficiency; with the support of the Government he would create a standard to which others, engaged upon similar tasks, must repair. Whereupon he bent himself to his task. And the details are as interesting, indeed, as the fundamental conception.

The first question an engineer must answer, in making his preliminary plans for a dam, concerns the structure of the river bed and the banks. Some might have been satisfied with the information obtained from a few score of borings in the rocky bed. Altogether over twelve hundred exploration holes were drilled. These varied from thirty to one hundred feet in depth. Where any cavity was found it was filled with concrete.

Water-bearing seams were filled and then retested by compressed air for the determination of their perfect tightness. In the south bluff abutment section of the dam the explorations for the proving of tightness revealed unexpected porosity and made necessary the boring of over half a mile of tunnels. These tunnels revealed various unexpected and large cavities below the new pool levels, and altogether some 15,000 cubic yards of concrete were necessary to close up the cavities. Geological "dentistry" of this sort is always necessary in the construction of dams; but the stratified condition of the rock in the Muscle Shoals district required special attention in the exploration of the river bed. Tests after the dam was finished have proved, in so far as human observation of a fact of this sort can prove, that the geological dentistry over this entire mile stretch of river bottom was successful.

Everything considered, the damming up of a strong river is the most extraordinary task to which engineering skill can address itself. For, while any workman may sometimes deceive his employer or the most careful inspec-

tor, and a crafty lawyer may write a tricky phrase into a contract, there is at least one place on earth where tricks fail, errors are discovered and poor work cannot be disguised. Against the river no man can play the cheat. In the end some one must redress the balance.

Passes Efficiency Tests.

Here, upon the shoals of the Middle Tennessee, was to be a dam which could serve our children's children and not settle in the bed, slip a single inch down stream, or crumble at any point in all the years till then. There are two "schools" of concrete making. One advocates concrete that is made soft in the mixer, and the other a product that is stiffer and harder. Soft concrete is made and placed more quickly than hard concrete. The latter, costing more time and effort, stands up better and lasts longer. The Wilson Dam is built of hard concrete.

The materials for making concrete consist of broken stone, or gravel, of about four and one-half parts, an acceptable grade of sand, two and a half parts, and an acceptable Portland cement, one part. The testing of these

materials involves a broad experience of their use. After they have been assembled they must be mixed with just the right amount of water in order that the cement may be distributed throughout the mixture and thereafter complete its hydration, or set.

In the construction of the Wilson Dam every reasonable expense was allowed which might increase the efficiency of the work. Recent, efficiency tests have fully justified the efforts put forth. The object in mind was never primarily to complete a certain part of the work on a certain date. Indeed, the largest ultimate purpose throughout the work was, "Let us see first how well we can build." The dam should be a thing of beauty as well as of utility—a creation in which the whole nation might take pride. But its beauty should rise from the rock-bottom of its truth; in the foundations of its truth there should be no dark and hidden holes.

Ideals Wrought in Concrete.

This dam is comparable to a great cathedral, built when the builders wrought character and spirit into every carving and buttress. The likeness between the two structures is seen in all its clearness at the point to which we are now drawing attention. It is primarily because of the character wrought into this great work that it becomes so large a national asset. In constructing Notre Dame or Westminster Abbey each teller conceived of his day's work in terms of the finished structure.

From beginning to end, in building Wilson Dam no contractor was permitted to interfere with this unity of purpose. All the work was done by the direct employment of all the help. Even the humblest was inspired with the vision without which no such work can attain perfection. So this colossal block of concrete is a kind of temple in which there is indwelling the pure ideals of the nation.

The top of the Wilson Dam is a bridge—a broad, smooth highway flung a mile across the Tennessee. It is a link in the Dixie Highway. At night this bridge is lighted up like Fifth Avenue.

The lighting system was made as much a study by experts as boring the holes in the river bed. The lamps are placed in the walls which ensconce the roadway on either side. From above or below one sees no lights at all only an orange glow, like a halo, over the bridge.

From almost every aspect the purposes of the dam are always indicated in the seeing. Take the matter of the gates that control the flow of the river. These gates are fifty-eight in number. They are raised and lowered by hydraulic pressure. A single man can open them all within two hours. When, in December, the writer looked down upon the flood below, the roaring waters poured through only three open gates. The purpose of the gates is to accomplish perfect flood control.

Purposes of the Dams.

In the power house the river is thrown against the collar and pulls the load. If there is more water than is needed at any time, the surplus flow automatically is directed through the gates and thrown away.

At the north end of the dam are the navigation locks. A small amount of power will serve to control their use. A generation ago the soldier and scholar General Robert of the Corps of Engineers of the Army dug the ship canal around the shoals. Time presses so fast in our generation that though the canal was the work of General Robert's later period of service he lived to see the beginnings of the dam which would hide his canal ninety-five feet deep under water.

Everywhere hydroelectric development is proving a benediction to the inland waterways. Instead of digging canals, dams are built to flood the shoals and shallow places in the rivers. And the hydroelectricity often pays for the improvement many times over. The completed dams, 1, 2 and 3, on the Tennessee River, will solve the problem of navigation at Muscle Shoals as it could not be solved by digging a canal. It may be noted here that dam 1, two miles downstream, is already completed. It has been constructed for navigation purposes only and is 10 feet high. Wilson Dam, 3, twenty miles above 2, will be 40 feet high and cover the shoals as far as Decatur. All three will account for over 140 feet of drop in the river.

These locks lend an added interest to the dam. With the improvement of dam 3, cargo and passenger ships and sporting craft of every description will ride the waves of the lake for fifty miles.

The Public Advantage.

That works built of concrete may have beauty as well as utility is demonstrated by the finished result at Muscle Shoals. "The designs must first be perfect from a utility standpoint, and then be made as beautiful and uplifting as possible, within reason"—this has been the daily motto from the time when one man visualized and began this construction, all the way through to the end, when eighty engineers and 4,000 workmen were employed. To succeed it was necessary to represent the simple beauty of colossal strength.

How shall this power be used to the greatest public advantage? That happens to be at present a political problem; and toward efforts to solve political problems people as well as politicians are inclined to shrink responsibility. The engineer went to Niagara and commanded the cataract to work for man. Now the engineer has gone to the Tennessee and built a new Niagara. Such creative exploits have the touch of genius which inspired Shakespeare and Galileo. Most political leaders give the impression that they are one with Rip Van Winkle and Falstaff. The best answer for the question as to whether they are growing better or worse in this decade will again be furnished by the disposition that Congress makes of the Muscle Shoals plant.

REPUBLICAN IOWA TURNS TO A DEMOCRAT

WASHINGTON. ONE of the rarest sights in American political history is on view in the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington—a Democratic Senator from the rock-ribbed Republican stronghold of Iowa. His name is Daniel F. Steck and he is a World War veteran.

On April 12 the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 41, deprived Smith Wildman Brookhart of his seat and gave it to Steck, whose race for the Senate in 1924, the year of the Coolidge landslide, was one of the surprising campaigns in the annals of Senatorial campaigns. Both men claimed the election and Brookhart was seated. Steck was supposed to have been defeated by 5,000 votes, but the Senate committee that canvassed the returns decided that the Democratic candidate had won by 1,500 votes. The Senate upheld that view and so Republican Iowa has a Democratic Senator.

The action of the Senate is expected to precipitate one of the bitterest political fights ever known west of the Mississippi. The battle will be for the seat now held by Albert B. Cummins, the veteran senior Senator from Iowa. Brookhart is expected to announce his candidacy for Senator Cummins's seat, and political Washington takes it for granted that the Brookhart-Cummins battle will soon be under way. It is admitted in all camps that the outcome of the primary which will decide the contest, so far as the Republican nomination is concerned, will be in doubt until the last minute.

Cummins will stand for renomination as a tried and true Coolidge Republican, while Brookhart is certain to seek the nomination as an out-and-out progressive, not of the Roosevelt but of the La Follette school. It will be another test of the Coolidge strength in the Middle West.

Steck's Last-Minute Entry. Just what happened in Iowa in 1924? Iowa is so overwhelmingly Republican that Senator Brookhart's alliance with La Follette and his open repudiation of Coolidge were made the outstanding issue in the campaign. Less than two weeks before the last day for filing for the primaries in 1924, although Steck had frequently been mentioned as of Senatorial timber, no definite move whatever had been made in his behalf. Two other Democrats had already qualified, one of them John D. Denison of Des Moines, who later became La Follette's State campaign manager.

On the evening of the last day of the State convention at Davenport, in April of 1924, an informal caucus of about two hundred Democrats was held to discuss candidates. Denison was present and made an address. Steck was with a group of service men in a room in the same hotel. He was reluctant to make the race, feeling he could lead nothing more than a forlorn hope, but he, like his comrades, felt that Denison should not be the Democratic nominee.

Fast talking and thinking were done, for haste was vital if Steck was to be placed before the party wheel-horses in such a way they would im-

mediately have his nomination papers signed and get behind him. Frank Miles was chosen to hasten to the caucus and present Steck as a possibility.

Upon his arrival Harry C. Evans, editor of The Yeoman Shield, who served as a Y. M. C. A. secretary overseas and knew what

Steck's comrades were thinking, saw to it that Miles got the floor. Miles spoke twenty minutes.

Denison was put on the grill and failed to clear himself of the charges of "radicalism" that Miles made against him. The result was that the caucus swung behind Steck, his papers were circulated in the next few days and he beat Denison with ease.

Republicans Desert Brookhart. Brookhart, who professed to be a Progressive Republican, won the Republican nomination from former Congressman Burton E. Sweet, conservative, after a heated struggle. But with all the bitterness that remained after that battle, no one thought that Steck had a chance until Brookhart delivered a speech at Emmetsburg, Iowa, in which he denounced President Coolidge. Thousands of regular Republicans, including most of the members of the State organization, leaped at once to Steck's support.

A big factor in the situation was the Republican ex-Servicemen's League, of which Assistant Secretary of War Harford MacNider was National President. This organization was composed of one Republican service man in each of the State's ninety-nine counties. It came out against La Follette and Brookhart and declared for Coolidge and Steck.

Mr. Steck started traveling over Iowa as soon as he was nominated. He drove night and day, making from two to ten speeches every twenty-four hours. He made an address at Burlington, however, that undoubtedly cost him many Democratic votes. It



From Photo by Underwood & Underwood.
Senator Daniel F. Steck

was on the methods alleged to have been used by Senator Wheeler and others in obtaining evidence in the Daugherty investigation. Steck said he was misquoted by the press, but much of the harm could not be repaired.

For a time there was danger of a split in his own ranks, but his Republican support held intact and he came down the homestretch with the most enthusiastic following a Democratic Senatorial candidate had ever mustered in Iowa. Betting odds were against him up to the hour the polls closed.

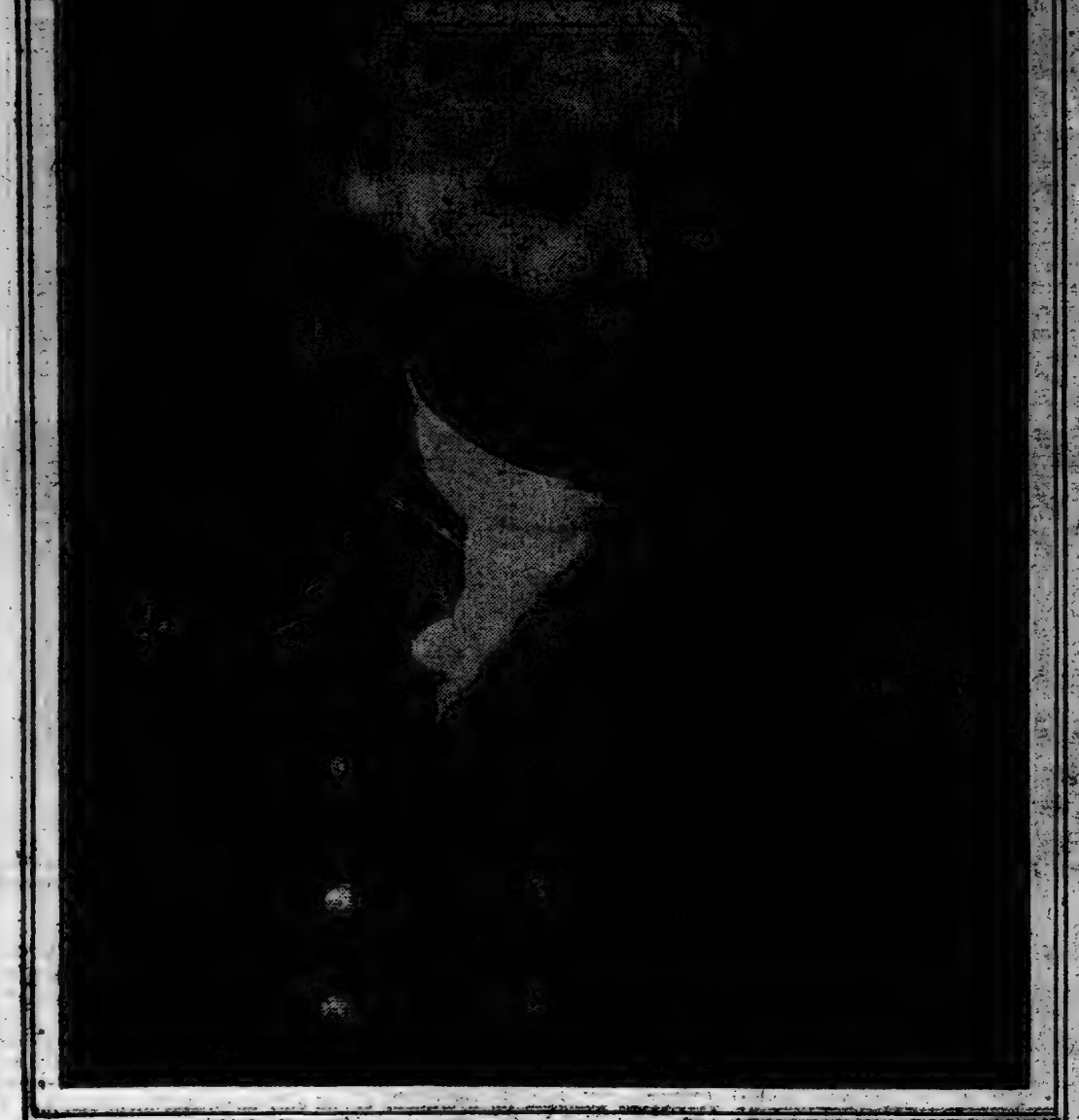
By His Own Efforts. Mr. Steck was born at Ottumwa, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1881. He was graduated in the Ottumwa public schools and was graduated from the College of Law at the State University in 1906. He was active in athletics and many other college activities. He was a poor boy and during his vacations worked as a farm hand, a cow puncher and a civil engineer's helper.

From 1906 to the present, except from June, 1917, to May, 1919, he has practiced law at Ottumwa. He was elected County Attorney of Wapello County in 1910, was re-elected in 1912 and led his ticket both times. He was a delegate to the 1924 National Democratic Convention at New York City and was Temporary Chairman of the State Democratic Convention held in Des Moines in 1924. His father, the late A. C. Steck, was one of the most prominent Democrats in Southeastern Iowa for many years. A few days after the United States

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LETTERS REVEAL GENERAL GREENE'S HEROISM

American Commander Wrote to Great and Small as He Harried Cornwallis in Southern Campaign of the Revolution



General Nathaniel Greene

By RANDOLPH G. ADAMS,
Director of the Clements Library of
American History, University of
Michigan.

THE commander who wins campaigns rather than the one who wins battles is the one that carves out a niche for himself in the hall of history. Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, could win his battles against Rome 2,000 years ago, and Ludendorff could win victories over the French in 1917. Both of them are sorry figures in history. The men whom history remembers are Scipio and Foch. That is the fundamental explanation of the victory of the United States in the American Revolution.

The triumphs of the Revolution, so far as individual battles are concerned, belong to Gen. Earl Cornwallis. It was Cornwallis who drove the Americans up the Hudson after the Battle of Long Island; it was Cornwallis who turned the American flank at the Battle of Brandywine and drove them from the field; it was Cornwallis who devastated the South in the last years of the Revolution, winning victory after victory, defeating Gates at Camden and all but annihilating the American Army. Cornwallis was the "Stonewall Jackson of the British Army, brave, gallant and daring."

But the British lost the war, and the decisive conflict was the surrender of that same Cornwallis. It is not the victors in battles who count.

There were several things that contributed to the final success of the Americans: the brilliant strategy of Washington in fighting against New York and then throwing himself on Yorktown, and the presence of the French sea power, which was the sine qua non of victory. But it is not too much to say that the military genius of General Greene in wearing out Cornwallis was the essential prerequisite of the victory which Washington and Rochambeau staged at Yorktown in October of 1781. And Washington was the first to admit it.

The original manuscripts from which the inside story can at last be told have emerged from their hiding place in the vault of a Brooklyn trust company and have been added to the collection of printed books and manuscripts which William L. Clements of Bay City, Mich., has placed in the library at the University of Michigan which bears his name.

General Greene belongs to Rhode Island, and that State has in recent years done justice to his memory, by bringing his body back from Georgia and having it reinterred in his native State and by the General Greene home at Coventry as a memorial to Washington's greatest lieutenant. That Washington so regarded Greene becomes clear to the most superficial reader of the recently acquired Greene papers.

In 1780 the American Army in the South was evidently to be the chief object of British attack. The British had failed in New England early in the war; they had failed in New York when Burgoyne surrendered; they failed in Pennsylvania when Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia in 1778. The British commanders decided to win the war by attacking and occupying the prosperous cities of the South Atlantic seaboard and defeating the American armies which Washington had dispatched thither.

By the end of 1780 they had all but succeeded. Savannah was in British hands; Charleston, S. C., was captured with the entire American army under General Lincoln. Cornwallis ran wild over the Southern States and

caught General Horatio Gates at Camden; S. C. Gates's defeat was the worst the Americans sustained in the entire war—his army was routed and scattered.

In this dark hour Washington picked Nathaniel Greene to take command of the Southern armies and retrieve the fast-ebbing fortunes of the United States. In November of 1780 Greene started South, stopping at each State capital as he passed to see how far he could count on the support of the State Governors. On Dec. 2 he reached Charlotte, N. C., where the humiliated Gates was waiting in despair with the remnants of the American Army which had not deserted or been captured or killed.

The General's First Act.

The first thing Greene did marks him as the kind of man who knew his business. He did not begin by making a speech to the dispirited army. It is doubtful whether oratory could have helped—particularly in that part of the country where they have always bred orators. The first act of the new commander was to appoint a new chief quartermaster. The second thing he did was to appoint a new paymaster. The one protested that he knew nothing about supplies, and the other protested that he knew nothing about accounting for money. Greene replied dryly: "That is all right; we have neither supplies nor money, so don't let that worry you."

Both those offices today come under the Quartermaster Corps. While per-

haps one would not say that Greene regarded the Quartermaster Department as the most important division of the army, still there is no getting around the fact that that was the first impulse he acted on. Napoleon said: "An army travels on its stomach." When, in 1777, Washington's own army in the North had been at its worst, he had appointed Greene Quartermaster General; and so the new commander in the South was in a position to know the difference between essentials and non-essentials in conducting a war.

After organizing his supply service, Greene's next move was to settle boats. He bought boats (on credit), he impressed boats, he stole boats and he built boats. Why boats? Because the one way to move supplies quickly in the Carolinas was up and down the rivers. With a transport service organized, he then established supply depots in every town of any size which was not in the hands of the British. Letter after letter we have which he sent to these depot quartermasters. Each letter states in the most picturesque language that the American Army lacked everything and that the individual depot quartermaster would have to work as if ultimate victory had depended on his efforts alone.

Greene's next move was to establish an intelligence service. There were plenty of loyal and patriotic Americans in the Carolinas, who, despite defeats, were perfectly willing to go on

fighting for independence. But wide as the South was, it was impossible to get the British to do little against the ability to operate in the interior. Greene at once got in touch with Max like Francis Marion in North Carolina and Thomas Sumter in South Carolina, and "Light-horse Harry" Lee and Virginia.

These were the men upon whom he would depend to win the war. They were the men who slept on horseback and had that capacity for inspiring loyalty which the Southerner, like the Northerner of those days, felt primarily for his State and seldom for the Union. The Rhode Islander was quick to understand the State sensitiveness that he found. He did not try to order the Southerners around—he got their own local leaders to do it.

Organizing the British.

When by organizing a scout and spy service he kept himself in almost daily touch with these three great cavalry leaders in Virginia and the Carolinas, we find that another subject begins to pervade the letters. The excessive emphasis in quartermaster supplies now given way to a constant call for horses, horses and yet more horses. If "Light-horse Harry" was to be pursued by Cornwallis by always keeping in Cornwallis's rear, he needed fleet horses. Greene made every effort to secure them.

After establishing his own troops and communication with the Southern leaders, Greene then began to teach them how to march around Cornwallis. "You will keep your quartermaster ahead of the troops not less than three days and have provisions laid in at the place you mean to halt each night."

Then came the days when his scouts and foragers had saluted in all his supplies the country afforded. There were no shoes. Greene promptly appointed an assistant quartermaster in charge of hides. Part of the new man's duty was to see that no beef was ever killed unless its hide was saved; the rest of his task was to enlist shoemakers in the army.

Before long an entirely new spirit animated the United States armies in the South. Cornwallis suddenly found his supplies scarce, because Greene had scoured the country before him. Then the British commander found his supply columns cut off and captured. Greene had organized General Daniel Morgan's flying column, which was always just where Cornwallis thought it was not.

The British commander began to worry. The same library at Ann Arbor, Mich., that now holds these Greene papers holds also all the reports sent by Cornwallis to his superior, Sir Henry Clinton, so we know just how worried Cornwallis was.

Letters Tell the Tale.

But Greene did not slacken for a moment. An examination of the "retained correspondence file" at the American headquarters for one day proves Greene's astounding capacity for hard work. On one day there would be a letter from the President of Congress telling him that the troops needed everything and intimating that if Congress did not stop playing politics and do something they need not hold him responsible for results. On the same day there would likewise be a letter to Governor Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, thanking him for his loyal support and wishing that all State Governors were as active.

The next letter bearing the same date might be a tip to Marion that a British expedition was headed his way and, expressing hopes that Marion

would "catch" the British, was very careful about giving orders to Marion, but Marion was the kind of man who did not need orders—he only needed a suggestion to be off at a gallop; and before nightfall Lord Cornwallis would have another gray hair—not only because of what Marion did, but also from uncertainty of where Marion would be next.

In the same mail would go out strict general orders to all unit commanders against plundering or pillaging. "All plundering and pillaging will be punished on the spot with not less than fifty stripes for every offense." Yet with all this the day's business would close with a personal letter to General Weeden expressing his regret that Mrs. Weeden was as upset by her husband's having to rejoin his command before his wounds were healed and telling Weeden to take his time about reporting to General von Steuben.

Greene's letters to his own Generals are delightful. He was exceedingly strict at the same time that he was appreciative of the sensitiveness of his brave partisan leaders. Word came to the American headquarters one day

both to speak severely, directing them to cease their irregular conduct of the war and to fight like civilized gentlemen. Not a word of comfort for them. Then he sat down and wrote a reply to Cornwallis. The general tenor of it is this:

"You complain of the behavior of my subordinates, Sumter and Pickens. Very well; who started this business of burning houses? It was the British themselves who burned Charleston during the battle of Bunker Hill. Who started this business of robbing innocent non-combatants and insulting them? It was your Hessians who began; the moment they landed, to treat Americans as a conquered people to be looted. Who started this business of murder and massacre?"

Strengthening Discipline of Army. There were too many examples of British guilt to be mentioned. Lord Cornwallis got cold comfort from that letter—but Greene turned to good account in strengthening the discipline of his own army.

The number of details which Greene could keep in his mind at one time without confusion is startling. He had

weeks his letters are dated "The Iron Works, Virginia." Why "Iron Works"? Because he had lost his battery. Moreover, Cornwallis never ventured to risk another "victory" like Guilford Court House. If he had ventured, he would not have had any army to fight with. One cannot estimate Greene's capacity as a commander by noting who it was that held the field of battle when the sun went down. Greene seldom held the field—but his opponent frequently had nothing else with which to comfort himself.

Merely to follow the data links in his letters tells a story all by itself. Greene had Frederick the Great's capacity for rushing around the country with a small staff and a few cavalry troops and yet keeping out of the way of the British. He would go from one of his flying columns to another, and the next day be off to still another. Cornwallis could never be quite sure where Greene was. The British spies would report that Greene's army was at such-and-such a place—but where was Greene?

After a battle Greene was never so busy that he forgot his wounded sol-

diers by wagon train were often broken open on route. Greene had been a quartermaster himself, and he knew how to stop the leaks, but his compassion was not so much against his own starved soldiers as against the Board of War at Philadelphia and the Governors of the States.

The wanting of the country in the Carolinas finally became so serious that Greene wrote Congress he could no longer sustain a good-sized army anywhere in the South. But six days later we find him writing in exaltation to John Marshall: "You will have heard before this reaches you of the evacuation of Camden. The enemy were so distressed for want of provisions that it is probable they have quitted Camden in order to cover more effectually their route to the south."

British Are Discouraged. If the Carolinas would not sustain Greene, neither would they support Cornwallis. Then came the messages of Cornwallis withdrawing all his outlying detachments and abandoning forts and posts he had won at great cost. The British troops were huddled now in the seaboard cities and Cornwallis started on his march to the North. There was no use trying to beat an opponent like Greene, so his lordship decided to try a Virginia campaign. Futile days followed for him. The end of the story is known to every American child—Lord Cornwallis himself fell back upon Yorktown and was caught in a trap.

The result of Greene's campaign in wearing down Cornwallis is seen in the papers that will now forever rest in adjacent bookcases in the same library in Michigan. The papers of Sir Henry Clinton contain the last desperate messages from Cornwallis, pleading for reinforcements, warning Clinton that his army is worn out, and, finally, the famous letter from Cornwallis to Clinton: "I have the mortification to inform your Excellency that I have been obliged to surrender the posts at Yorktown and Gloucester and all the troops under my command." Greene's share in making that letter possible cannot be overestimated.

Proof of His Genius. The variety of Greene's correspondents is the most important commentary that can be made upon his genius. No politician was so high that Greene did not write him a direct letter calling him to account for not doing all that could be done. No tradesman was too small to be reminded of the bit he could do to aid the cause.

Greene's letters show that he was a well-read man. "We have some supplies, but this place is no Egypt," he writes on one occasion. That may seem like a simple enough allusion, but a question started around the room at a luncheon club or in a college class would today reveal how well he could explain it. His capacity for expressing himself in good, clear English can only be explained by the fact that his thoughts were clear.

He could see further than his General and than his opponents, and he knew that true greatness consists not in doing the spectacular but in accomplishing things in spite of odds and difficulties.

His relationship with politicians enabled him to see clearly the human weaknesses of the States who refused to act until they were themselves attacked—when it was usually too late to do anything. Yet that insight did not discourage him. It merely served as the occasion for personal letters which reveal a tremendous knowledge of human nature.



An Episode in Greene's Career. A Widow Insists on the General Taking Her Savings, Saying: "You Will Need It and I Can Do Without the Money."

that a message under a flag of truce was coming from Lord Cornwallis. The message turned out to be a long and querulous complaint from his lordship that the Americans were not playing fair, that they were plundering the Tories, burning their houses and murdering the poor, detested folk who remained loyal to their own King George. That was not sporting, urged Cornwallis, and he continued, those fellows, Sumter and Pickens, are the most lawless set of bandits that ever wore a uniform.

Greene sat down and dictated a letter to Pickens and another to Sumter. To

that Napoleon's capacity not only for directing that certain supplies should be at a certain place at a certain time, but also for seeing that they got there. And never once did he let up from his flood of letters to the State Governors, the Board of War at Philadelphia and the President of the Continental Congress, urging them to even greater and greater efforts in behalf of the army.

As a commander in the field he displayed the same resourcefulness. He met the British under Cornwallis at Guilford Court House, N. C., was defeated, lost all his artillery and retreated—whither? For the next three

days. He insisted on the care of the poor fellows who had been brought off the field to his own hospitals, and he took care to see that proper attention was given to those who had fallen into the hands of the British. After the second battle of Camden he wrote to Lord Rawdon, the British commander, offering to trade surgeons and insisting on the proper care of the British of the wounded Americans, even mentioning individual officers.

Greene was strict and severe, but there is evidence that he was a human being and that his soldiers loved and respected him. The supplies that

MUSSOLINI HAS BEGUN TO RECONSTRUCT ROME

By EDWIN W. HULLINGER.

WHATEVER its ultimate influence on the political and social destiny of Italy, the Fascist régime is planning reconstruction measures of a physical nature that will leave a permanent stamp on the City of Rome, and doubtless on several other Italian cities. The work will be commenced on Rome's birthday, April 21.

Not since the days of Augustus, the golden era of the Roman Empire to which Mussolini continually refers, has such a far-reaching change in the form of the ancient capital been projected. Rome is not only the Mecca for tourists and for art and religious pilgrims from all lands, but, as the cradle of Western civilization, what affects Rome interests the world.

The "regulatory plan," the official title of Mussolini's reconstruction program, includes not only what might be termed the resurrection of the ancient part of Rome, but a transfer of a large part of the city's present economic life to a point several kilometers from its present focus and a decided change in the layout of the capital. It involves the cutting of new streets through the center of Rome. These are designed to free the city from the traffic congestion that has come from forcing the vehicular activity of the twentieth century through passageways made for the leisurely ways of the ancients. It envisages the building of a ring of boulevards on the pattern of Parisian or Viennese boulevards and the creation of new squares and parks to make the Eternal City a modern city beautiful.

Seven Hills to Be Tunnelled. Again, the plan involves tunneling deep under the famous Seven Hills to provide subways that will divert part of Rome's surface traffic into underground corridors. It was commonplace twentieth century social improve-

ment ideas with the traditional measures of ancient Romans by providing immense public baths, patterned after Rome's early institutions, and by erecting, at State expense, hundreds of workmen's houses near what is to be Rome's new industrial centre.

In short, the "regulatory plan" is intended to redeem the old Rome and remake the new. Although the first part of the program appeals strongly to sentiment and represents a positive cultural achievement, the latter phase of the plan is, from the viewpoint of present-day Italy, more important.

The refashioning of a great city—especially one that has taken some two thousand years to reach its present form—is an undertaking of no mean size. Rather than try to remodel ancient Moscow, Peter the Great preferred to build an entirely new capital, in the north. So when, two months ago, in a speech inaugurating the Governor of Rome, Mussolini dramatically announced his plans for a "new Imperial Rome," Rome, and most of Italy, blinked, somewhat dazed.

Government Considers Programs.

The five-year period within which the new Governor was ordered to effect the transformation seemed to show a time that all that prevented the project from being laughed at behind the discreet cover of one's palms, or even worse, the fact that it came from the president Mussolini, who has a reputation for meaning business, a capacity for getting things done. But even for Mussolini the "regulatory plan" and the pace set for its realization appeared fanciful.

Rome now has come to regard the project as practical, aside from the time limit. Mussolini has already started the cumbersome bureaucratic machinery of State to work toward accomplishing his design. In detail, the plan is still somewhat incomplete,

Monuments of Past Ages to Be Uncovered—Plans for Tunneling the Seven Hills Studied by Engineers

The Government has not decided which of three or four programs advanced by leading municipal architects it will follow. Nearly every civil engineer of distinction is still busy with pencil and draft sheet. The press is filled with what the old heads call "tendentious" (slandering) pieces, written by experts who rate streets and erect marvelous public buildings around be-palmed squares with delightful abandon. Many imaginations

are busy; the Government suffers no lack of advice and suggestion.

But, despite the confusion of pencils, preliminary work has been started on clearing away the debris of centuries from some of the historic edifices and monuments. The region of the Roman Forum, which once reached to the accents of the voices of Rome's great statesmen, is now ringing with the sound of hammers and the crash of falling beams. The Governor's Ad-

ministration on the Campidoglio is bending to its task. One hears less about "rebuilding Rome in five years" and more about "making the city over thoroughly, in a way that will make it more habitable as well as more beautiful."

"Of course, it is not possible to rebuild Rome in five years," said Giuseppe Giovannelli, dean of the Government architects and a member of the "regulatory plan" commission.

"It will take at least fifteen years to do what Mussolini proposes, possibly more. That is," he added qualitatively, "it would under the normal course of events, according to the usual way of doing things. With Mussolini behind them, it would be possible to do things more quickly."

The main purpose is slowly to move the modern part of Rome away from the heart of that ancient metropolis toward the south and southeast. Areas toward the south and southeast, either open or sparsely settled, afford superior topographical advantages for industrial and commercial enterprises, and could be used to lessen the pressure upon the sites of the classical era. Withdrawal from the zone of the ancients would leave the latter "silent, tragic grandeur," preserving its memorials of the origin of our Western civilization.

Business Centre Improvements. But this ideal is attainable only to a relative degree. The tentacles of modern Rome have enmeshed themselves too thickly in many parts of old Rome to be torn away completely. Much of what is now Rome's financial and business centre can scarcely be removed from the region of the Corso Umberto, the ancient race course, which is now lined with the solidly built offices of Italy's large banking and trading concerns. The mistakes of builders in permitting the contemporary city to entrench itself upon the site of the old cannot be corrected entirely.

About all that can be done in that location for the present is to tear away the less important buildings that now impinge upon historic edifices—the Augustus, for instance, one of Rome's finest old treasures, is today lost in the midst of a mass of low, shabby structures and cut a few streets through adjoining so as to relieve the narrow Corso Umberto and some other thor-

oughfares from part of their traffic congestion.

Other districts contain removable old, unsightly tenements, buildings such as those in the vicinity of what is left of the grand old theatre of Marcellus, or the low, unhealthy shacks and tenements which crowd upon the Roman and other forums not far from the Capitoline Hill. In such regions Mussolini intends to bring his troops freely.

Will Cost Large Sum.

Officials on the Campidoglio told several billion lire had been set aside for the clearing-up process, and that "more appropriations would be forthcoming when necessary." A large share of the burden will have to be borne by the country as a whole, since Rome is the capital, a national heritage, and what restores Rome at the same time benefits Italy. (On April 18 the state advanced 90,000,000 lire to the city to initiate the main plan.)

The construction of subways is of some importance to the city. The old Roman aqueducts, which were built for the purpose of supplying the city with water, are now being used for the purpose of supplying the city with water. The old Roman aqueducts, which were built for the purpose of supplying the city with water, are now being used for the purpose of supplying the city with water.

Mussolini has suggested that steam railway traffic be owing from the present terminal to a point several miles from the city.

Continued on Page 15.



Modern Progress Touches the Roman Forum

NAVY AGAIN WILL TRY TO LIFT SUNKEN S-51

Brings Rescue Ship From Panama to Attempt Salvage of Submarine Off Block Island—Vessel Lies in A Hundred and Thirty Feet of Water

ANOTHER effort will be made this week to raise the submarine S-51, lying in 130 feet of water off Block Island, on the Connecticut coast, with the bodies of twenty-four of her crew. She has been there nearly seven months, since the night of Sept. 25, when she was struck by the steamship City of Rome, bound from Savannah for Boston. After one minute of suspense, during which she lay helpless, careened by the water pouring through a hole three feet wide in her hull, her radio mast scraping the starboard side of the steamship, she sank swiftly. The attempt to lift her and recover the bodies of her men was stopped Dec. 5, after two-thirds of her watertight compartments had been freed by air pressure and her dead weight of 2,300 tons reduced one-half.

The suspension was forced by stormy winter weather and inadequate equipment. Sending air through the pipes to the divers employed far under water was made so difficult and uncertain by the low temperature that the authorities would not subject the faithful men to further risks. They had already recovered the bodies of nine of the thirty-three officers and men who were drowned. Three of the full complement of six officers and thirty men had been rescued by the City of

Rome before she proceeded on her way the night of the collision. Salvaging will now be resumed in better weather, with the aid of the United States submarine rescue boat Falcon, brought from Panama for the purpose. While naval men are hopeful of results, they have before them, in grimly brief official reports, the record of the slow progress made in raising the United States submarine F-4, sunk during marine maneuvers off Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, March 25, 1915. That was the first submarine disaster in the United States Navy, although in foreign navies within ten years there had been seventeen such accidents involving loss of life. The F-4 carried a crew of nineteen enlisted men and two officers, all of whom perished. There are contrasts and there are resemblances in the circumstances attending the sinking of the F-4 and the S-51.

Extraordinary Diving Work.
The F-4 went down off Honolulu in the Spring, in a tropic sea, in daylight, from a cause then unknown. She was located under 305 feet of water, lying on the side of a steep and high undersea mountain, and was not raised until Aug. 29. It took more than five months of hard, perilous diving work and tugging and lifting before she was brought to the surface

and towed into Honolulu Harbor. The divers had operated at unprecedented depths. Making the descent from the rescue ship in four minutes, they were able to work but twenty minutes at a time in the terrific pressure of 135 pounds to the square inch.

Then they were hoisted ten feet, stopped, drawn upward another ten feet and so on, at slow and cautious intervals; three hours were taken to bring them to the surface in order to gradually insure them to the change to the normal pressure of two pounds to the inch near the top. One diver fouled his line at 275 feet and was held there four hours. When he was extricated by the heroism of another diver it was necessary to keep him an entire day in the recompression tank. Even with that precaution he underwent a long and desperate illness from pneumonia.

Special appliances, added to the daring and skill and patience of divers and sailors, succeeded in lifting the F-4 within fifty feet of the surface when a sudden storm spoiled nearly all that had been done and forced a long wait until six pontoons had been built at Mare Island yard and carried to Honolulu. With these the raising was completed. When the submarine was towed into Honolulu Harbor and opened, it was found impossible to

identify the bodies of fourteen of the eighteen dead men.

Three of her known crew had disappeared entirely. The bodies recovered were buried with military honors in Arlington. This, it is supposed, will be the disposition of the dead in the S-51 if she is brought up.

Inquiry Is Suspended.

The naval court of inquiry into the loss of the F-4 decided that it was caused by corroded lead lines and by defective diving qualities. The inquiry in the case of the S-51 is suspended pending examination of his interior and machinery and whatever records may be found. So far as the inquiry went it tended to place responsibility on the steamer City of Rome. The naval court heard the testimony of the City of Rome's officers and men, and examined the records and observations at New London and Block Island. These last show that the submarine had, when struck at 10:24 P. M., almost fully completed five hours of a twelve hours' endurance run on the surface under command of Lieutenant Rodney E. Dobson.

The raising of the F-4 off Honolulu was described in the report of the Secretary of the Navy as a feat "unprecedented in the annals of any navy," involving the lifting of dead weight of 250 tons from a depth of 305 feet, a mile and half from harbor in the open sea. Whether the S-51 can be lifted from a depth of 130 feet in Block Island Sound is considered, nevertheless, uncertain. There are encouragement and discouragement in the experiences of other navies.

Troubles of Other Navies.

Because of special circumstances, one of the most notable of submarine disasters was the sinking of the Japanese No. 8 while engaged in maneuvers in Hiroshima Bay, April 16, 1912. She was a small craft of

but sixty tons, sank in only sixty feet of water and was raised in four hours. Yet all her crew of fifteen were dead. Lieutenant Sakuma, her commander, left in the conning tower a farewell letter, telling of the last moments and fine courage of his men and his own

thoughts and feelings while facing death. The Japanese lost their No. 70 on Aug. 21, 1923; it sank on acceptance trial with her crew of ninety, the accident being attributed to faulty construction. Japan's No. 43 sank off Sasabo Island, March 24, 1924, after

DIVER READY TO DESCEND



collision with a battleship, forty-nine men being lost.

The British submarine H-8 went down with her crew of twenty-three while on an exercise run at Gibraltar, March 24, 1922. She had been accidentally rammed by a destroyer, sank in 500 fathoms, and never was recovered. Submarine H-8 of the British navy was sunk by collision with a British battleship Jan. 10, 1925, off Portland, carrying with her forty officers and men. By a similar accident the British K-5 was sunk in 1923, all her crew being lost.

The Italian submarine Sebastiano Venetia, commanded by Captain Venturo, who was an expert in underwater craft and navigation, disappeared Aug. 31, 1925, while engaged in diving maneuvers off Sicily. She was found four days later under 100 feet of water, her crew of thirty-two all dead. The boat was salvaged.

Naval men say that the only appliance which can be trusted absolutely to raise promptly any submarine from any depth is owned by the German Government. It consists of traveling cranes of a superimposed steel structure on two huge hulls, one placed on each side of the object to be lifted. It is an Italian wrecking company, however, that has contracted with the Turkish Government to raise thirty-nine war-sunk vessels from the Dardanelles.

Safety Factor Improves.

Records and details indicate that submarine casualties are gradually diminishing and that the United States Navy has been exceptionally fortunate in avoiding such misfortunes. It is noted, also, as an encouraging fact, that the disasters from faulty construction are lessening. Most of the losses of recent years have been from collisions.

Safety and accuracy in the navigation of undersea craft have risen high since the forerunners of all sub-

marines, the craft built for the Confederacy, operated in Charleston Harbor against the Federal blockading squadron in the Civil War. These machines made a grievous record of failure and reckless courage, with one suicidal success. The general idea of the Confederate submarine was a torpedo boat to be used against stationary targets; showing but slightly above the water and supposed to be available for night attacks, with a heavy charge of contact explosive at the end of a spar projecting from the bow.

Mishap of Early Submarines.

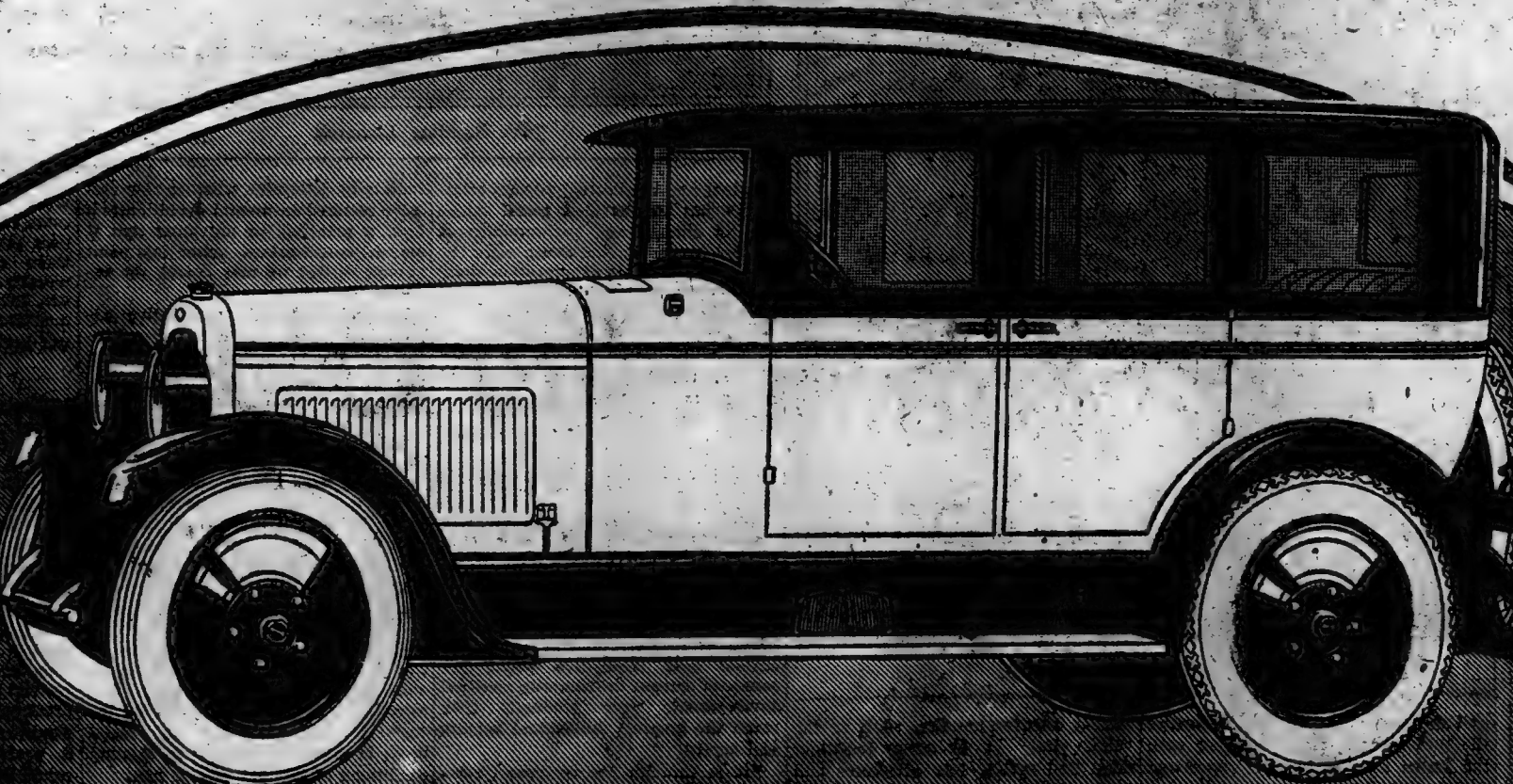
A canoe built on this plan and propelled by six oarsmen inaugurated modern submarine warfare in 1863. She was silently nearing the United States gunboat Powhatan, on blockade duty just outside the harbor of Charleston, when she was hailed by a sentry on the Powhatan's deck. Startled by the sudden challenge, one of the oarsmen nervously backed his oar, causing his little craft to swerve so violently that her torpedo was dislocated and lost. The next attempt was on the Ironsides, then the most formidable ship in the Federal Navy. Large rewards were offered for her destruction.

A small boat, driven by steam, was sent against her one night, approached unobserved and was halted to correct direction, the Ironsides having swung wide with the tide. Then it was found that the engine of the submarine had stopped on dead center and could not be induced to work, and she was ignominiously paddled and towed back to the wharves.

In October the David, so named because she was to slay the Goliath of the hostile navy, was built. She was fifty feet long and six feet beam, built of wood, and showed but ten inches above the surface. She exploded a hundred pounds of powder against the hull of the Ironsides, but was swamped by the mass of water thrown up falling into her own smokestack.

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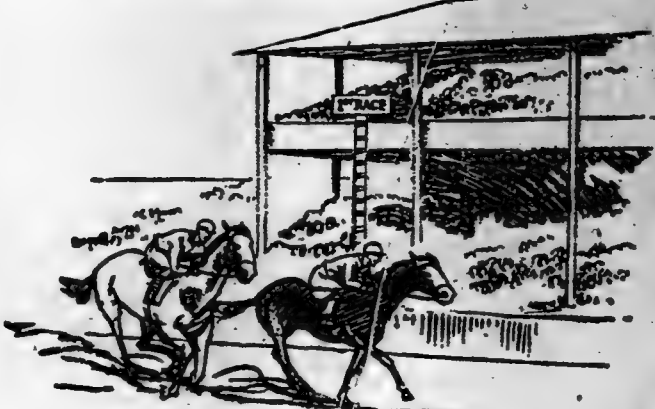
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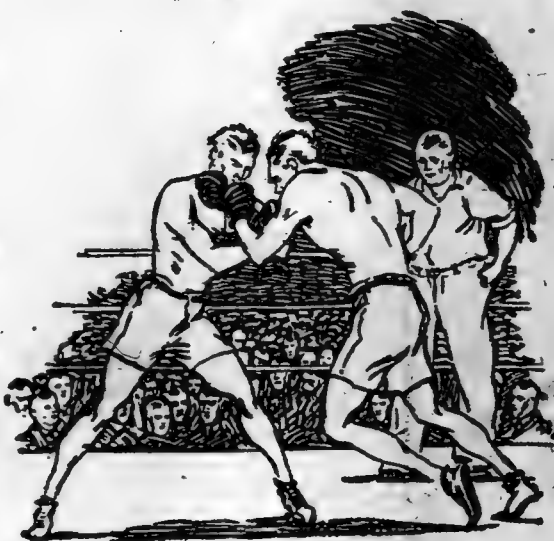
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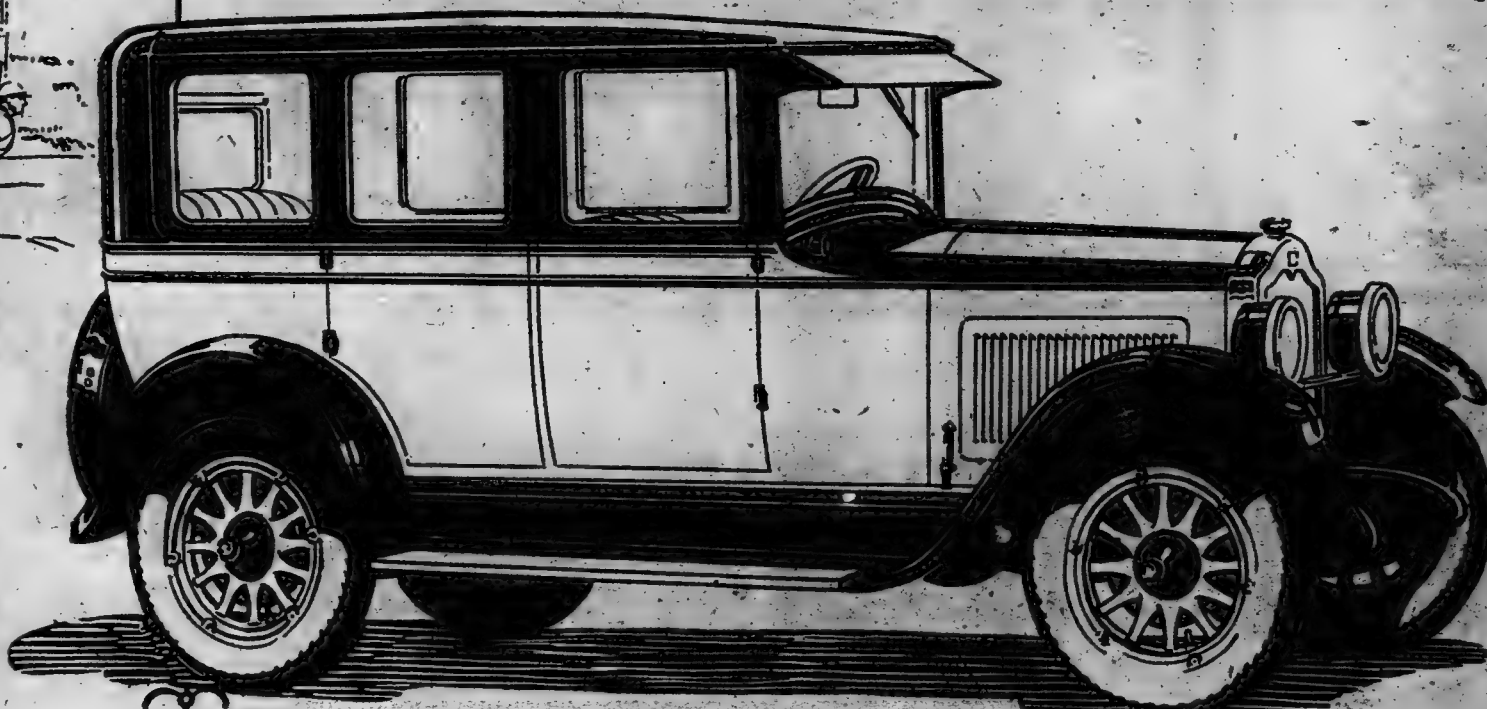
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By VERNON KEELOGG,
National Research Council

FOR fifty years Luther Burbank, who died a few days ago, has been one of the glories of California, one of the glories of America. Born in Massachusetts in 1849, he spent most of his youth on a farm. He got what formal education a little academy could give him, but it was on the farm that he got the education that helped him become what he became.

On the farm he lived, worked, loved plants and learned to know something of their ways. He "produced" here his first new plant, the famous Burbank potato, which he obtained through selection among Early Rose seedlings. Then, in 1875, he removed Santa Rosa the "Burbank Experiment" — There he experimented, produced his impressive array of "New Creations" — that was his own name for them, used on the cover pages of his occasionally printed catalogues — and there, after fifty years, he died.

Burbank has been called "the plant wizard." This name does not connote the possession of any supernatural powers or mystic manners of experimentation. It simply indicates that he possessed unusual power, amounting to genius, of perceiving plant differences and of understanding correlations among these differences; and that he was unusually bold in his experimentation, industrious and persistent in his pursuit of the particular end he had in view. He knew so little of conventional botanical science that he was not handicapped by scientific traditions and dogmatism. If those qualities and the fact that he was brilliantly successful in a kind of work not well understood by the public can be thought to constitute wizardry, then he was a wizard.

Lovable and Loving.

Burbank was a lovable and a loving man. He loved plants and children and mankind, and he attracted love for himself. He was delicate in body and spirit. He was extremely sensitive. I have seen him weep when somebody said too rough a thing to him; and also when somebody spoke too kindly to him or about him.

I sat by him one evening at a little gathering of the townspeople of Santa

Rosa and of some scientific and public men from San Francisco and elsewhere, to celebrate an anniversary in his life or his achievements, and watched him weep quietly through most of the evening.

Although he lived to be seventy-seven, he was never strong physically, and his nerves were always at tension. The constant invasion of his gardens by the curious, the scientific and general admirers, while recognized by him as a tribute that demanded his appreciation, was always a heavy burden. It really interfered greatly with his work; it meant the loss of time, and wear on body and nerves. But his genius, his daring and his amazing industry overcame all obstacles. He was brilliantly successful in his work, which was of a magnitude unsurpassed by that of any other worker in his field.

I have said that he knew little of conventional botanical science. I speak about this from personal knowledge. It was my privilege to know him well and to have had special opportunities to learn of his work by observation. Indeed, I made repeated trips to Santa Rosa from my university (Stanford) for no other purpose than to try to find out what, if any, new scientific knowledge of botany and of evolutionary biology could be obtained from Burbank's records and his personal accounts of his experimentation. There was little to be found.

Not Technical But Practical.

One of the principal reasons for this was that Burbank was not trying to conduct scientific experiments; he was trying to produce useful new plant kinds by any and all means that might contribute to this end. He used selection, changes of environment, selection, hybridization; anything to find or produce the needed initial variations to give him a handle for producing his "new creations." He kept the promising new variations; he threw away those of no promise for his special use.

In his "New Creations" catalogue of 1904 there is a reproduction of a photograph showing "a sample pile of brush 12 feet wide, 14 feet high and 22 feet long, containing 45,000 two and three year old seedling berry bushes (40,000 blackberry-raspberry hybrids), and 25,000 shafter Gregg hybrids, all dug up to be

burned with their crop of ripening berries." . . . Of the 40,000 blackberry-raspberry hybrids of this kind, "Princess" is the only one now in existence. From the other 25,000 hybrids two dozen bushes were reserved for further trial.

That will give the reader some idea of the extent of the work done by Burbank to produce a single satisfactory new race of berries. It will also indicate the amount of "scientific data" that Burbank sent up in flames and made so as to keep his garden and his mind clear for the undistracted pursuit of his goal. But this was the kind of thing that made scientific men despair when they learned of it. And it is the kind of thing that induced the Carnegie Institution of Washington to make an arrangement with Burbank in 1905 whereby he was to receive a stipend of \$10,000 a year for ten years, with the provision that he was to permit a scientific expert to come and go in the garden with him and to have full knowledge of all his experimenting and free access to all of his records.

His Processes Classified.

Burbank welcomed this arrangement at the time it was made, but as any one who knew Burbank and his methods and aims well could have guessed, the arrangement became an impossible one both to Burbank and to the scientific expert and was, therefore, terminated by mutual consent after five years of trial. Burbank did not even speak or understand the language of the scientific botanist. And the scientific botanist probably never realized that Burbank really didn't care to.

Certain generalizations of distinct scientific value can be drawn, however, from a careful consideration and analysis of Burbank's "methods" of work. We may roughly classify his processes and means.

First—There was the importation from foreign countries, through many correspondents, of a host of various kinds of plants, some of economic value in their native land and some, not any of which, however, grown under different conditions here might prove specially vigorous or prolific or hardy, or show other desirable changes or new useful qualities.

Second—The production of variations, abundant and extreme, by va-

rious methods, as (a) the growing under new and, usually, more favorable environment (food supply, water, temperature, light, space, etc.) of various wild or cultivated forms, and (b) by hybridizations between forms closely related, less closely related and, finally, as disjunct as may be (test producing sterility). This hybridizing was often immensely complicated by multiplying crosses, i. e., the offspring from one cross being immediately crossed with a third form, and the offspring of this with still another form and so on.

Unsettling Heredity.

These hybridizations were made sometimes with very slight reference to the actual useful characteristics of the crossed parents, with the primary intention of producing an unsettling or instability in the heredity; that is, of causing, as Burbank some times said, "perturbations" in the plants, so as to get just as wide and as large variation as possible. Other crosses were made, of course, in the deliberate attempt to blend, or add together, two desirable characteristics, each possessed by one of the crossed forms. Some crosses were made in the attempt to extinguish an undesirable characteristic.

Third—There was always, immediately after the unusual production of variations, the recognition of desirable modifications and the intelligent and effective selection of them. Thus he would save those plants to produce seed or cuttings which showed the desirable variations, and would discard all the others. In Burbank's gardens the few tenderly cared for little potted plants or carefully grafted seedlings represented the surviving fittest, and the great business of scores of thousands of uprooted others, the waste, in this class strategy of Darwin and Spencer's struggle and survival in nature.

It was precisely in this double process of the recognition and selection of desirable variations that Burbank's genius came into particular play. Right here he brought something to bear on his work that few other men have been able to bring. It was the extraordinary keenness of perception, the delicacy of recognition of desirable variations in their (usually) small and to most men imperceptible beginnings.

Keen of Scent, Sight, Feeling.

Was it a fragrance that was sought? To Burbank, crawling around on hands and knees, in a bed of hundreds of seedlings, scores of the odors of the plant kingdom were arising and mingling from the fresh green leaves, but each, said Burbank, from a certain single seedling or perhaps from a single pair or trio. But he was so sure, until the master-prover pointed out two or three of the more dominant single odors, the impression on the olfactory was simply that of one sort

LUTHER BURBANK



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exclusive fragrance of fresh green leaves.

Similarly Burbank was a master at seeing, and a master at feeling. Besides, he had his own unique knowledge of correlations. Did this plum seedling have leaves infinitesimally plumper, smoother or stronger, or with more even margins and stronger petioles or what not else, than any other among a thousand similar child-like trees? Then it was saved, for it would bear a larger, or a sweeter, or a firmer sort of plum, or more plums than the others. So to the bonfires with the others, and to the company of the elect with this "fittest" one.

Now this recognition, this knowledge of correlations in plant structure, born of the exercise of a genius for perceiving through fifty years of opportunity for testing and perfecting it, was perhaps the most important single thing which Burbank brought to his work that other men do not bring (at least in such unusual degree of reliability). Industry, concentration, and single-mindedness, deftness in manipulation, fertility in practical resources, had Burbank—and so have numerous other breeders and experi-

menters. But in his perception of variability in the forming, his recognition of its possibilities of outcome, and in the scientific knowledge of correlations in knowledge that is real, for it was one that was relied on and built on, and was at the very foundation of his success, Burbank had an advantage of true scientific character over his fellow-workers.

Saved Time by Grafting.

But let us follow our saved plum seedling. Have we now to wait the six or seven years before a plum tree comes into bearing to know by actual seeing and testing what new sort of plum we have? No, for this saved seedling and other similar saved ones (from the examination of 20,000 seedlings, say, Burbank would find a few tens or even scores in which he had faith of reward) would be taken from their plots and grafted on to the sturdy branches of some full-grown vigorous plum tree, so that in the next season or second next our seedling stem would have borne its flowers and fruits.

Here were years saved. Twenty, forty, sixty, different seedlings grafted

on to one strong tree (in a particular instance Burbank had 600 plum grafts on a single tree); and each seedling, when certain to bear its own kind of leaf and flower, and fruit. For we have long known that the action is not materially influenced by the stock nor the stock by the action; that is, not modified radically, although grafting sometimes increases or otherwise modifies the vigor of growth and the extent of the root system of the stock.

If now, the fruit from our variant seedling when it is sufficiently desirable; if it produces earlier or later, sweeter or larger, firmer or more abundant, plumper, or has a new race of plums, a "new creation" to go into that thin catalogue of results. For by simply subdividing the wood of the new branch—that is, making new grafts from it—the new plum can be perpetuated and increased at will. Simple, is it not? No, it is anything but that in the reality of doing it; but in the scientific aspects of it, easily understandable.

Grafts Grow Faster Than Seeds.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to call attention to what must be familiar to most of us, and that is the fact that many (probably most) cultivated plants must be reproduced by division, that is, by cuttings, buds or grafts, and not by seeds, in order to grow "true."

An astonishing result of the hybridization between the black walnut, *Juglans nigra*, used as the pistillate parent, and the California walnut, *J. californica*, staminate parent, are walnut trees which grow with such an amazing vigor and rapidly that they increase in size at least twice as fast as the combined growth of both parents.

Many tremendous growers were got in the first generation, but in the second there were included some of the most rapidly growing trees, perhaps, in the world. This hybrid has clean-cut, glossy bright green leaves from two to three feet long with a sweet odor like that of apples, but it produces few nuts. Curiously enough the results of hybridization by using the pollen of *nigra* on pistils of *californica* produces in abundance large nuts of a quality superior to that possessed by either parent.

Two of the most elaborate of Burbank's undertakings, begun in his early days in California and carried on through his whole half century there, were his work on plums and prunes and on berries resulting in the production of a long series of new varieties. The Bartlett plum, cross of the bitter Chinese simon and the Delaware, itself a simon hybrid, has the fragrance and flavor of the Bartlett pear.

The Climax, a successful shipping plum, is also a cross of the simon and the Japanese triflora. This Chi-

ness almost produces almost no pollen, but few grains of it ever having been obtained. But these few grains enabled Burbank to revolutionize the whole plum shipping industry. In his work on hybridizing berries he used forty different kinds of dewberries, blackberries and raspberries and he produced a score of new commercial varieties.

Why He Couldn't Get Rich.

Many will ask if Burbank did not, or could not, make a great deal of money from his plant creations. The answer is, he did not and, in fact, could not. He could get a fairly good price from the nurserymen for his single sale of the new plum or berry or flower, and the nurseryman could sell the offspring, for a season or two—and then the control was gone. Re-production and distribution of the new thing were now possible to any of the buyers they could themselves sell or give away all the specimens of the new thing they cared to.

So Burbank never made more than a comfortable ample living from his extraordinary work. But that was all he cared to make. Various attempts, by friendly or self-interested business men, to make his work reap larger returns all resulted only in troubles for him and were put aside.

Often Misrepresented.

Plant breeding is a science and an art many centuries old, and there have been many distinguished plant breeders, although but few of them have been known to the public. Scientists and horticulturists, however, have known and esteemed them, and the sudden popular fame of Burbank resulted in some hurt feelings on the part of other plant breeders. Some of Burbank's new things, also, which had been produced under California's special climatic conditions did not hold up well under the more rigorous climate of the Northern and Eastern States to which they were brought by nurserymen, and something of a reaction set in among popular writers. This even went so far as to result in including the word "faker" in articles about Burbank.

Now, Burbank was never in the slightest degree a faker, but some of the stories about him and his work lent color to the charge. Burbank was bewildered and inexpressibly hurt by these criticisms. He could not understand them and he did not know how to combat them. So he suffered in silence.

Later, however, after the first wave of superlative praise and the backwash of unfair criticism had passed, a more understanding, both professional and popular, replaced them. The sudden flare of attention attracted to him just before he died because of his honest and bold declarations of religious belief—or the unbelief—need not concern us here.

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MENACE OF ICE BRINGS NEW SCIENCE TO FORE

Light and Heat From Action of Chemicals Are Used Successfully in Combating River Jams—Peril of Bergs in Atlantic May Be Reduced

ICE engineering came into national prominence a few weeks ago when Professor Howard T. Barnes saved Oil City and Franklin, Pa., from disastrous floods by melting an ice jam on the Allegheny River with a new substance called thermite. Professor Barnes has studied ice and the methods of protecting civilization from its depredations for more than thirty years. This summer he will accompany the University of Michigan Expedition to Greenland in an attempt to eliminate the danger of icebergs to transatlantic shipping. In the following article Professor Barnes describes the purpose and methods of ice engineering.

By HOWARD T. BARNES,
Professor of Physics, McGill University.

No one thing has modified the human race so fundamentally as has ice. Undoubtedly many traits of character are attributable to the great fight of mankind against exhaustion during the various ice ages. From such has come an unconscious regard for ice as unassailable and impregnable. On the other hand, all living matter is attracted to and seeks water, without which it could not exist. In the economy of nature ice has no part, and during the time of its formation everything tends to preserve water in its liquid form. Ice is the lifeless corpse of water, stifling and destroying it as a white plague.

Ice as a surface formation on our waterways can completely mask the living stream underneath. The human mind grasps, mostly, what it sees—which has resulted in an overestimate always of natural phenomena, tending toward a lack of courage to attempt remedial work on a large scale. The sentiment expressed by the words "leave it to nature" breeds a wary, unwarranted fear and distrust of her. Nature's notebooks are always open for us to read, and she endeavors to help us when we learn to further her plan.

Nowhere can we find a more wonderful example of the delicate poising of natural forces than in the balance between water and ice. Coexistent only at the freezing point, the passage of one into the other is dependent on a

transfer of heat across a temperature boundary no minute that it is measured in thousandths of a degree. The difference between ice tightly solidified and ice loosened and soft may be only a small fraction, and the large latent heat of water tends always to maintain the mixture at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

Heat Most Important.

When all things physical are studied in their relation to ice-fighting, the factors shift down to heat as the most important agency. To render heat most effective it must be applied at as high a temperature as possible. In order to imitate the rays of the sun as far as can be done, heat energy must be spread over a large area where sunlight cannot reach, and when sunlight is not acting.

Low temperature sources of heat, such as steam or hot water and applied electrical energy, are purely local in action and depend on convection currents and stream lines in the water to spread.

In order to provide a suitable radiation or beam of energy of sufficient power to disrupt ice, I have made use of the intensive exothermic reaction from burning aluminum. Under this reaction a rapid elevation of temperature to 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit is brought about in a few seconds, and this heat is driven into the ice in the form of short infra-red rays with light waves, which penetrate for many yards before becoming absorbed. The passage of this heat radiation leaves in its track portions of the energy to unbind the forces of freezing between the crystals of ice.

The mass thus treated becomes honeycombed and loosened, and being under the ice cover, never freezes together again. Immediately after the reaction, the molecules directly in the path of the energy are broken into their atoms, and burn with a bright flame. An explosion ensues, resembling a slow heave under the ice cover, which is an ideal condition for lifting up and dislodging the ice accumulations below the water line.

The Ice Files to Pieces.

This appears to be a new type of explosion, and much has yet to be learned regarding it. It is caused by the ice itself flying to pieces, not by the exploding of the material developing the high temperature. We know, however, that it is very powerful in its action, and much more effective

than any other explosive. The engineering features of this new method for the heat treatment of ice were worked out for the first time during the winter of 1925, while I was engaged in studying ice conditions in the international section of the St. Lawrence River for the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

As a means for producing the intense heat reaction, thermite was used, which has been known in the trade for many years and chiefly used for welding and for regeneration in foundry practice. Aluminum-iron or other oxide mixtures can be used, but at the present time an ice-burning thermite is being developed that will combine low cost with speed of reaction and maximum temperature.

There is no danger from thermite itself, as no ordinary fire will set it off. Its own reaction is entirely self-contained and will proceed in a vacuum or a closed space as efficiently as in air. The after-effects of a charge in a mass of ice over a water course work on indefinitely, for the intense heat produces a disruptive action on the under side of the ice cover and the pack ice heaves and shakes throughout its mass from shore to shore. After the reaction has subsided the flowing water seeps into crevices and cracks and sets up erosive action, which continues to disintegrate the ice for many hundreds of feet.

The Wound Remains.

The whole effect is similar to the spread of a point of infection from a wound. This ice wound never heals, even though the surface may become frozen over again during cold weather. Skill and judgment are required in placing these "heat mines" in an ice jam—otherwise they would not be effective. While working on the ice packs in the St. Lawrence River we found the engineering feature comparatively simple. An ice jam at Waddington, N. Y., and later a very large jam at Chimney Island, below Ogdensburg, N. Y., were successfully removed by the application of heat at key points.

During the present season I was called to Pennsylvania to treat the great ice gorge on the Allegheny River, which extended for twenty-four miles from above Oil City to Brandon. Such a heavy pack had never before formed in the history of these communities, and there was nothing to guide me as to the nature of the ice.

It was necessary, therefore, to make a survey of the various individual jams that had worked into one another and above so as to erect great mounds and packs in the shallow portions at different points.

The winding character of the river had rendered the packing more secure. During the first part of the study and treatment the weather remained exceedingly cold and it was found impracticable to send large quantities of ice downstream without creating jams lower down.

Channels Under the Ice.

The engineering features of this work required most careful study. While at first no apparent change occurred in the outward appearance of the gorge, the river channels under the ice were opened and enlarged by placing heat mines at the key points. No attempt was made at first to treat the upper half of the gorge, as I feared this part that was being weakened day by day by the sun on the open water above Oil City might move down on the lower gorge and damage the City of Franklin.

These first operations were highly successful and reduced the flood level at Franklin by four and a half feet. As soon as mild weather set in great portions of the jam moved out wherever the heat mines had been placed and clear channels were opened in preparation for the passing out of the upper part of the pack. Two days before the final clearing of the ice portions of the upper gorge above Oil City moved down under the action of the warm water and shoved into the pack between Oil City and Franklin at Reno, thereby raising the level of the water at Oil City and causing a flood. This was relieved the next morning by opening the channel through this pack by means of heat mines.

The Final Attack.

On the following day simultaneous attack was made by the application of heat mines on the remaining portion of the gorge below Franklin and on the upper part at Reno. In order to save the traffic bridge at Reno the level of the ice was dropped with preliminary treatment to what was considered a safe distance beneath the under structure. Then the final attack was effected by placing large charges of thermite so as to cause the ice to move out from the lower and first, a clear channel having been cleared below for the masses broken away by additional charges as the work progressed upstream.

The whole of the great gorge was moving downstream without damage of any kind by 5 o'clock on the day of the final attack. The river levels dropped immediately to normal, and by the following morning there was practically no ice left in the river. It must be borne in mind that the engineering feature of this work will not necessarily be the same in other localities. The general plan of attack, however—that of starting downstream, which completely reverses the process of nature—must be followed in order to avoid flooding and damage along

CATERPILLAR CLEVER IN HOUSING WORK

WE frequently note caterpillars in dogs, cats or birds, but overlook the cleverness of caterpillars. The large, ugly caterpillar that feeds upon the compound leaves of the algarobos tree, sometimes called the "Tree of Heaven," is very much wiser, to the fact that he is laboring under worse conditions than his neighbors across the way who has chosen the tulip tree or the wild cherry. It was said recently by a member of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden.

Preparing to spin his cocoon, the caterpillar, after firmly fastening the leaflet in which he will eventually take his long nap, travels back and forth, sometimes over a distance of eighteen inches, to secure the main leaf stalk to a branch, so that no matter how wildly the winds of winter may blow, his particular leaf will not drop off with the other leaves of the tree.

Other ice engineering features embody the treatment of rivers in order to conserve the heat supply in the water to avoid ice formation; the relieving of ice masses in waterworks and power canals, penstocks and gates—all of which have been successfully accomplished with heat mines.

Besides the use of thermite, other means of ice control can be used, such as dynamite, black powder, calcium chloride and cinders for rotting the surface. Calcium carbide possesses great heat-producing properties, but as yet has not been developed in ice practices.

The control of ice pressure on concrete structures and the disintegration of ice and snow masses can be successfully accomplished. Pressure of ice flows on bridge piers, ice friction for both wind and water and many of the physical properties of ice have yet to be accurately tabulated.

Improvement Expected.

It may be said that the result of the application of methods of ice engineering will contribute immensely to the saving of lives and property, thus adding to the comfort of mankind. The more efficient development of water power, to a degree that can hardly be estimated, will also follow, besides the better handling of snow and ice in cities and in railway operation. The loss to automobiles alone due to winter conditions runs to millions of dollars each year.

While we do not expect entirely to cure these conditions, we may reasonably expect that scientific study by men trained in ice work can improve matters. We have only to look back

through the last thirty years to see what great improvements have been brought about in winter transportation and in the handling of ice and snow in big cities. The figures representing the price we pay each year for ice and snow run into billions of dollars. We hope to save a fraction of this.

Thousands of rivers in Canada and in the northern part of the United States go into flood each year owing to ice conditions that can be prevented. A definite advance has been made within the last two years not only in the saving of property, but what is more important—in the saving of human life as well.

COLOR BLINDNESS IS CLOSELY STUDIED

RECENT studies of color-blindness indicate that it is hereditary and due to a defect in the central nervous system. This particular idiosyncrasy has long baffled those who have attempted to ascertain its causes. It occurs often among boys and men than among girls and women, but persons interested in the subject have found that what has been termed color-blindness in boys is frequently only color ignorance. As a corrective, special attention is now being given in connection with the art in the public schools to developing a color sense among all pupils.

"Often," reports a teacher of art in one of the largest schools in the State of New Jersey, "boys and girls have been taught to recognize and name the cardinal colors, but instruction has gone no further. I am convinced that a child's instinct for color appreciation can be increased and directed, with consequences helpful to the artistic standards of the country, within a generation."

Statistics gathered in respect to color-blind persons seem to demonstrate that color-blind men do not transmit their defect to their daughters, but through their daughters to one-half of their male grandchildren. Color-blind sons are said to inherit the defect only from their mothers.

When Rouge Looks Green.

In a group of 12,134 white children between the ages of six and sixteen from New York, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland and South Carolina, 1.16 per cent. were found defective in color sense. Formerly these children would have been listed at once as color-blind. Careful study of their defects shows that many of them could detect one of two colors. Whether such defects can be remedied is debatable.

A woman married to a color-blind man recently appealed to an art teacher in the public school of her community to know whether her husband's defect could be remedied by instruction.

"When he should see red, he sees green," she explained. "So that when I put a touch of rouge on my face he asked me why I have turned a sickly green. I wish something could be done to cure him."

VIRGINIA OPENS A TREASURE HUNT

State Is Ready With \$500,000 to Redeem Missing Old Time Bonds—Search of Garrets Advised Here and in Britain

RICHMOND, Va.

THERE is a treasure chest of more than half a million dollars in gold, or rather in gold bonds, in this country, and there is no reason why those who are devoting their energies to chasing the will-o'-the-wisp of fortune should not dig down into old trunks and other receptacles of family papers and find out if they are entitled to share in this large sum of money.

Those who are entitled to participate in this chest of gold will not have to employ attorneys to prosecute their claims, nor will they have to make an examination of genealogical records. If they find a document bearing the title "West Virginia Certificate" the chances are 1,000 to 1 that by presenting this certificate of Rosewell Page, Second Auditor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, they will receive in return West Virginia 3½ per cent. gold bonds, bearing coupons from Jan. 1, 1919.

Mr. Page says that there are outstanding, unclaimed, more than \$500,000 of these certificates, the redemption of which was provided for in the Virginia-West Virginia debt settlement. Approximately \$100,000 of these certificates were issued to persons in Great Britain and Ireland, the remaining \$400,000 and more to persons in the United States. No payments will be made except on surrender of the certificates. Therefore it is useless for persons to make claims on any other basis.

Treasure Hunt Advised.

The certificates bear dates of 1871, 1879, 1882 and 1892. Some of them may have gone down with ships at sea. More probably were destroyed by fires which consumed residences. But it is believed that the major portion of the certificates are in existence now—perhaps hidden away in old attics, trunks and boxes. Because they were of little value at one time their owners do not realize that today they are so much gold.

An opportunity for the people to indulge in a veritable treasure-hunt game is here. Garrets should be ransacked and all family papers scrutinized. The prosecution of these claims supported by the certificates themselves cannot entail loss to any individual. It is not like bringing suit for a share in an old estate. The bonds to redeem these certificates have been issued. They await only the reception of the documents to be issued in exchange.

The history of this transaction discloses the successful effort of a State to redeem its credit. Before the secession of West Virginia from Virginia and 25,000 in the United Kingdom.

at the opening of the war between the States, the mother State had issued bonds and owed approximately \$25,000,000, covering money expended for navigation companies, plank road companies, turnpike companies, bridge companies, State roads, railroad companies and State defense. Virginia claimed that West Virginia should pay a third of this debt, as that section of the old State had received a third of the benefits of the bonds issued. West Virginia denied the claim.

State Redeeming Credit. For a long time the bonds went unpaid, and the debt with interest went to \$45,000,000. Finally, on the dates already mentioned, Virginia passed a series of refunding acts, and gave to the old bondholders Virginia bonds for two-thirds of the amounts due them. In addition she gave them, for the remaining one-third, certificates stating that West Virginia owed them the remaining third. These are the "West Virginia Certificates."

West Virginia laughed at the idea of Virginia issuing "West Virginia Certificates." Of such little value were these certificates considered that many of them were sold for 10 cents per hundred and less. Finally, for the benefit of the bond and certificate holders, Virginia sued West Virginia, and in decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on March 6, 1911, and June 14, 1915, Virginia was awarded judgment against West Virginia for \$12,393,929.50 with interest at 5 per cent. from July 1, 1915.

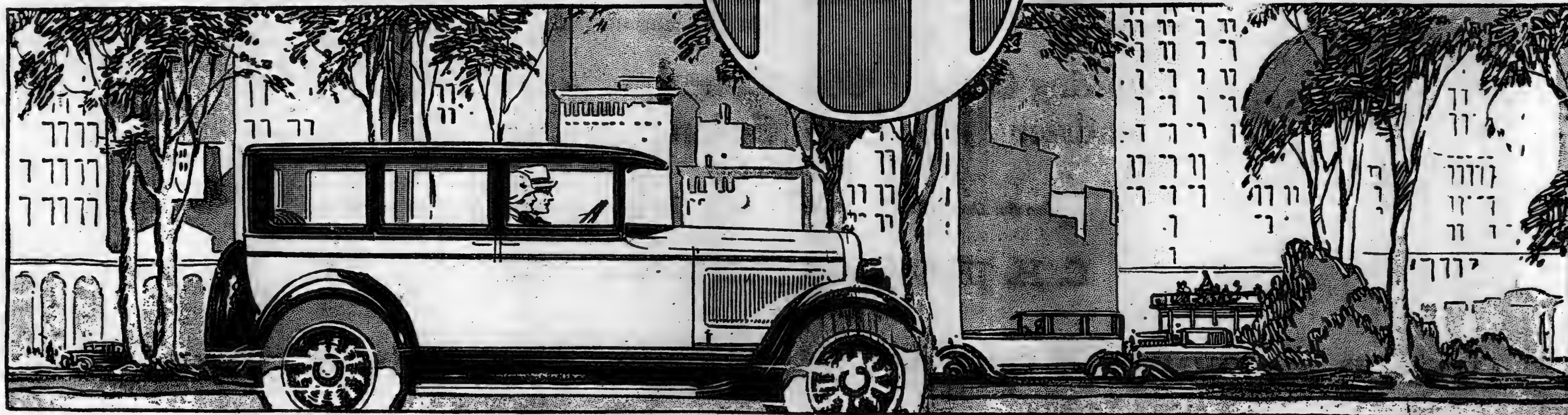
West Virginia settled the debt and interest in 1919, paying \$1,062,967.16 in cash and \$13,500,000 in gold bonds. Of these bonds \$1,133,500 were held "in escrow" by West Virginia to pay certificates that had not been presented. More than \$500,000 of this sum has not yet been claimed. Holders of the outstanding certificates may present them to Mr. Page, who will then see that they are redeemed by West Virginia. The rate of exchange per date of issue is as follows: 1871, 91.11; 1879, 88.07; 1882, 78.25; 1892, 68.22.

RAILWAY COMPARISONS

THE United States has today more than one-third, and the Western Hemisphere more than one-half of the total railway mileage of the world. There are more than 250,000 miles of railroads in the United States, 39,000 in Canada, 22,000 in Argentina, 17,000 in Brazil, 35,000 in Germany, 33,000 in France, 42,000 in Russia, 37,000 in India, 26,000 in Australia and 25,000 in the United Kingdom.

HUPMOBILE

SIX \$1385



So far superior in fine six-cylinder performance—so beautiful inside and out—so sound and good in its

recognized Hupmobile quality—that it seems downright extravagance to pay more for any six

VAN ALSTYNE MOTOR CORPORATION

Ford

Highest in Quality Lowest in Price

The finest steels available are used in the manufacture of Ford cars. The plate glass for windshields and windows is as perfect as can be made. Upholstery material contains a larger percentage of wool than is ordinarily specified—even for much higher priced cars. The basic features of Ford design have never been improved upon by any manufacturer.

No other car offers greater dependability. The Ford car has won the favor of millions of users, under every conceivable motoring condition. Its convenience is known and appreciated the world over; its performance is taken for granted.

Such quality is possible at Ford prices because every operation, from mining of ore to final

assembly is under direct control of the Ford Motor Company.

Iron is taken from Ford mines in Michigan; coal from the Company's mines in Kentucky and West Virginia. Glass comes from Ford glass plants; wood from the Ford timber tracts in the North. Raw materials and finished products are carried over the Company's own transportation routes; coke ovens, blast furnaces, a steel mill, foundries and saw mills—all are part of this complete organization. There are even salvage plants, paper mill, cement plant, etc., to transform waste materials into useful by-products.

In this way every possible economy is effected. Under no other circumstances could Ford quality be had at Ford prices.

Features That Maintain Ford Leadership

All-Steel Bodies Built entirely of steel to provide maximum safety and service, the bodies of Ford cars are as carefully manufactured as the Ford engine and chassis. All panels are stamped from twenty-four gauge steel. Body lines are pleasing, while attractive color combinations enhance the beauty of the various models.

Planetary Transmission The Ford planetary transmission is the ideal speed control for a light car. Gives complete control through foot pedals and leaves the driver's hands free to manipulate the steering wheel. Impossible to clash gears. Costs more to build than the conventional sliding gear type but is used because of its superiority.

Torque Tube Drive Henry Ford originated the Torque Tube in 1903. By use of this construction the rear spring does

not take any of the driving thrust and is free to act solely as a flexible support for the car body.

Dual Ignition System (1) The Ford magneto and (2) the generator and storage battery. Even in sections where there is no battery service, the Ford owner may use his car without interruption—the magneto making him independent of battery current. Elimination of the magneto would reduce production costs—but Ford standards specify the additional value.

Thermo-Syphon Cooling Circulation of water is entirely governed by engine temperature. There is no water pump requiring frequent need for packing. Hence Ford cooling system is exceedingly simple and always efficient.

Simple, Dependable Lubrication

The Ford lubricating system is extremely simple and efficient. Combining the splash principle with gravity flow, it does not require any pump. Practically all of the parts of the engine and transmission are oiled from one oil reservoir in the crankcase.

Three Point Motor Suspension

First used by Henry Ford in 1908 and a feature of the Model T power plant for eighteen years.

Multiple Disc-in-Oil Clutch

Generally conceded among engineers to be the best, the smoothest and the most reliable for any car. The Ford clutch has the further advantage in operating in a bath of oil. This assures smooth, silent action and long life.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

New Prices

RUNABOUT	TOURING	COUPE	TUDOR SEDAN	FORDOR SEDAN
\$290	\$310	\$500	\$520	\$565

Closed car prices include starter and demountable rims. All prices F. O. B. Detroit

T W E N T Y . T W O Y E A R S O F L E A D E R S H I P

DISTURBED RUMANIA SEEKS NEW LEADERSHIP

Rise to Power of General Averescu, the Latest Premier, Is
Looked Upon Not as a Coup d'Etat But Merely
As Innocuous Stop-Gap

By WALTER LITTLEFIELD.
RUMANIA is in a state of feverish transition—political, financial and industrial—but there is nothing to indicate that the revolution will be sensational. For example, it is ridiculous to foresee, on the part of the new Premier, General Alexander Averescu, a coup d'etat, with the return of former Crown Prince Carol at the head of a Fascista Government.

Still, the situation for some time past—the gradual realization that the country was not rehabilitating itself in a manner commensurate with her natural wealth and the usual agitation accompanying the dying days of a legislative mandate—readily allowed a distortion of recent successive events. Quickly upon the heels of Carol's renunciation came the municipal elections, with the tentative resignation of the Bratiano Government, the passage of a Fascista electoral law, and finally the acceptance of the Government's resignation on the day that the four-year mandate of Parliament expired.

Studied Mussolini's Methods.
Then came the forming of a new Government under a man of military reputation, with four other generals as colleagues, and with seven out of the eight Ministers holders of portfolios in the Averescu Cabinet of 1919. The fact has been elaborated on that this is the same General Averescu, who, fresh from a study of Mussolini's methods in Italy, inspired, in June, 1924, a peasant demonstration, when it is declared, the King narrowly escaped losing his throne. As a matter of fact, a demonstration of some sort or other is a favorite outdoor sport in Bucharest—usually to be dispersed by a word from his Majesty, as it was in this case, or by a gesture on the part of the police.

With all the revolutionary potentialities which the Averescu Government is imagined to possess, the fact remains that it is quite an innocuous stop-gap, tiding over until the national elections show what party or combination is to enjoy a two-thirds sitting in the Chamber. These elections must be held within two months from March 27.

Literally, the worst that can be said about Averescu is that he is the puppet of his predecessor, who counts on a return to power by the victory of his Liberals, for as in Italy the plurality party is assured two-thirds of the seats.

Why, therefore, did the Bratiano Government quit? Why did it not sit tight, direct the national elections under the new law, and so reap an inevitable victory, just as Fascismo did in Italy? The late Premier answered: "A four years' mandate is enough for any Government, any Parliament. An election should be the free expression of the people's will, irrespective of who is in power." Hardly the words of a Mussolini!

Not Italy Dictators.
The Bratianos—Ion, the Premier, and Vintila, the Minister of Finance—have often been called "Dictators" of the Kingdom simply because King Ferdinand usually followed their advice. Ion Bratiano is about fifty years of age. He became Premier for the first time in 1907, returned to that office early in 1914, and saw his country through the first years of the war. After allowing an Averescu Government to make peace, he returned to the premiership, which he held until March 27.

The father of these brothers did more than any one else to turn Rumania from a Turkish dependency into an independent kingdom. He placed and replaced the present King's uncle, Charles of Hohenzollern, on the throne. It is natural that in a highly feudalized monarchy, such as Rumania was before the World War, the sovereign should be guided by the most loyal family. Paradoxical as it may seem, the Bratianos are most cordially hated by the patrician class to which they by birth belong and, until quite recently, were idolized by the peasantry. The principal reason for this is that the brothers were instrumental in modifying the ancient system of land tenure and in elevating a large body of the peasantry from farm laborers to small proprietors.

During the successive Bratiano administrations, even social or political enemies have never questioned their personal honesty and integrity, although Ion has been lampooned for

his dandyism by those who would not or could not perceive that he hid a rare acumen under the guise of frivolity. And while the brothers were obviously obsessed by their own economic and financial theories, few have denied their astuteness as politicians.

An Unpopular Embargo.
But when unfavorable trade balances continued; when the farmers could not market their grain outside the kingdom or obtain modern field implements; when there were no new oil wells sunk or mining shafts dug, in a country whose mineral wealth is almost infinite, then the theories of the Bratianos began to be questioned, and there came a definite movement for a change—for a new Government that should remove the embargo on domestic products and invite foreign capital and investors.

There was an unfavorable trade balance for 1925. The Bratianos figured out the 1925 budget, 28,500,000 lei at the rate of 50 cents per hundred lei. But when it became known that they were to resign on account of the losses of the Liberal Party at the municipal elections, the rate of exchange dropped to 41 cents per 100 lei, making a deficit of 18 per cent., which is 5,180,000 lei, or \$21,032,000 of the total budget.

An inflation of currency was quite as obnoxious to the Bratianos as was the granting of concessions for the use of foreign capital. The new Government is preparing for currency stabilization, and it is hoped that the deficit of \$21,032,000 may soon be covered by a 50 per cent. cut in the export tax on certain products and the removal of restrictions on others—particularly oil and grain—or rather that the moral effect of such changes may restore the lei.

Leaning Toward Italy.
As regards the foreign policy, the new Government will hasten to pave the way toward more profitable treaties of commerce with other nations, and, in the political field, will make an orientation in the direction of Italy rather than develop that toward France. It is significant that early in the new year Vintila Bratiano sounded London and Paris in regard to an adjustment of the Rumanian foreign debt and to loans contingent upon such an adjustment, but met with no success. At about the same time a concordat, after three years of negotiations, was concluded with the Vatican, and a protocol was arranged with Rome on the basis of which the long-standing financial dispute between Rumania and Italy might be settled. In June, it is believed, General Averescu, if his mandate holds that long, will visit the Fascista Government.

The Bratianos tried to lift the nation by its own bootstraps. When they realized the futility of this, they were ready to allow others to put into effect measures they could not consistently advocate themselves—or measures by which they might profit if returned to power. Whether they do or not depends upon the national elections.

Impossible Promises.
General Averescu's party is the People's Party, and although it has never seriously allied itself with the Opposition, it is understood, since the municipal elections, to have drawn heavily from the Transylvanians of the Opposition. In the old Chamber it had only ten votes. The strongest parties of the Opposition were the Transylvanians, or National Party, led by MM. Valda and Maniu, and the Peasants, led by Dr. Lupu, having respectively thirty and forty seats. Meanwhile, the National Democratic, led by Professor Jorga, which had only five seats, is understood to have been drawing from the Bratiano Liberals.

The Liberals expect to profit measurably from the concordat in Transylvania, Bukovina and the Banat, which have a preponderant Catholic population; also from the fact that just prior to the resignation of the Bratiano Government the Liberals concluded an agreement with the Magyar Party in Transylvania by promising large concessions in connection with the use of the Hungarian language in the law courts and schools and the retrocession of expropriated properties, as well as the appointment of Hungarians to public posts. But these promises, the Opposition press declares, no Liberal Government could possibly keep and were made

only with the object of embarrassing the next Government.

What made the municipal elections of last February more than usually the key to subsequent national ones is the fact that henceforth municipal councils shall each delegate a member for the Senate. But even so, the fact

that only about 16 per cent. of those qualified to vote went to the polls is discouraging for all parties. Certainly such indifference does not contain the elements of revolution.

Although the Opposition gained measurably in the municipal elections it did not gain where it was expected to gain. It expected to lose in the cities and gain in the country, where among the agriculturists, it was believed, the policies of the Bratianos had had their worst effect. The contrary was the result.

It is a question whether the country would welcome an untried and inexperienced coalition; but there is no question that should the Liberals return to power, their policy would be a marked improvement over the old. It would no longer be a problem of whether the Government would lift the nation by its own bootstraps.

YOUTH HAD TO TOE THE MARK FOR ELDERS A CENTURY AGO

Children Were Bound Out Until of Age and Parents Did the Dictating

THIS girl of today who finds fault with her wardrobe or thinks her pleasures limited and the modern boy who considers he has a grievance because dad won't let him take the car as often as he wishes would do well to compare their circumstances with those of young people a hundred years ago.

Civilization didn't move at the same smart pace then. Work predominated and play occupied a much smaller sphere than it does today.

An analysis of probate court records of a hundred years ago has been made in a Middle Western city once a part of the Western Reserve. These records are representative of the conditions which existed all over the settled portion of the United States when it was a much younger nation.

In contrast with the flapper-type of today, which begins dictating to its parents before the teens are half over, girls—and boys, too—who lived a hun-

dred years ago had little to say about what they would or wouldn't do. "Binding out" was a common practice. The records show cases in which boys and girls were bound out to serve a master anywhere from five to twenty years. As the end of servitude usually came when the age of 21 was reached their bondage began early in life.

Here are a few of the examples that were found in the files:

Samuel Stillwell, father of James Stillwell, 10, apprenticed his son to one Abner Murray. James was to learn the "art and mysteries" of a farmer and was to serve Abner for eleven years, or until he was 21 years of age. The senior Stillwell signed his name with a large flourish to a contract which stipulated further that his son was faithfully to serve and obey Murray. In return his employer

was to instruct the boy by his best means to read and write and cipher and to teach him arithmetic's "single rule of three."

Elijah Morgan was 8 years old when he was bound out by his mother to serve Luther Lane. Elijah was to remain faithfully with his master until he was 21, keep his master's secrets and obey all his commands. Furthermore, he was not to absent himself without permission and was not to play at any unlawful games nor to harm his master by any means.

Girls as well as boys were bound out to service. Ann Morgan, 10, was given to Artemus Beebe to serve as his housekeeper until she reached the age of 18. The contract called for obedience to his commands and stated further that she should demean herself toward him in a becoming manner during her term of service.



If You Want a Packard Six This Spring—Order It Now

Last year thousands who wanted to buy Packard cars could not get them and had to be satisfied with something less desirable or keep their old cars.

More than twice as many Packard Six cars were sold in 1925 as in 1924. Had Packard been able to provide cars for all who wanted them this record would have been even greater.

This year the 25,000 fortunate owners who secured cars last year, are sending their friends to Packard.

And though well prepared now, it is no doubt but a question of days before our built-up stocks will vanish.

Those who act at once may have an immediate or early delivery of the type of Packard they desire.

Those who wait may be disappointed like the thousands last year.

Quality cannot be built hurriedly, and with Packard, quality comes before quantity.

You may have a Packard Six, a five-passenger Sedan, for example, delivered at your door with all necessary accessories and with freight and tax paid for \$2788.78.

If you prefer to buy on the payment plan, you may pay \$733.76 on delivery and \$194.02 monthly.

May we examine your present car? We will buy it and apply its price on the cost of the new car.

If we may have your car now, or soon, we can sell it in the best market of the year, which of course will be to your advantage.

Then your car buying problems will be over for years to come.

The proof? The majority of last year's buyers told us they intended to keep their new Packards more than twice as long as the cars they traded in.

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Used Pierce-Arrow Buses
\$4,000 to \$8,500



HUDSON BRIDGE IS GIANT TASK

Great Span Will Be Twice the Size of Next Largest of Suspension Type, Which Is Safe and Enduring

By CHARLES A. JOHNSON.

SUSPENSION bridges, oldest, safest and most picturesque of metal bridges, will attain perhaps their most notable example in the projected Hudson River span connecting Fort Washington and Fort Lee. Little study was required to decide, on the type, inasmuch as it is not permissible to place a pier in the river, and the bridge must therefore span from shore to shore. Moreover, the superior economy of the suspension bridge for such great spans and capacities is now generally recognized by engineers.

Even for this type of bridge, however, the exceptional magnitude of this project is almost beyond comprehension. It will have a clear span of 3,500 feet, just twice the length of the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge. The clearance above the water will be 200 feet—ample to permit passage of the largest vessels likely to go up the river at this point.

The cables are to be built either of steel wires or high grade steel eyebars, both types of construction having reached a high degree of perfection in American bridge practice and a degree of safety superior to that of any other type of structural members.

The design is so conceived that it will be feasible to build the bridge at a minimum initial expenditure to serve present traffic needs and to

enlarge its capacity as the traffic volume increases. It is expected that the bridge will be open for traffic in 1933 with two twenty-four-foot roadways for four lines of vehicular and bus traffic and two footways for pedestrians. It is estimated that these two roadways will be sufficient to fill the demand for highway traffic for about ten years after the opening of the bridge.

Provision for the Future.

When the traffic increases a forty-foot roadway will be constructed between the twenty-four-foot roadways, providing for a total of eight lines of vehicular traffic. The center roadway will be used for trucks and the outer roadways reserved for the faster passenger automobiles.

If additional accommodation is needed for trolleys or increased bus traffic four lanes or tracks can be provided on a lower deck under the main floor of the bridge. It is estimated that the bridge can be opened to highway traffic at a cost of less than \$50,000,000 and carried to final completion at an additional cost of \$20,000,000.

The approach to the bridge will be between 178th and 179th Streets at Broadway and the total overall length of the bridge and approaches will be 8,080 feet. The approaches passing over Riverside Drive will consist of a series of arches about eighty feet high. The anchorage on the New

York side will be about 230 feet long; the anchorage on the New Jersey side will be in the solid rock.

The towers carrying the cables are to rise about 350 feet above mean high water and have a base about 220 feet by seventy-five. Comparing them with the Washington Monument, which is fifty-five feet square at the base and 550 feet high, some idea may be gained of the stupendous size of this project. The roadway of the bridge is to be about 235 feet above mean high water and it will pass through the towers beneath an arch ninety-five feet wide and about 230 feet high. These towers will have steel skeletons and will probably be faced with granite.

This bridge is one of the largest engineering projects ever conceived. O. H. Ammann, Bridge Engineer of the Port Authority, has supervised the planning, and Cass Gilbert, architect, has been engaged to see that the bridge has beauty as well as utility and strength.

An American Invention.

The modern type of suspension bridge is the invention of an American, James Finley of Fayette County, Pa., built the first regular suspension bridge in 1796 across Jacob Creek on the turnpike from Uniontown to Greensburg in Pennsylvania. He obtained the first patent on this bridge from the United States Government.

Modern bridge engineers state that Finley's bridges were remarkably well designed structures for that time and he had sound principles of construction. The principal features of his invention consisted in the use of stone abutments, in the introduction of only two chains, one at each side of the bridge, and rigid floor construction. His chains were forged wrought iron links and had a sag of one-seventh of the span.

Up to the year 1801 eight bridges had been built in the United States according to Finley's patent, and be-

tween 1801 and 1808 forty more were built. The largest of these was the bridge across the Schuylkill at Philadelphia, with a span of 305 feet.

The most famous of the old chain bridges designed after Finley's patent was the one across the Merrimac River, three miles from Newburyport, Mass., which was built in 1800. It rounded out a century of service, being torn down and rebuilt in 1900 to provide for increased traffic. The old bridge was so much admired for its appearance that the law providing for its rebuilding specified that it should be rebuilt along similar lines.

The original bridge was designed by John Templeman of Washington, D. C., and had a span of 244 feet, clearance of 40 feet above the water and cost \$25,000. The two roadways of 15 feet each "were strong enough to allow for the passage of horses and carriages, whatever their speed. The railing was stout and strong, which contributed much to the stiffness of the floor."

The chains for this bridge were forged on the spot and they were not painted for seventy years. When the iron was analyzed it was found to be free from slag, which proves that the purer the metal the better it will resist corrosion.

In 1818 wrought iron eyebars were introduced and in 1823 open-hearth steel eyebars were used. The first wire cable bridge in America was built in 1816 across the Schuylkill in Philadelphia with a span of 408 feet.

The Roebbling's Work.

John A. Roebbling, the real pioneer of scientifically designed wire cable bridges, first used wire cables in 1844 in the construction of the Pittsburgh aqueduct across the Allegheny River. This bridge consisted of seven indi-

vidual spans, each 102 feet in length. In 1854 John A. Roebbling accomplished the feat then thought impossible—constructing a combination railroad and highway suspension bridge across the Niagara Falls rapids. This bridge had a span of 821 feet and was the first suspension bridge to be constructed with rational stiffening trusses, assuring a rigid floor. A kite was used to carry the first wire across the river.

The successful completion and use of this bridge inspired confidence and naturally led to other and longer bridges. In 1853 the Roebblings spanned the East River with Brooklyn Bridge, having a span of 1,595 feet, which for simplicity, ruggedness and beauty of line is difficult to surpass. The long span of this bridge was possible because of steel being used for the first time as material for bridge wire.

SOME PROPERTY IS ENJOYED BY OTHERS THAN OWNERS

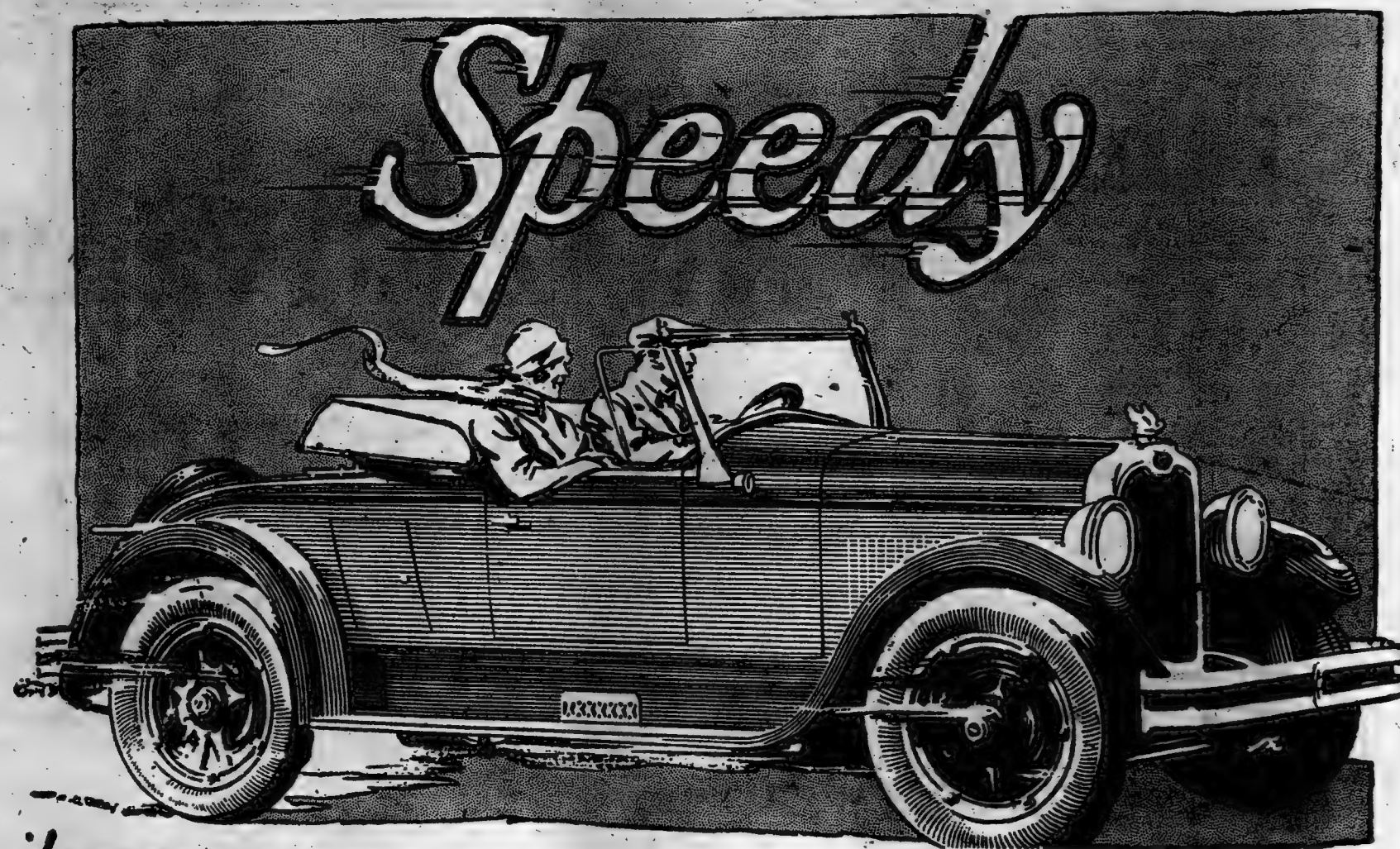
IN Manhattan a vacant lot that has shade often becomes the neighborhood park. Individuals have favorite spots in it which they deem almost their own. They call it "our park" and prefer it to more formal public ground nearby. When, one day, a steam shovel comes to dig a site for an apartment house the neighborhood feels it has lost something that belonged to it.

Lately the wrecking by fire of the Rockefeller (formerly Billings) Chateau, Fort Tryon Hall, at Fort Tryon was deemed a property loss to hundreds of folk across the valley who do not own any property at all.

"At night with the string of lights leading up to it; in the morning with the sun outlining it in blue and gold; in winter, when covered with snow; in summer—all the year around."

Another apartment dweller feels he has so keenly that she has given notice to her landlord that she intends to move. "I had many pleasant days with my castle up there," she explained. "I can't bear to live here now that it is gone. I never was there; I never cared to go there; I just enjoyed looking at it on its height across the valley—the spot where Molly Corbin fired her Revolutionary cannon."

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Lines are long, low, racy. The color harmonies—Mount Royal Blue and El Paso Tan—are carried out on fenders and splash apron as well as body. Radiator,

lamps, bumpers and windshield side-supports are gleaming nickel. A comfortable auxiliary seat and locked golf club compartment are special features. Moreover, the advanced Oakland Six engine offers the very performance qualities most desired in a Sport Car—speed, acceleration, power and smoothness, unmatched in Oakland's field. See this car—then try to equal it at its low price, \$1175 at factory.

Oakland Six \$1025 to \$1295, Pontiac Six, companion to Oakland Six, \$825, Coach or Coupe. All prices at factory. General Motors Time Payment Rates, heretofore the lowest, have been made still lower.

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Cramer Bros.		Somerville
Far Hills Garage		
SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.		
Howard Garage (Dana's Bros.)		Newton
W. H. & W. W. Winters		
M. & J. Isaac		
ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.		
Robert Garage		
Smith Company		Highland
.....		
UNION COUNTY, N. J.		
Label Machine Auto Repair Co.		Paterson
Ed. Motor Car		
Wardens Bros.		Elmhurst
Ed. Garvey		
Reynolds Motor Sales		
WARREN COUNTY, N. J.		
Wilcox Bros.		
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.		
Ames's Garage		Putnam
A. & S. Billington		
Brussell's Motor Sales Corp.		Greenwich
Drexler, Fells Garage		
Lincoln Garage		Port Chester
Madison Garage		
McIntosh Garage		Arden
Midway Repairing Co. Co.		Harrison
Old Garage		
Scott Auto Sales Co.		Orangetown
W. H. Howell		
Peckath Auto Sales Co.		Peekskill
Porter & Turner		
Reed & Sons		Katonsville
Ulrich Wimmersdorp		Yonkers
W. & J. Wied		
Ward and Garbo		Warwick

UNCLE SAM AS WOMAN'S BOSS

Before Civil War Women Were Not Recognized In Their Own Right as Government Employees—General Spinner Their First Friend

A WOMAN was recently elected Mayor of Seattle. Another announced her intention of accepting the candidacy to succeed her husband as Governor. The Mandate Committee of the League of Nations included a woman delegate. In Washington, D. C., a woman is in general charge of applying the law to bootleggers.

Yet only little more than fifty years ago a woman, to procure employment from the Government, had to conceal her sex. She had to apply for her work, the copying of land warrants for the General Land Office, in the name of a male relative. It was done at home and she received \$1,200 a year, the salary received by men for that service.

In 1862 a woman was allowed a clerk's desk in the Treasury Department—to substitute for a man. She was accorded the privilege of replacing her husband, who had fallen ill, in order that the family might be supported. She did her husband's work and received his salary—not because she was as competent as he, but because she was registered as a man.

To the Treasury Department also belongs the distinction of first employing women in their own right. General Francis, Elias Spinner, appointed United States Treasurer by President Lincoln, conceived the idea as a means of saving the Government money in those expensive war times.

"A woman can use scissors better than a man," he told Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, "and she will do it cheaper. I want to employ women to cut the Treasury notes."

Women Flocked In.

Following the consent of the Treasury chief, scores of needy women, whom the war had left bereft of supporters, flocked to General Spinner's little room in the nation's bank. Here he slept, to be within call in case of trouble. Here every woman was sure of a hearing.

She did not receive an official appointment nor had she any official existence. She was merely handed a pair of scissors and paid \$900 a year out of the fund provided by Congress for temporary clerks. Cutting Treasury notes into quarters was considered "light work," but, as each note trimmer discovered, a few hours of it wearied the shoulders and blistered the fingers.

Appreciating this opportunity to support themselves, however, more and more women beset the General for

for her work" soon assailed them. In the Department of the Interior the Secretary constantly demoted women workers to make place for the men. Even the women's friend in Congress, Representative H. E. Davies of Massachusetts, opposed all projects to raise their pay because, by making their humble positions desirable to men, they would be compelled to leave the Government service altogether.

Ball Continued to Roll.

Despite antagonism, their first friend, General Spinner, remained their ally.

"The experiment of employing females as clerks," he wrote in his report of 1868, "has been, so far as this office is concerned, a complete success. The truth is that many of the female clerks now do as much work, if not more, and do it as well, if not better, for \$900 per annum, than some of the male clerks are able to do who receive a yearly salary of twice that amount."

"The female clerks, with but few exceptions, are subject to greater risks of loss by reason of miscounts or by passing counterfeit bills, for which each one is pecuniarily liable and responsible, than nine-tenths of the male clerks, whose principal occupations are books and accounts. Right and fair dealing, therefore, demand that their pay should be assimilated more nearly than it now is to that of the other sex for like services and responsibilities."

A generation later, when the woman's movement was progressing, General Spinner wrote: "The fact that I was instrumental in introducing women to employment in the offices of the Government gives me more real satisfaction than all the other deeds of my life."

General Spinner had started a fertile movement indeed. Today there are 7,993 women in the storehouse of the nation's billions, 500 more than the male number. From the harsh employer of a handful of unrecognized women, Uncle Sam has developed, in little more than half a century, into the bountiful boss of 79,775 women, and the chief of a woman's public service that includes two Governors, three Congresswomen, an Assistant Attorney General, a State Supreme Court Judge, many minor Judges, three State Secretaries, about 150 State Legislators, two diplomats and two State Superintendents of Public Instruction.

RECORDS OF SISTINE

SINGERS TO BE MADE

THE famous choristers of the Sistine Chapel soon will sing for the phonograph records to be made by a French company. They are to be directed by Mgr. Raffaele C. Castelli, who is in charge of the choir of St. John Lateran and acts as professor of church music at the P. P. School in Rome. The Sistine Choir, formed originally under Gregory the Great, was attached to that particular chapel by Pope Sixtus IV in 1473. Pope Paul III gave it its present organization.

FLY FISHING ART TRACED TO WOMAN

Dame Juliana Berniers Started the Endless Wrangle Over Trout Lures—World Ransacked Now for Bait to Attract Willy Fishes

SPORTSMEN who go "flyfishing" with an angle to whiff placid lake, purring stream and babbling brook at this opening of the trout season are so many disciples of a fair lady, the Dame Juliana Berniers, to whose "treatise" on the art of taking fish with a fly, garrulous old Isaac Walton himself dipped freely to the edification of centuries of devotees of rod and line.

The Dame Juliana, a veritable Diana of the streams, knew not only how to handle an angle but is blamed by some for starting—unwittingly—endless contentions over the proper fly for the proper place, the proper time, the proper sky and water. For your angler, quiet, patient on the stream, has his own ideas about trout lures which he is nothing loath to express at such times as he is not actively engaged in his favorite pastime.

To the lay mind a collection of dozens of trout and salmon flies is but a confusing array of colors. They range from dull drab to brilliant scarlet, many of them tagged with names not even remotely suggesting a particular insect, bug, larva or other form of fish food. Whence came this constantly growing family of flies, some not even possible imitations of anything in nature? But softly, this is debatable ground and there are, mayhap, fly fishermen as temperamental as a prima donna in her own opera house.

An extensive bibliography of fish lures is in itself a lure to the layman whose reading, if it does not convert him to the delights of fly fishing, may at least make of him a fisherman in imagination who whips streams from the easy chair by the steam radiator in Winter, or from a wicker rocking chair on the porch of a Summer cottage.

Dame Juliana mentions twelve kinds of flies or lures for trout. Major

John Walker Hills, an English angling critic, says that eleven of these have been identified and are the basis of, if they are not identical with, certain flies in use today. In the dame's time fly fishers had no reels on their rods. To kill a four-pound trout on a one-half line or a fifteen-pound salmon on a three-half line was no inconsiderable feat. Dame Juliana's first dun fly is to be seen today as the February red. It is dressed with a partridge feather for wings and a brown body. Her second dun, the olive dun, is the stone fly. The red spinner is her fly made of "reddy" (reddy) wool and her yellow may is the little yellow may of today.

Flies of Other Colors.

The dun cut is the yellow dun. Her mauve (mulberry color) and tandy (tan) are regarded as two dressings of the may fly in different States. The wasp fly is self-explanatory. The drake fly, black body and dark malard wing, is like the modern alder. Lastly the shell fly is the shell fly of Ronalds described three centuries later. The other fly, the black lopper, appearing in May, Major Hills says, seems to be a hackle fly, corresponding to the black palmer, or coch-y-bondu, but cannot be identified exactly. The dame advises an angler to cut open a fish "and see what is therein" as the best way of finding out just what kind of insect the fish

are feeding on. This advice is good even in the twentieth century. But trout or any other kind of fish is not so serious nor so complicated a game as some would make it out to be. The writer, only a few years ago met a boy leaving Green River in the Berkshires, where William Cullen Bryant liked to fish, with a string of beautiful trout taken with a plain, limber pole and hook baited with what the lad called "grubs." But it was early in the season and he had had "first crack" at the river. Also he knew how to fish. Almost every fisherman has his pet theories about flies. Major Hills divides flies into three classes, each with its contentious advocates. First come those who contend that the fly should be an imitation of fly life generally; a fair model of an insect but not a copy of any one species, genus or group. These, he calls the fancy flies. Next are the general flies; those which imitate a group of insects but not an individual of the group. Advocates of these regard imitation as of greater importance than the state of weather, sky or water, but regard precise imitation of a specific kind of insect as impossible and unnecessary. The third class of flies is that in which an attempt is made at imitating the individual species of insect on which trout are supposed to be feeding at the time. But there are scores and scores of trout and salmon flies. Even these classifications by Major Hills, general as some may be, do not cover the ground. The groups overlap. Furthermore, say experts, even the advocates of the specific or individualized flies believe in the closest possible imitation of the color of insects, whereas others insist that in attempts to fool the trout color is not so important as perfection in form.

Thomas B. Mills, who shares with Edward R. Hewitt, son of the late Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, a leading place among American anglers, once remarked: "If fish know as much as some anglers think they do, very few would ever be caught." Many if not the greater part of the flies in use today should be discarded not as "fancy," in the sense that they are imitations of insects, but as imitations of the fly of the trout angler. Since the day of Alfred Ronalds (London, 1838) little attempt has been made to identify the fly of the trout angler with the insect of nature. He explains that "dun," as used by the angler, is applied in a general sense to different species of ephemerals in their first winged state, excepting those of largest size, a qualifying word being used to designate each species, as Blue Dun, Yellow Dun, etc. Spinner is used as a general name for the final change or perfect state of the same insects.

I Know What I Want

Come to think of it, I never have gone into an automobile salesroom, picked out the car I really wanted and bought it. . . . Always I have let the matter slide until some salesman I never saw or heard of before . . . and of whose judgment in motor cars or anything else I knew nothing . . . came in and sold me. . . . Generally he succeeded in selling me a car I had not been considering, either . . . and which I didn't like after I got it.

Now I know what I want . . . this time I am going to reverse the order, decide for myself . . . and give some automobile salesman the surprise of his young life.

Going in tomorrow and buy the car I want.

I have decided I want to own a Rickenbacker.

Six . . . or Vertical Eight?

Not sure on that point . . . some friends who own them tell me you get all you can possibly want in a Rickenbacker Six . . . Others insist there is a super-something in the performance of that Vertical Eight that sets the blood a'tingle every time you touch the accelerator.

All agree, tho, that the utmost in up-to-dateness in body design . . . quality of upholstery . . . finish . . . and other details that are dear to my heart and hers . . . are to be found only in a Rickenbacker . . . unless you pay two or three thousand dollars more . . . and they will have to show me the difference before I will pay that.

As for the chassis . . . I guess there is no contention on that score . . . For five years at least the Rickenbacker chassis has been held up as the most outstanding example of fine engineering . . . and beautiful construction . . . on either continent.

Every salesman I have ever talked to either openly admitted . . . or unconsciously conceded . . . that superiority to Rickenbacker . . . while trying to convince me his car was just as good.

I follow these things fairly closely . . . a car is a mighty important thing in one's everyday life. I have observed that Rickenbacker was first to introduce (and prove) the advantages of all the really great engineering discoveries since the war.

First to use two fly wheels . . . first with 4-wheel brakes . . . mechanical brakes, too . . . My experience of the last year tells me mechanical brakes must be the only kind . . . certainly must be safer . . . solid metal can't leak anyway!

Rickenbacker was proclaiming "Air Cleaners" three years ago . . . sounded foolish to me at the time . . . why clean air?

But this year I notice they are all hollering about their air cleaners . . . those very makers and dealers who then told me it was a useless appendage . . . now say it is vital to the life of the motor!

Interesting, when you think of it . . . how this post-war concern could have shown the way to all the old fellows . . . in so many important improvements and inventions . . . Easy, tho, when you consider Rickenbacker engineers had nothing to discard . . . could design a post-war car from the ground up.

Here I sit selling myself this car . . . mentally I bought one long since.

I buy a Rickenbacker . . . mentally . . . every time one of the lithe things slides past me on the road . . . or jumps ahead of me in a traffic jam . . . or stops when I can't stop . . . never a sound from those brakes either . . . that shows they don't grab . . . no question in my mind about those brakes being better . . . friends who drive them say there just are no other brakes in the world.

I know what I want . . . I crave the pleasure that comes from the ownership of a super-anything.

Yes, I admit, I like to see friends glance admiringly . . . and rivals look enviously . . . at my car as I glide by.

I know what I want—I want a Rickenbacker . . . and before another salesman gets hold of me . . . and diverts me from my desire . . . I am going to phone the Rickenbacker dealer to have a car ready for me to drive—right now. Let's see . . . dealer's name is . . .

Garland Automobile Company . . . show room at 1777 Broadway, at 57th Street . . . and phone? Oh, yes . . . Columbus 5596.

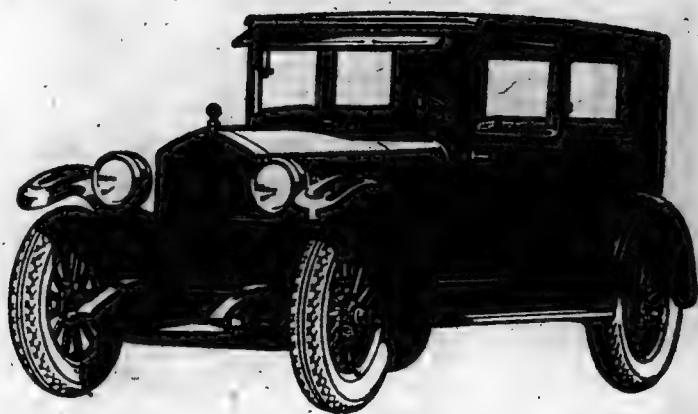
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Perkins & Webb,
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Another group of late model Essex Coaches with balloon tires—beautifully reconditioned—will be placed on sale at this remarkably low price.

These cars are just as fine as those that were so quickly sold at our previous sale.

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No trades can be accepted

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at 57th St.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL'S STORY

By ANNE THOMASLAND, M. D.

ON a little strip of Manhattan Island, facing the gray and turbulent waters of the East River, stands Bellevue Hospital. Back of it lies the city it has served for more than a hundred years. Bellevue has reflected in turn the light of the gospel shining upon the land, the lime-light of politics and the dawn of scientific medicine. Like its present buildings, it is a mixture of the new and the old, a symbol of progress and prejudice, of every-day toil and romance, of routine and innovation.

It is not to be commended to those who look upon life from a pedestal. It lives on the pavement and vibrates with the doings and undoings of a gigantic city. It gathers the dead and dying from river and street and is kept busy day and night with the misery of the living. Bellevue makes no discriminations. It takes the fortnightly by the scruff of the neck and with a sly wink ties him into bed; lends a forgetting ear to the stories of criminals and drug addicts; listens to the tales of weary mothers and wives in many languages; nurses broken-down strangers from all lands; receives those conquered in life's battles with much understanding and does not hesitate to find employment for them when they have recovered.

It has traditions, customs, even a language of its own—a language that might be called irreverent by the outside world, but is not. When the watchman at night slams the gate on the morgue wagon and says to himself: "Another stiff gone," it is but the inevitable reflection of hospital life which has only two conclusions. A certain kindly, easy-going atmosphere prevails, based on a tacit understanding among those who labor therein that the structure will hold together and expand with the city to which it has pledged its existence.

The Humble Beginning.

Bellevue Hospital—which now has a capacity of over 1,800 beds and building projects for the housing of 2,400 patients, where more than 282 miles of dressing gauze is used every year, where an average of 1,000 patients are treated daily in its clinics—had its humble origin in a room 25 by 25 feet, containing six beds. This was the Hospital Department of the first New York City Almshouse, opened in 1796. A second almshouse with its small hospital, built in 1799, soon proved too small for the rapidly growing city, and in 1811 the cornerstone of a new penitentiary was laid, "for wise purposes, combining a greater number of objects." Its main building is still standing and is the Administration Building of the present Bellevue Hospital.

It was not the first time, however, that the Bellevue lands had been used in the services of the city. Toward the end of the eighteenth century yellow fever epidemics were spreading death and terror among the inhabitants, many of whom fled to surrounding villages. The city seemed deserted. At night nothing was heard in the streets save the watchman on his lonely rounds. No one was seen in the smoky glare of burning tar that was everywhere placed in the streets to check the spread of the pestilence. The city authorities then purchased a plot of land opposite the "three mile stone" (three miles out of the city), and here erected a pest house for the care of the victims. This plot of land was then called Belle Vue Place and is a portion of the present Bellevue grounds. At that time it belonged to the old Kip estate, known for 150 years as the Kip's Bay Farm, stretching along the East River shore, four miles from the city.

In the early days the hospital was only a necessary adjunct to the penitentiary, but as time went on the care of the sick became the dominant phase of the work. In 1817 there were more than 200 patients in the hospital, cared for by one visiting physician and one intern, who "labored diligently by day and by night."

Times of Greatest Stress

The history of Bellevue Hospital is closely interwoven with the outward calamities that may befall any large city—fires, pestilence, wars and financial depressions. It has borne the brunt of epidemics of yellow fever, typhus, Asiatic cholera and influenza. It has sent its men to the front twice—during the Civil War, when it had to fight a deadly epidemic of typhus within its own walls, losing a large number of its doctors and nurses; and again during the World War, when the remaining staff was also pressed to the utmost in fighting another insidious enemy, the "flu." At both times there was neither time nor adequate equipment for burial, so fast fell the victims.

Following the Civil War the first system of hospital ambulances in this country—and indeed in the world—was established at Bellevue. It was in June, 1868, that the first two ambulances of Bellevue Hospital were ready for service. At present there are ten ambulances and fourteen drivers, who "let her go" on the traffic behind a steering wheel with the same undivided joy that possessed their brethren of old behind high-stepping, spirited horses.

Conditions at the hospital were at one time such that instead of being an inn for gathering strength and refreshment on the highway of life, it had become a short cut to the journey's end. This much calamitized period in the history of Bellevue Hospital still lives in the stories of the "Bellevue Black Bottle," which mothers tell in the vast nursery of the lower east side. "I'll send ye to Bellevue," or "I'll tell the Garry Society on ye," are two powerful weapons in hands that rock cradles and wield broomsticks.

Yet it is from this very time that we see the beginning of the conviction that a hospital is a necessity in

Through Long Service the Institution Has Kept Pace With the City



Original Entrance to Bellevue Hospital.

the teaching of surgery and medicine. The cry to better conditions had become persistent. The city authorities of these remote times then decided that there was no remedy like the light of day and appointed a committee of prominent medical men to effect a reorganization. This the committee did, and more, by laying the foundation of the educational and scientific work of the institution as it is known to thousands all over the world today.

The Four Divisions.

Reorganized and partly rebuilt, Bellevue at present contains four large divisions with three well-known universities—Columbia, Cornell and New York—attached to the first three divisions respectively. The fourth division remains largely non-collegiate, the so-called "open division." The two original main divisions of medicine and surgery have been subdivided, so that each specialty known to modern medicine has a department to itself in the vast complex of buildings. But the hospital is still overcrowded. The war made a halt in the progress of building. The insane, the tuberculous, the thousands of clinic patients who yearly come and go, are all waiting for the city or public-spirited citizens to fulfill the text inscribed on the wall of the Bellevue Clinic: "Freely ye have received, freely give."

Facts should stand in relation to time and place. They did when the cornerstone of the hospital was laid by De Witt Clinton, a man whose vision included both the Erie Canal—nicknamed "Clinton's Ditch"—and the place of refuge called Bellevue Hospital.

Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION SEEKS LIGHT ON MANY PROBLEMS

Gathering at Milwaukee Will Take Up Large Issues—100 New York Delegates

MORE than one hundred New York delegates will attend the ninth biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations to be held in Milwaukee April 21-27. The party will include delegates from most of the eighteen metropolitan branches. Members from the 1,102 affiliated associations meet in convention every two years to discuss all phases of the life of woman today. Among the problems that will probably be taken up at the 1926 convention will be the role of women in international politics and her position as a factor in the promotion of international good-will.

The part to be played by women in domestic legislation, especially in such questions as that of protective legislation for women, will also come in for attention from the delegates. The Y. W. C. A. has been opposed to the so-called equal rights amendment proposed for the Federal Constitution. Other legislative problems which will probably be taken up are the child labor amendment and the proposed Federal department of education. Marriage and divorce laws are also on the list, as well as the Maternity and Infancy act, whose Federal appropriations expire in 1927.

Interested in Quota Law.

Other subjects that are proving of special interest in the expanding activities of the organization are the social consequences caused by such governmental regulations as the immigration quota laws, entailing as they do the enforced separation of families. The convention will have representatives of three distinct groups in attendance—industrial, business and professional and college delegates.

The industrial delegates will appear on behalf of the 20,000 or more "Y. W." girls who work in factories or shops. Their problems are naturally very different from those of the college women, whose chosen delegates will bring to their aid, however, the training and ideals and ambitions of 108,000 members in the undergraduate bodies of American colleges and universities.

Midway between these two groups

And now our present energetic Mayor, James J. Walker, knows the facts, and not through the mist of printed reports. For he visited the hospital recently, saw the improvised beds and cots in corridors and felt the depression of dark, low-ceilinged wards, an added punishment to the prisoners and those walking in the muddled night of insanity.

This direct vision of things as they are has appealed to a sympathetic imagination, and ultimate progress is bound to follow.

A large share of the success and high standing accorded to Bellevue in late years is due to the establishment of the New York Training School for Nurses at Bellevue Hospital. Before the nineteenth century, outside of religious orders, nursing was, in general, regarded as a menial occupation that did not attract women of character; an occupation ill-paid and ill-respected. The training school—the first of its kind in America—was opened at Bellevue in 1873, with Miss Helen Bowden of London as the first superintendent. An outgrowth of the school is the Bureau of Social Service and Convalescent Relief of Bellevue Hospital, organized in 1908 by one of the graduates and largely manned by nurses.

At the present time, an average of sixty nurses is graduated each year and about five hundred nurses are on constant duty. It is a hard-working crew, asking not, "How long will it take us?" but, "What else is there to be done?" There is always much more. Their task is overwhelming. At times their efforts have been almost superhuman, and many have laid

down their lives in doing "the work that lay before them."

There are no more striking scenes, empty halls and deserted wards at Bellevue. The three-story beds have been thrown into the junk pile, together with the hospital types that died the "hasty rages" to them. The alcoholic ward is but a memory. One no more hears the "honey-cart" rattle over rough cobble stones at midnight, conveying the dead from ward to death-house slip. Many of the old things have passed away under the pressure of changing times and necessity, but enough of the artistic old buildings remain to fling over the place a spell of romance and charm.

Looking in through the Twenty-sixth Street gate, one sees the curved stairway and old portico with its curiously wrought iron railing, beneath which a tablet states that this formed part of the balcony of Federal Hall, where Washington delivered his first inaugural address. Three-story galleries run along the old hospital wards and never have Barnum & Bailey and the numerous musicians who have performed on the green below been closer to any audience than that peering out through the lovely grill work of these old galleries.

The green vines love the old walls and cover them tenderly. It is here that poets like to dream and painters to put up their easels, while the Fire Department consigns it all to the scrap-heap. Very soon stone will not be left upon stone of the old penitentiary, the chapels and the archways, but the heart and soul of the place will remain. For, behind the present-day correct and stately buildings, laboratories and clinics float the dreams of those who lived and fought and died for it.

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225,000 eight-cylinder Cadillacs—the widest acceptance of the eight-cylinder principle in all the world.

Today's unexampled demand for the new 90-degree, eight-cylinder Cadillac is making motor car history all over again. It is doubling Cadillac sales, which already exceeded that of any other car in its field.

The new Cadillac is years ahead of the times—and new thousands each month turn to it with deepest satisfaction.

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SOLVING PROBLEM OF THE USED CAR

Motor Factories Realizing Its Vital Connection With Continued Sales of New Machines—Trade-in Difficulties

ONE of the significant features in connection with the sale of automobiles is the steadily increasing attention given by dealers to the disposition of used cars. A few years ago, when the used or second-hand car sales represented from one-fifth to one-tenth the sales of new cars, the problem presented comparatively little difficulty. The enormous factory production of recent years has altered the situation radically and automobile business success today means that just as many used cars must be sold as new cars, if not more.

"The used car may easily turn out to be the chief factor in 1926 automobile marketing success or failure," says Norman G. Shilde in discussing the attitude of the factories to the used-car condition. In *The Automotive Industries*, he adds: "A used car is involved in 75 to 85 per cent. of all new-car sales today, and one and one-half to two times as many used cars as new cars have to be sold by dealers every year. The proportion bids fair to increase rather than decrease."

Visible evidences that the dealers recognize the growing importance of the used-car situation may be seen along the Broadway Automobile Row in the fact that within the last few months several distributors of well-known cars have fitted up elaborate salesrooms for the display of their reconditioned cars. These cars, taken in trade for new models, are thoroughly rebuilt, new parts being used where necessary, and guarantees of good performance given for limited periods.

Under the persistent hammering of the National Automobile Dealers' Association, of which Charles B. Warren, head of the Warren-Nash Company, was elected President early in the year, the used-car business is being conducted, generally speaking, on a scientific basis instead of on the hit-and-miss methods of former years, and which led to such serious losses to hundreds of dealers throughout the country.

Reports from several dealers in this city who have given as careful study to the merchandising of used cars as has been customary with new cars in-

for Economical Transportation



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West Side Sales & Service
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PEERLESS "BIG SIX" SEDAN



Accommodating eight passengers, the Peerless "Big Six" sedan has been designed to provide the maximum amount of room for long-distance touring comfort. The chassis wheelbase is 138 inches. Four-wheel brakes and balloon tires are regular equipment.

MOTOR TRADE ACTIVITIES

HENRY M. CRANE will be the chief speaker at the metropolitan section meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers next Wednesday night at the Building Trades Club, 24 West Thirty-third Street. The subject will be "Automobile Engineer."

Chauncey M. Dewey has purchased his second Pierce-Arrow car from the Harrolds Motor Car Company. The New York distributor, it is an enclosed drive limousine mounted on the large six-cylinder chassis, finished in red, with maroon broadcloth upholstery.

The New York branch of the Buick Motor Company announces that it delivered 1,750 new Buicks during the first ten days in April. The largest previous volume for ten days was the last ten-day period of March, 1925, when 1,560 cars were delivered.

Another high record in retail sales in the United States was established by Dodge Brothers' dealers in the week ending April 3, when 9,104 Dodge cars and Graham Brothers trucks were delivered.

The new sedan which was recently announced by the Vello Motors Corporation is being shown by W. A. G. Motors Corporation, at 40 West Sixty-second Street, the local Vello dealer. Lockheed hydraulic four-wheel brakes and balloon tires are standard equipment.

Five Fordson tractors pulling graders are used at Belmont Park—leveling the track after each race. The track is 100 feet wide and is covered by the span of five separately drawn graders. It takes but ten minutes to level the

pointed Vice President and general manager of operations of the Chrysler Corporation, and M. T. Haffner has been appointed Vice President in charge of manufacturing.

Colin Campbell, Vice President of Durant Motors, announced that \$1,000,000 worth of cars were sold during the first quarter of the present year, an increase of 11,495 over the same period last year.

The F. B. Stearns Company of Cleveland announces that more than \$500,000 have been expended in factory improvements since the new management took charge three months ago.

The largest factory in the world devoted exclusively to the manufacture of automobile generators began operating at Allentown, Pa., on April 11. It is an addition to the plants of the Remy Electric Company, a division of the General Motors Corporation. The building is one story in height, covering two and three-quarter acres of ground, the building being 520 feet long and 223 1-3 feet in width.

The New York branch of the Buick Motor Company has opened a major room at 220th Street and Broadway for the convenience of its customers in the Inwood and Spuyten Duyvil sections.

T. S. Johnston, manager of the Flint New York factory branch, states that the new 60-horsepower transmission, lock embodied in the 1926 models has

caused the insurance companies to give Flint cars a rating for the lowest insurance rates.

Production at Oakland and Reading cars aggregated 12,000 in March. More than 10,000 Pontiacs were produced and sold during the first three months of the year.

The Buick Motor Company today reports that for the first quarter of 1926, after deducting general expenses and providing for local income taxes, the net income for the Buick and the Buick Motor Company aggregated \$4,157,593, as compared with \$3,009,222 for the period a year ago.

THRIFT A BIG FACTOR IN MOTOR CAR COST

IN preparing a budget for the annual expense of a motor car, a liberal allowance should be made, states H. Clifford Brown, technical

adviser of the West Side Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, for gasoline, oil, insurance, license plates and minor, but necessary, repairs. He advises setting something aside to replace worn-out tires and another reserve should be figured for replacing the present year with a new one when its usefulness ceases. Some owners set aside cash for two new tires each year and one-fifth of the car's cost toward a new machine. These amounts will depend on the use to which the car is to be put and the general care it receives. If one-fifth of the sale price is set

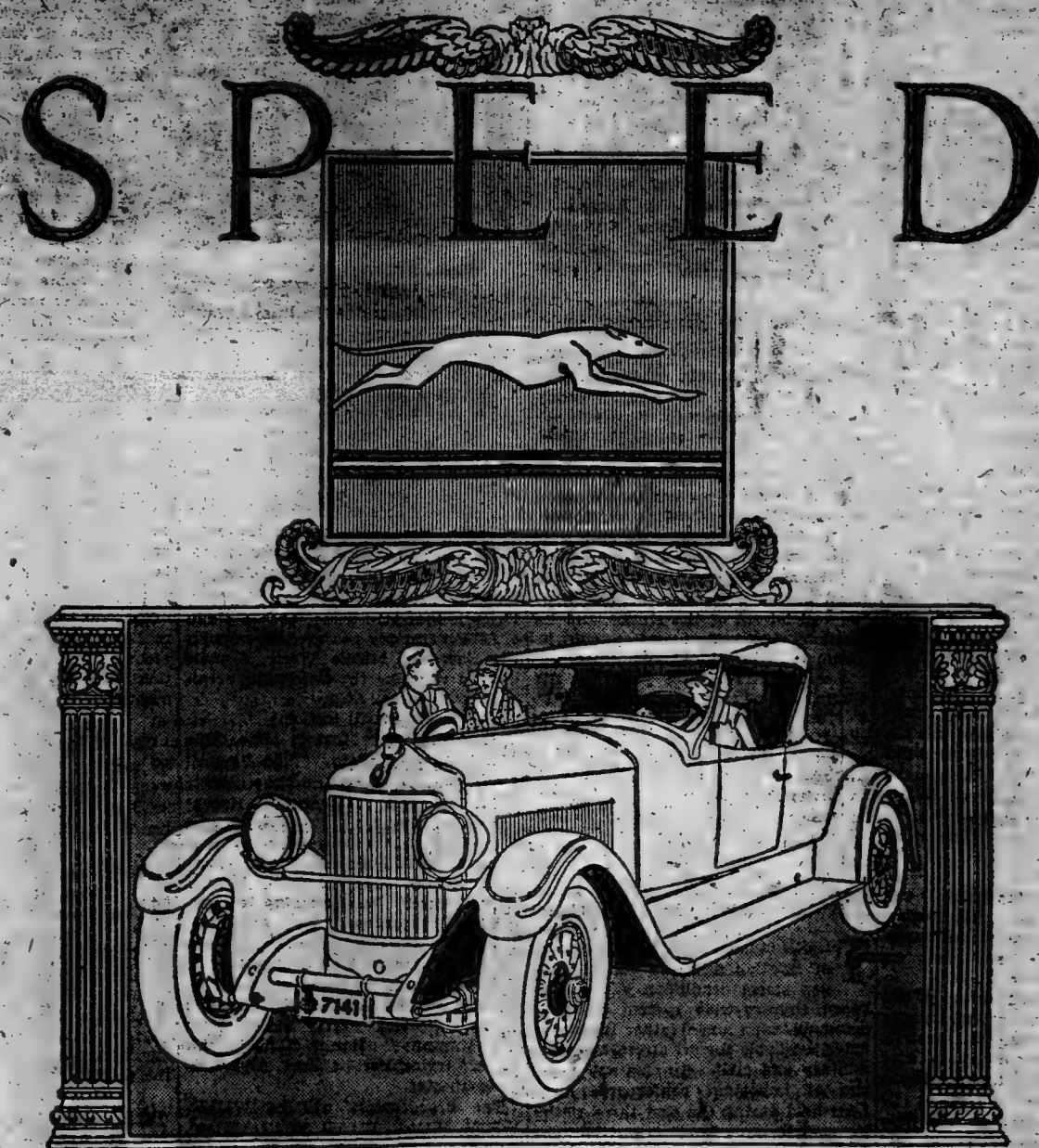
aside each year a new machine can be purchased every five years.

"The minimum cost of operating an automobile," says Mr. Brown, "the experienced driver can bring to fairly accurate figures by analyzing his former motor bill. The new owner will have to guess somewhat at his costs for the first year."

"The owner knows about what gasoline and oil costs per gallon and he can tell something of how many miles per gallon his car will run. He can also make a rough estimate as to about how many miles per year he is likely to drive. In this way he can get a fairly accurate idea of the sum needed for fuel. He can easily learn the cost of his license plates and his driver's license."

"If he is wise enough to insure his car properly against loss by fire and theft and against loss by running into some one or some one's property or being run into by others, he can estimate the cost of this protection. If he does not see the wisdom of such an insurance, he can at the start of the year he cannot tell within thousands of dollars what may be his motoring cost during the twelve months' period. One accident may set him back financially more dollars than the original cost of the car."

"The motorist who consistently takes the best possible care of his machine is the genuinely thrifty owner. He knows that such consideration will keep his car at its maximum second-hand value. It will also give him more years of good service."



WHEN FAST TRAINS ARE NOT AVAILABLE!



BIG Business frequently dictates—sometimes it ruthlessly commands: Go immediately! Come at once! Recently, "the command" came to Samuel Klein of Chicago. Mr. Klein, the owner of a chain of retail jewelry stores, found that in order to keep an important business engagement in Milwaukee, he would have to be there inside of two hours—and not a train available. He made the run (97½ miles) in his Diana Light Straight Eight Roadster in exactly 1 hour and 50 minutes, or within five minutes of the fastest train time. So, now, Mr. Klein is a convert to the Diana Transportation System. He drives by choice. His time from Chicago to Davenport, Iowa (188 miles) is precisely 3 hours and 20 minutes, bettering the fastest train by 66 minutes. His time from Chicago to Springfield, Illinois (200 miles) is 3 hours and 39 minutes, trimming the fastest express train by 19 minutes. Mr. Klein's three splendid records are Diana Records. They are all supported by affidavits from official observers. They have never been equalled by any other make stock car. They prove conclusively that in the Diana Straight Eight you get power and pull plus speed when and where you need it.

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\$1795
R.O.B. St. Louis

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F. O. B. St. Louis

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COOLIDGE, ALDA AND YANKEES-RED SOX GAME ON RADIO

LISTENERS IN EAST TO HEAR PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TOMORROW

Chief Executive Scheduled to Speak for an Hour Over WEA and WCAP—Opening Ball Game on Wednesday

An address by President Coolidge at the annual meeting of the D. A. R., to be held tomorrow in Washington, will be broadcast by WEA and WCAP. The President is scheduled to speak from 8 to 9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time.

The invocation will be given by the Rev. Charles R. Erdmann, Moderator of the Presbyterian Church. Music will be furnished by the United States Marine Band.

The opening game of the American League season in New York featuring the Yankees and Boston Red Sox will be broadcast by WEA and WCAP on Wednesday afternoon, beginning at 3 P. M., direct from the Yankee Stadium. A word picture of the ceremonies will be on the air for the first half hour. The game will begin at 3:30 o'clock.

The speeches at the luncheon of the Associated Press to be held in New York, Tuesday, at 2 P. M., will be broadcast by WGY, in cooperation with WJZ. Frank B. Noyes, President of the Associated Press, will be toastmaster, and the speakers will include Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, and Jorge A. Mitre of La Nación.

A debate under the auspices of the Government Club on the subject "Resolved: That All Peace-Time Compulsory Military Training in Colleges Other Than Strictly Military Colleges Shall Be Eliminated," will be broadcast by WEA and WPI on Saturday beginning at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. George E. Owens, the President of the Government Club, will serve as the Chairman of the debate. The affirmative side of the question will be taken by Dr. William Bradley Otis, professor at the City College of New York, and the negative by Dr. Aaron I. Doty, the Dean of boys at De Witt Clinton High School.

R. J. Bender, general news manager of the United Press Association, will speak over WJZ tomorrow night at 7:40 o'clock. He will outline the development of modern news collection and distribution. This will be the first of a series of talks by members of the United Press staff.

"Carmenita and the Soldier" will be broadcast by WGN, Wednesday from 7:30 to 11 P. M., Central Standard Time, on the 303 meter wave.

The annual Spring Breakfast of the Church Women's League for Patriotic Service will be broadcast through WJZ Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. The list of speakers includes Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Bishop William T. Manning, Channing Pollock and Colonel Delancey Joy.

"Vision," a Passion play, the action of which takes place in Jerusalem during the week of the Crucifixion, will be broadcast from WGBS at 8 P. M. Thursday by the Players of Villanova College. The play portrays, not directly but indirectly, the life and work of Christ, showing their influence on the people of His times. It is said to be particularly effective for radio because of the symphonic orchestra, accompanying throughout the entire play.

The program of varied instrumental and vocal selections with orchestra accompaniment featuring Victor Herbert's light opera "Mademoiselle Modiste" will be broadcast by WJZ tonight beginning at 8 o'clock. At this hour next Sunday the light opera "The Fortune Teller" will be put on the air by WJZ.

The United States Marine Band will entertain Tuesday at 7:30 o'clock through stations WJZ, WRC and WGY.

"A Sale and a Sailor" or "Glory, What Prices" is the title of the Mask and Wig production of the students of the University of Pennsylvania, which will be given before the micro-

phone of WJZ direct from the Manhattan Opera House at 8:30 o'clock Saturday night.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Sarah Schuyler Butler are scheduled to speak from station WJZ, Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, at 8:30 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt will tell why she is a Democrat and Miss Butler will speak on "Why I Am a Republican."

A debate under the auspices of the Men's Club of Temple Beth of Flatbush will be broadcast by WNYC on Wednesday, beginning at 9 P. M. The subject will be "The Entrance of the United States Into the World Court." George Gordon Battle will argue the affirmative and George H. Payne the negative. Representative Andrew L. Somers will preside.

A meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York will be broadcast by WNYC Thursday at 8:30 P. M., direct from the Speakers' house, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. James A. Foley, Surrogate of New York County, will speak on "Avoidance of Litigation with Regard to Wills." George A. Slater, Surrogate of Westchester County will speak on "Suggestions for Improvements in the Law of Estates."

WHT MAKES CHANGES IN OPERATING POLICY

THREE important changes have been made in the operating policy of WHT, Chicago, according to the announcement of H. J. Bligh, manager of the station.

Announcements concerning selections to be broadcast will be limited in length. The name of the performer, his selection, and the call letters of the station will precede the number. Following the selection will be the name of the performer, his selection, the call letters of the station and its location. All other matter will be eliminated from the announcements.

A second change in policy is the elimination of the program from 6 to 7 Monday evenings. This night is silent in Chicago, and while station officials regarded it as no breach of agreement to continue their program until Monday, they decided to broadcast nothing after 6 o'clock so that local listeners might have more opportunity to get distance stations.

AIRPLANE RADIO SERVICE TO BE EXTENDED

THERE is not likely to be repetition of aviation disasters due to sudden storm conditions if the proposed country-wide system of radio communication and weather reports is made available for all aircraft, naval, military and civil. To this end a series of important conferences have been held during the past three weeks by various navy bureaus on the subject of providing adequate radio communications for aircraft.

As a result of the conferences, the modernization program for shore radio stations has been revised to incorporate the development necessary for aircraft stations. It has been found practicable to adopt a plan which will provide for the exchange of weather information between air stations in the New York-Washington-Norfolk area. These bulletins will be available for all radio-equipped aircraft in flight.

It is expected that this plan will be in daily operation within one month. Other emergency messages will be exchanged. This general plan is being discussed with representatives of the Army Signal Corps and the Army Air Service, with a view to reaching an agreement within the services for a well-coordinated military program. After this is attained, the parts of the plan which are of interest to the civil departments of the Government who are concerned with aviation, such as the Department of Commerce, Post Office and Weather Bureau, will be discussed with them.

In recent tests between army and navy airplanes all messages were successfully delivered, and the average time of waiting to time of receipt via radio and land line telegraph was slightly less than two minutes.

"MERCHANT OF VENICE" ON RADIO TODAY OVER TWO STATIONS

THE dramatic incidents surrounding Shakespeare's characters—Shylock, Antonio, Portia and Bassanio—will be portrayed in the tabloid version of "The Merchant of Venice," to be produced by the WEA and WCAP. The play will be under the direction of Katherine Emmet. In addition to Miss Emmet the following members of the Shakespearean players will have roles in this production: Lawrence Cecil, Alfred Shirley, Gertrude Phillips, Charles Warburton and Gerald Slopp.

The story reveals that the young merchant, Antonio, in order to accommodate his friend, Bassanio, in courtship, borrows money from his hated business enemy, Shylock. Shylock lends this sum of money to Antonio on condition that if it is not repaid by a certain day Antonio will forfeit to Shylock one pound of his flesh. As Bassanio is about to marry the fair Portia, news comes to him from his friend Antonio that the ship—the cargo of which Antonio expected to use in repaying the loan to Shylock—had been lost at sea and that Shylock was insisting that the original bond be fulfilled as executed. Bassanio hastens away to the trial of his friend, and in

the meantime Portia disguises herself and attends the trial in the guise of a lawyer.

Although Shylock is offered the sum of money borrowed by Antonio, he shows no mercy and insists on a compliance of the terms of the bond. Portia, as the counsel, agrees that the bond is regular in every respect and that Shylock is entitled to its fulfillment. However, as Shylock with his sharp knife is about to exact the penalty of his bond, Portia dandles and electrifies the proceedings by calling attention to the fact that the bond distinctly specifies "a pound of flesh," and that if one drop of blood were lost in the process of its being taken Shylock would be guilty before the law. As Shylock is unable to comply with the terms of the bond and meet these conditions he is adjudged by the Duke as guilty under the law of Venice of conspiring to take the life of a citizen and his vast wealth is forfeited.

The seeming tragedy ends with joy, and the closing incidents surround Bassanio and his explanation to Portia of the loss of a ring which she gave him and which he had given away upon request of the counsel, who was none other than Portia herself. At the same time a message arrives apprising Antonio of the fact that his ship was safe.



Mme. Frances Alda, Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Will Be Heard in a Joint Recital With John Corigliano, Violinist, and a Male Quartet Tonight Between 9:15 and 10:15 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, Over WEA and Fourteen Stations.

FRANCES ALDA SINGS TONIGHT

Operatic Soprano Will Be Heard in Joint Recital With Violinist and Male Quartet

MME. FRANCES ALDA, soprano, and John Corigliano, violinist, will be heard in a joint recital tonight between 9:15 and 10:15, Eastern Standard Time, over a chain of fifteen stations scattered throughout the East and Middle West. A male quartet will sing the concluding selections with Mme. Alda.

The program will include: "Il re Pastore," Mozart; Mme. Alda with violin obbligato. "The Singer" written and dedicated to Mme. Alda; Eliza Maxwell; "Chanson," Norwegian; "Fourdrain," "By the Waters of Minnetonka," "Liaisons," "Copland Carro Dulc," "Fernando J. Obradors; Mme. Alda. "Midnight Bells," Kreisler; "Valse," Godowsky; "Introduction and Tarantelle," Sarasate; Mr. Corigliano. Aria, "Sempere così," from "La Cenerentola," (The Test); Umberto Giordano; Mme. Alda. "Deep River," Burleigh; "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," James Bland; "Alway," Irving Berlin; Mme. Alda with male quartet.

The broadcasters will be WEA, WJZ, WCAP, WJAB, WGB, WCAE, WSAI, WJW, WOC, WCOO, WGN, WEAR, KSD, WTAG and WOO.

The Schola Cantorum will be heard over this chain of broadcasters next Sunday night from 9:15 to 10:15 o'clock. May 2 will end the series of Atwater Kent programs which have been broadcast on Sunday nights throughout the Winter. The concert on May 2 will be given by six or seven of the leading artists who have been heard on the season's program.

Beginning May 9 the Atwater Kent programs will be of a lighter nature, mostly instrumental, and they will be on the air each Sunday night throughout the Summer, but for a half hour instead of an hour.

A collection of rare violins to be played at the Wanamaker Auditorium Tuesday from 9 to 10 P. M. will be broadcast by WJZ. This collection, made by Rodman Wanamaker, is said to be one of the most important in America. It contains four Stradivari, representing three periods of the master's activity: the youthful, the golden and the swan. The last is represented by the famous Chant du Cygne or the "Swan" itself, the last violin made by Stradivari in 1737, the year of his death, at the age of 63.

Other instruments include examples of Montagnana, Guldaghi, Ruger, Teichler and Goffler, as well as many rare bows. A chamber orchestra composed of prominent members of the Philharmonic Society of New York will play upon these instruments under the direction of Henry Hadley, American composer and assistant conductor of the Philharmonic Society of New York.

The famous Stradivari known as the Swan will be played in solos by Scipione Guidi, concert master of the Philharmonic Orchestra. Charles M. Courboin, famous Belgian-American

INFLUENCE OF BROADCASTING HAS IMPROVED MARINE RADIO

Vacuum Tube Transmitters Minimized Code Interference Caused by Spark Sets and Improved Service Ashore and Afloat

SIX years of broadcasting have had an important influence on marine communication between ship and shore commercial stations, according to a report made to the Institute of Radio Engineers by T. M. Stevens of the Radio Corporation of America.

At the termination of the World War the navy had control of commercial wireless along the coast, and was severely pressed for competent radio personnel because of demobilization. It became necessary to close many shore stations due to personnel shortage in order to man the fleets, compass stations and so far as the navy was concerned, the most strategic stations on land.

In the early summer of 1920 one of the larger radio companies found it necessary to establish a system of coastal stations in order to maintain prompt and efficient public service. This was several months before KDKA radiated the first broadcast program, on Nov. 2, 1920.

Chain of Spark Stations. Spark transmitters rated at 2 kilowatts were installed at New York and Cape Cod, and others were soon placed in service at Cape May, N. J.; Babylon, L. I.; Brooklyn, New London, Newport, Sissonnet, Boston, Otter Cliffs, Me.; Rockland, Me., and Easthampton, L. I. All operated on two wave lengths, 600 and 450 meters, and these channels handled 90 percent of the traffic to and from vessels at sea.

Then broadcasting began, and the public complained of code interference from passenger ships nearing the American shore, and the shore stations caused untold disturbances for the broadcast concerts.

In his report to the Institute of Radio Engineers Mr. Stevens said: "It was fortunate that vacuum tube radio telegraph transmitters made their appearance simultaneously with broadcasting. The first vacuum tube transmitter for commercial telegraph use in the United States was installed at Marion, Mass. (WCC). It was operated on 2,200 meters, distantly controlled from the receiving station at Chatham. A few of the transatlantic passenger vessels were by this time equipped with either arc or tube transmitting attachments. The shipboard operators, as well as those at Chatham, were astounded at the remarkable distances covered with the tube sets. The larger ships began to use the long-wave channel almost exclusively for their traffic, and it became necessary to provide additional channels at the Chatham station. The shipboard transmitter could be quickly shifted from 2,100 meters (the calling wave used by ships) to 2,000, 1,900 and 1,800 meters. Thus Chatham could receive from three ships and transmit to a fourth vessel at one and the same time.

Tubes Increased Range. "The use of the vacuum tube transmitters not only increased the range of marine communication, but greatly facilitated the movement of traffic due to possibilities of multiplex operation, and, by the removal of heavy loads from the shorter wave lengths, aided the smaller ships in moving their traffic.

"The increased range also resulted in making unnecessary the further operation of numerous stations along the Atlantic Coast. The Otter Cliffs station practically ceased commercial activities; stations at Rockland, Me.; Newport, Sissonnet, New London, Babylon and Cape May were closed.

"As broadcasting activities rapidly expanded the elimination of spark stations was pushed with all possible speed," said Mr. Stevens. "The Bush Terminal 5-kilowatt spark gave way to a tube transmitter which radiated a sharper wave and minimized code interference in the New York area. To the Chatham station were added two 5-kilowatt long-wave transmitters and two short-wave sets. The Tuckerston station, which replaced Cape May, used a 5-kilowatt transmitter, and a 1-kilowatt tube set replaced the 5-kilowatt installation at Boston, Chicago, Gal-

veston, Los Angeles and San Francisco were also equipped with tubes in place of the sparks.

This Equipment Improved. "The vacuum tube type of apparatus, having proved its superiority in the marine field, is now rapidly replacing sets of the spark type, not only on land, but aboard ship. Several types of tube transmitters have been designed especially for ship installations, ranging in power from 200 watts in the antenna to 6 kilowatts. A 200-watt set on a ship of average size has a daylight range of from 400 to 600 miles under normal conditions, with a night range of about 1,500 miles. Another type of transmitter delivers 500 to 750 watts to the antenna, giving a daylight range of at least 1,000 miles under normal circumstances, with much greater range during the hours of darkness."

radio representatives of the various countries met at Geneva, to consider a new wave length plan based on the information derived from the tests. The new plan divides broadcasting stations into two classes: 1. Every country will receive one wave length exclusive of itself; but in some cases a country may be given several of these exclusive wave lengths, their needs being judged from the standpoint of population, geographical area or educational requirements. 2. Very low-power stations, widely separated from each other, will work on exactly the same wave length, without causing interference, either within the area which they were built to serve or outside that area. Two or more stations working on identical wave lengths will be called "common" wave length stations. The Technical Committee is considering the standardization of wave meters because it has been found, for example, that the British measurements of their wave lengths by one wavemeter and the Germans by another, and they differ 5 per cent. interference is created to disturb the listeners of all Europe. It was decided by the conference to appoint three commissioners to deal with problems which arise in broadcasting and to speed up their solution.

OPERA STAR AT WEA. Devora Nadworney, contralto of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, will take an active part in opera presentations at WEA on Monday night beginning tomorrow.

Donizetti's opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor," will be broadcast by WGBS tonight at 8:30, with Pina Garavito, coloratura soprano, singing the title role.

The Glee Club of the Dental College of New York University will broadcast a program from WGBS at 8:40 o'clock Tuesday night.

A program of Russian music will be broadcast by the Russian Imperial Ballet Orchestra playing at WMCA on Friday at 9 P. M.

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All this can be explained at the store. But it is in your home that the real understanding of the advantages of total shielding awaits you. There you will appreciate the range and selectivity which results from this shielding—and the splendid reception obtained when every note from the lowest musical tone to the highest audible overtones is perfectly reproduced.

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April 18-24
Eastern Standard Time.

Today, 6:00 P. M.—Play, "Merchant of Venice"—WEAF.
9:15 P. M.—Frances Alda, Soprano; John Corigliano, Violin; Male Quartet—WEAF and Fourteen Stations.

Monday, 9:30 P. M.—Opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor"—WGBS.
9:00 P. M.—Address by President Coolidge at Meeting of D. A. R.—WEAF-WCAP.

Tuesday, 1:00 P. M.—Associated Press Luncheon; Speakers, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, F. B. Noyes, Kent Cooper and Jorge L. Mitre—WJZ-WGY.

9:00 P. M.—Stradivari Concert; Chamber Orchestra Under Direction of Henry Hadley—WJZ.

9:00 P. M.—Musical Narrative, "Pied Piper of Hamelin"—WEAF and Twelve Stations.

Wednesday, 3:00 P. M.—Opening Game, Yankees vs. Red Sox—WEAF.
9:00 P. M.—Debate, "United States' Entrance Into World Court"—George Gordon Battle, Affirmative; G. H. Payne, Negative—WNYC.

Saturday, 8:30 P. M.—Debate, "Compulsory Military Training in Colleges"—Dr. W. B. Otis; Dr. A. I. Doty—WEAF.

RULES FOR PROTECTING RADIO SET FROM LIGHTNING

1

Are Drained to Earth — How the Arresters Are Grounded

The real officer inside or outside the fire inside buildings shall be fastened in a workmanlike manner and shall not come within two inches to any electric wire nor not in contact with it, insulated therefrom by some other material and firmly fixed non-conducting porcelain tubes or ceramic tubing, making a permanent. This non-conductor in addition to any regular covering on the wire. It is not permitted to have the lightning arrester to be mounted outside the house or not possible, the earth water is recommended. It is not considered practice to use the radiator's ground contact. The function of the arrester is the antenna of accurate as of static.

It is a separate set of rules for the installation of transmission.

ASKA AND HAWAII GET RADIO BEACONS

The first radio beacon will be installed in Alaska this Spring.

[illegible]

on Thursday at 20 p. m.
Southern Island.

NATIONAL BASEBALL SCHEDULE
The season will begin with a play-by-play description of the opening game Wednesday on Every game played on Saturday will be broadcast. At the home field on Saturday the game will also be broadcast. The season will be broadcast throughout the season. The game will be scheduled from 7:05 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
Homer's "radio gang" will star over WJMC on Sunday night. The performance will give a benefit performance for the Flower Hospital Tuesday night. The performance will be at the Manhattan Opera House.

CHANGE
New York, N. Y., June 10, 1936.
The following is a list of the names of the members of the New York City Police Department who have been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Cabinets.
The following is a list of the names of the members of the New York City Police Department who have been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

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FRENCH LABOR WASTE SHOWN IN BANK STRIKE

Excess of Employees in Government and Business Weakens the Nation's Economic Organization—Amusing Instances of Public and Private Red Tape

By BECKLES WILLSON.

HERE is one cardinal weakness in the economic life of contemporary France which never fails to provoke wonder in the bosom of a stranger. When you meet it persistently, incessantly and at close quarters, you begin to understand much that baffled you before.

It is that in so many departments of commerce and industry, certainly throughout the whole of the bureaucracy, two and often three individuals are performing what should be the labor of a single one.

Take, to begin with, the case of the banks. They are notoriously overstaffed, as compared with English or American banks. Not long ago there was a strike of bank clerks. Twenty thousand of them, dissatisfied with their pay, walked out one fine morning. What happened? The managers merely readjusted, revised, and in some cases suppressed, the work of their respective offices, and with only a third of the staff remaining, the business of the banks went on as before. Labor is qualitative as well as quantitative.

No wonder there is no "unemployment" in France when so many hands and brains are doing things which in other countries and under a stricter system would be considered superfluous.

It is not only the banks and the public departments; one sees this duplication, this redundancy of effort, as a feature of the national life.

Purchasing a Stamp.

Have you ever tried to buy a postage stamp at a French postoffice, to have a parcel weighed, to have a letter registered? Across the counter there are twenty employees. There are no fewer than eight windows, only three open for business, and in front of these stand patient queues of from twelve to twenty persons. Closed portfolios of stamps are delicately withdrawn from shelves and manipulated delicately as if containing rare philatelic treasures. Heaps of printed forms are dealt out and afterward checked sedulously, as though for printers' errors. If more than two stamps are purchased recourse is had to a pencil and arithmetical ciphering. All stamps are affixed not by the sender but by the clerk.

To cover a bulky package with five-centime stamps affords rare scope to the decorative faculties. If any additional postal information is required, a second official hovering in the background is called in and consults charts and bulletins—no matter how elementary the question is or that it is asked and answered at least a hundred times a day. All this takes time which elsewhere is precious, but which in France—and it must be said, in some other continental countries as well—seems of little consequence.

It is useless to protest. If these clerks are hurried, they seem to go to pieces altogether and their places are taken by other clerks, or else the window is temporarily closed and the patient queue betakes itself to another. Meanwhile, what is the rest of the office staff doing? It is difficult to say. Some of them are writing in ledgers or filling in forms; a few are reading; three or four are counting letters and parcels which have previously been counted by others, but must be checked and rechecked to obtain absolute precision.

It is the same with the telegraph and telephone—always the waiting file, the same delay and deliberation, as if the whole enterprise were in the experimental stage and the full flavor of novelty were being savored by the jaded staff.

Excessive Inspection.

And what is true of the postoffice is equally true of other Government departments, whether visible to or in direct contact with the public or not. In every branch a stranger cannot avoid noting this addition to unnecessary routine, this lamentable waste of human material. On the State railways it is notorious, but perhaps not more apparent than in the others, especially the Paris underground system, where the excessive amount of controls and surveillance makes the life of the traveler a burden. It is not the checking but the constant counter-checking, super-checking, over-checking that seems so fantastic.

"We are obliged to take these precautions," one official confided to me. He pointed out that without this system of surveillance 700 inspectors would be out of a job, which was undeniably true.

No wonder that E. V. Lucas, in a very human passage, complains of the formalities attending the simple passing of a watch in Paris. In England or America five minutes generally suffices to obtain a loan from a pawnbroker. But in France, "l'once est mort," says the State Commissioner, there are all sorts of ceremonies and complications, including the examination of passports and the signing in duplicate of declarations and receipts.

Pawning Is Long Operation.

The whole process of obtaining a pawning 50 francs for a watch or a piece of jewelry worth \$50 will rarely occupy less than a solid hour. I have heard a hapless Russian noblewoman complain of an ordeal, enduring for over two hours to get a trifling loan on a diamond engagement ring, to say nothing of the humiliation of being herded in with two score rather rough-and-ready regular patrons of the official monte-de-piété. And, remember, the same business must again be undergone when the time comes to redeem the pledge. The number of

clerks and the quantity of paper used are certainly impressive.

The French customs, the local bureaux d'octroi and the collection of taxes are far more overstaffed than the banks. They absorb tens of thousands of able-bodied men who might be employed in production. These and others form the great French bureaucracy to which so large a part of the French population belongs. Everywhere one is met with a surplus of personnel and formalities and a sluggishness and complication of effort. The police with their licenses, permits and cartes d'identité, the transfer of the applicant from petty official to petty official, must be experienced to be believed.

Red Tape in the Theatre.

But, after all, could a more familiar and amusing illustration of the system be furnished than by a French theatre? The theatregoer who fancies he can step up to a theatre ticket office, ask for a seat, plunk down his price and march straightway into the theatre will soon find out his mistake.

To begin with, the very nature of his demand appears to occasion surprise. An orchestra stall? The three officials, a lady and two gentlemen, inside the bureau exchange glances. When they convince themselves this stranger is in earnest, a colored plan of the auditorium is consulted, and punctiliously compared with another, marked with various crosses and alphabetical symbols. After a time it is announced that there are two seats in the first balcony at the same price as orchestra stalls—would these suit Monsieur? At 26 francs 50 centimes there are also two places in a rear loge.

You glance at the plan and this time firmly indicate two aisle seats in the orchestra. The very audacity of your manoeuvre causes further glances to be exchanged. One of the trio shakes his head dubiously; his fellow, however, seems to think the idea might be feasible. The lady awaits the issue of the dispute. The upshot is you are offered two seats in the middle of a back row. Should you still persist—and there are other patrons grumbling behind you—there may come a grudging surrender, the chief official raising his hands as if he washed them of all responsibility; the vouchers are detached and placed before you.

Payment is now in order. This ought to be a summary business.

NEW IDEAS FOR RUSSIANS

Nobody Knows What the Peasant Will Do With Them—Wants Government to Leave Him Alone

By ALEXANDER I. NAZAROFF.

THIRTEEN Russian conspirators, who were executed not long ago in Leningrad for anti-Soviet activities, are reported to have asserted in the tribunal that the approach of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaievitch with a "White Army" to the Russian frontier would start a peasant rebellion against the Government. These thirteen men risked and lost their lives on the hope that the Russian peasant was ready to rise against the Soviets.

The Russian peasant has always been the hook on which men of dissimilar politics hang their political aspirations. Talk with a Russian Communist and he will tell you probably that the peasant worships the memory of Lenin, that he is ready to die in behalf of the electrification of the country and that his fond passion is to vote "proletarian votes" against a speech by Sir Austen Chamberlain or some other "mercenary" of international capital. Question a moderate Socialist and he will assure you that the Russian peasant rises every morning with the name of Kerensky on his lips. As to a monarchist, well, men are fond of incarnating their own wishes and ideas in those whom they describe.

Aside from statements of opinion, Soviet writers, and especially provincial correspondents of Soviet periodicals, quote facts. These facts are significant. It would be vain to deny that much that is new is breaking in upon the habit and thought of the Russian peasant. Even the peasant costume is undergoing changes. Village beauties have learned to use umbrellas and rubbers; a few have given up kerchiefs for hats; face powder is displacing flour; and the lipstick has made its appearance. Once in a while a man may be seen wearing a straw hat. That fact is momentous. New styles are exceptional, but are they not the forerunners of the establishment of department stores?

The Church and the Club.

The new is to be observed not only in the costume. Take the Church. On the whole it is still strong and popular with peasants. Yet there are villages where, under the influence of local Communists, parishioners, together with the priest, have dismissed Princes of the blood from the lists of Russian saints. There are villages in which churches have been torn down or closed. But as a rule the Church survives. In larger villages one may see a c bin bearing the sign: "Peasant Club and Reading Room," or "The Union of Communist Youth." Such institutions are likely to mount over the entrance a plaster bust of Lenin (th nose, an ear, or a cheek) washed away by rain. Once in a while a doctor or teacher from a near-by city

delivers a lecture in the club. Usually peasants listen in silence and with respect, as they listen, in former days, to an official coming to announce a new law. But at times the lecturers are heckled by the crowd: "Are you sent here to replace God? Why don't you, then, give us rain and save us from the drought?"

Unexpected types of peasant Communists are developing. The correspondent of a Moscow paper relates that in a peasant cabin in a village of central Russia he glanced at the wall and found to his surprise that it was adorned with pictures of the Comrade Chairman, beneath which hung portraits of the leaders of the Communist revolution. The correspondent learned that his impartial host was the leading Communist in the village. If such contrary natures can peacefully occupy the mind of a "conscious comrade," what strange political cocktails are being shaken in the minds of less distinguished Russians?

Conflict Between Generations.

The younger generation quickly imbibes influences emanating from the city. Misunderstandings between fathers and sons make themselves felt with especial keenness in the village today. In some localities where peasant youths are organized into "Communist" (Union of Young Communists), blasphemous songs, occasional breakings of windows in the priest's house, and other escapades usually arouse the fathers and collisions follow. The result is sometimes not only bleeding noses, but also broken bones and even death.

Generally, the feud between parent and child is less tragical. There is the instance of the girl Nastasya, who has become a member of the union. After a quarrel with her father she went to seek protection of the near-by Soviet Court. She accused her father of "impeding her free Communist development." The Court ordered the father to leave his house, talking with him, of course, a ploy and a few other things; the way was thus rendered safe for Nastasya's free Communist development.

What do the parents think? What do they long for? A Moscow journalist answers: "It seems sometimes that the only thing they long for is samogon (the home-distilled vodka) and as much of it as possible." Everybody drinks and always has. They drank during the Soviet's prohibition experiment. The State-prohibited vodka has to compete with the illegal samogon, which is cheaper and stronger.

Drink Habit Unchanged.

Peasants of such and such village have sold so many community cows and spent the money for drink—"dispatches like this are frequent in the provincial press. There are places where an agricultural laborer can be hired with samogon only for wages. And while prohibition was in force even Soviet institutions were obliged to submit to this custom, paying their laborers in the coveted liquor. Indeed, the sovereign will of the Russian peasant is unfathomable on almost all questions except drink. On that it is quite clear.

In other respects Russia's countryside is in transition. The old peasant Russia, "the Russia of long standing services, pious prostrations, and severe fasts," is alive, but its foundations are shaken. The "new" is seeping in through the cracks. And this new or even ultra new combines with the old in a most incoherent and irrelevant amalgam. Beside the village Communist lives the village wizard, a fortune teller.

For with the loss of authority by the priest and the suppression of religious education this hero of the heathen days has reappeared; or if the Soviet writers often complain The village Communist and the village wizard may be combined in one person; such cases are recorded. Do Russian peasants like the Soviet Government? The answer to the less they see of it, the better they like it. "Let us alone"—such long has been their attitude not only toward the Soviet Government but toward any Government; "let us alone and allow us to work and reap the fruit of our work." In 1919-1921 when the burden of taxation and requisitions was too heavy, they protested. Now, as the economic situation has improved, there are no more uprisings. It is only once now and then that they slay a "Sielkor"—a village porter—or an official who gives information to the tax collector.

Régimes in Moscow may come and go, but as long as the change does not directly affect the peasant he will remain indifferent. He is estimating new ideas and new slogans that have been presented to him. What will he say about them years hence? Nobody knows. Passivity has always characterized him.

LACK OF SKILLED LABOR.

BRITISH unemployed are unskilled, while skilled workmen are difficult to obtain. At the Royal Institute of British Architects it was recently said that there were in England in 1924 25,000 fewer skilled workmen than in 1921, these including carpenters, bricklayers, masons, slaters, plasterers, painters and plumbers. In 1914 a rod of brickwork in London cost about half as much as in 1925, the material having risen in price two fold and labor more than that. Yet master builders had only about half as many apprentices as were necessary to carry on the essential work of the country.

STORIED ORPHAN HOME TO MOVE FROM LONDON

Founding Hospital a Gift of the Massachusetts Colonist, Coram, Who Made Himself Poor to Rescue Waifs—Aided by Hogarth and Handel

By LEONARD B. HOLMES.

LONDON'S famous old Foundling Hospital, now moving into new quarters in the country, will leave a gap in the city's history. It is a typical bit of the history of old London, the Dickens loved, and speaks eloquently of the life and struggles of an older generation, yet—though few remember this—it owes its origin to the inspiration and persistence of an American.

At any rate, he was one who had spent his best years in the old Colony of Massachusetts Bay, and kept in touch with his free forests and boundless liberty when he returned to the city, a quiet street of eighteenth-century London.

Today no one thinks of him. People associate the Foundling Hospital chiefly with the beautiful singing of children and the influence it had. How an orphan asylum, through the chance friendships of its founder, became one of the main centers of church music in England is a curious story. The effect has been that for generations the old-fashioned chapel in Lamb's Conduit Street has attracted from all parts of London people eager to hear the children sing.

The services are unique in setting and music. On either side of the organ, on which Handel himself once played, high in the western gallery at the children, 600 of them. The girls are clad in blue frocks, white aprons and mob caps; the boys wear suits with short chocolate-colored brass-buttoned jackets and scarlet waistcoats. They face the altar, with their lovely picture by Sir Benjamin West of "Christ Presenting a Child," and the simple white font at which they and 30,000 other children have received the rite of baptism.

Coram a Massachusetts Colonist.

As the chaplain ascends the lofty reading desk and calls for prayer, every girl by custom throws her apron over her head and every lad bows until nothing but rows of white collars gleam through the dusk along their benches. Then comes the service with a choir of 100 children, chanting against the deep notes of a stately will sing alone in perfect time and tune some composition from one of the great English composers of church music, or the sweet notes of a boy will rise clear in a solo.

These ceremonies are reminders of the resolute charity of Thomas Coram. Aided by his wife, Eunice, he agitated for years to fix public attention upon one of the plots on London life in the eighteenth century. In the end, by force of his own personality, he stirred the conscience of the leaders of the social and artistic circles of his time. He had had few cultural advantages. He was the son of a ship captain, was born at Nantuxet, in Dorsetshire about 1688 and in his twenties crossed the ocean to New England.

In 1694 he settled at Taunton in Massachusetts and a few years later established himself as a shipwright in Boston. But Taunton, a settlement inland from Plymouth, held his interest and there on Dec. 8, 1703, he executed a deed giving a grant of fifty-nine acres of land for the erection of a schoolhouse, to be effective whenever the people of Taunton—then still influenced by Plymouth—should desire to establish a church of the Church of England. He presented books to the library, and in 1704 there was perhaps there still is preserved there a copy of the Book of Common Prayer given to Coram by the famous Speaker Onslow of the English House of Commons. In 1704 he was interesting himself in one of the earliest examples of "imperial preference"—an act to grant a bounty on the tar that was imported from the Colonies to England. In 1720 he returned home to settle in London.

Walpole's Impression of Him.

Coram kept up his attachment to America. In 1730 he was appointed one of the first trustees of Georgia, and in 1735 was an active supporter of a scheme for the settlement of unemployed artisans in Nova Scotia. A little later he advocated a change in the Colonial regulations for the advancement of English hatters, and for this work would accept from the trade no other reward than a hat! Horace Walpole, recording his impression of Thomas Coram, has left a clean-cut picture of him. He was, he said, "the honestest, most distinguished, most knowing person about the plantations" in America he had ever talked with. It fits in neatly with all that is known of the solid citizen of 62 or 63 who had left his active useful life in New England to return to London, hoping, no doubt, to spend the rest of his days in greater comfort than the Colonies could provide.

But it was not long before Coram discovered that London, though the "car" of the United Kingdom, had a seamy side. There were wretched stretches of slums now, but they gave hardly the faintest idea of the squalor and vice prevalent in the great city at the beginning of the eighteenth century. London was at a critical stage of its development. The old restraints of wealth and prosperity were disappearing, and the wretched inhabitants who had huddled together in vile quarters were every sort of vice and misery. The life depicted in Gay's "Beggars' Opera," the scenes drawn by Hogarth in his "Poor Street" and

"Old Lane," were horrible realities.

Coram must have witnessed them as he walked abroad.

To come to such a town straight from the God-fearing folk and the pure healthy spaces of New England must have given a shock to Coram. Particularly was he horrified by one street sight, that of new-born infants lying exposed and starving. When he expressed indignation, a shrug of the shoulders was the reply he got. Another girl had deserted her baby—that was all.

Coram was roused; his righteous wrath burned still through the fermal words of the petition he presented for the charter of the hospital he had determined to establish for these little waifs. This hospital was, he said, "to prevent the frequent murders of poor, miserable children at their birth; and to suppress the inhuman custom of exposing new-born infants to perish in the streets."

He was angry, but it took him seventeen years to achieve his purpose—a fact which seems to throw almost as damning a light on the state of society at that time, as the actual fact of the abandonment of these children—and it was not till 1739 that he could arouse enough interest to hold a public meeting. It appeared that if he wanted the hospital to be built he must undertake the chief financial burden himself.

Impoverished Himself.

The Foundling Hospital had its first home in Hutton Garden, but in a few months Coram entered into an agreement with the Earl of Salisbury that he should purchase fifty-six acres in Lamb's Conduit Fields, not far to the north of Gray's Inn. It was in the

open country then, Coram had no desire to buy as much as fifty-six acres and was expecting to pay no more than £5,000. Lord Salisbury insisted that he must take over the whole estate and demanded £7,000, but Coram promised at £6,500, the Earl undertaking to present £500 as a contribution to the hospital from himself.

The hospital for nearly two centuries has been drawing a large income from the rental of the land it did not directly use, as it has now sold the entire property for £1,650,000.

Theodore Jacobson, architect of the hospital, made it a plain brick structure with some trimmings in classical style. The west wing was finished in December, 1743. Coram lived until March 25, 1751, but had become impoverished, having given all he possessed to the hospital. After his wife died he found it necessary to make an appeal to his friends for aid, explaining that as he had never wasted his money in self-indulgence, he was not ashamed to admit that he was poor.

Hospital Too Successful.

On March 20, 1749, it was arranged that the annuity of £150 should be paid to him, partly as the result of a public subscription, partly from his own hospital's funds. It was recorded as an unusual fact, proving the high esteem in which Coram was held, that Frederick, Prince of Wales, not only promised a contribution of £25, but paid it regularly.

The Foundling Hospital's object was solely to save the lives of illegitimate children. Nineteen boys and eleven girls were the inmates of its first home. To rescue others it was thought that means should be provided whereby mothers could bring

JAPANESE AMASSED \$15,000,000 GROWING CALIFORNIA POTATOES

Twenty-six years ago a Japanese farmer, having studied scientific agriculture in the schools of his native land, came to the United States because he believed that he would have greater opportunity to put into practice his newly acquired measures of large-scale farming. He settled in the delta farm land near Stockton, Calif., and engaged in the growing of potatoes.

Ten years later George Shima was known as the "potato king of California," and when he died a few days ago in Hollywood his fortune was estimated at \$15,000,000. His death came on the eve of his intended departure for his native land with his wife, a visit which was to mark Mrs. Shima's first return to Japan since she left there as a bride.

Shima was 35 years old when he left Tokyo in 1900 for San Francisco. He was quick to see the possibilities of developing the delta lands near Stockton. He began by leasing small plots of ground for potato planting, adding to his holdings as he prospered. Long-established delta farmers were soon following his example and planting potatoes. One year, after a devastating frost had wiped out the entire potato crop of the delta region, including Shima's, the Japanese farmer immediately planted another crop and was able to harvest it late in the season at high prices.

So swift was Shima's success that within ten years after his arrival in this country he virtually controlled California's potato crop. He always disclaimed any intention of cornering the market, asserting that any monopolistic appearances were due entirely to accident.

Shima retired from active farming in 1917 and devoted himself to the marketing end of his business. At the time of his retirement he had subleased his 25,000-acre or controlled area to other farmers. Besides his wife, Shima is survived by two sons, one a student at Stanford University, the other a student at Berkeley High School, and a daughter.

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Only the roughest persons would embark in such a business, and they did not care whether the babies survived the journey or not. Out of the 15,000 infants brought to the hospital in less than four years only 4,400 withstood the treatment they had received before admission and lived long enough to be apprenticed.

Every child was at once christened. The first boy and girl were called Thomas and Eunice Coram, and to this day there is always one Thomas and one Eunice Coram in the hospital, to perpetuate the names of the generous founders. It became the fashion for persons of high degree to stand sponsor for some of the foundlings. It was decided that robust boys must go to sea; so they were christened Drake, Norris or Blake, after famous Admirals in the English Navy.

Hogarth, the cartoonist, living half a mile away, at the sign of the Golden Head in Leicester Square, was a frequent visitor. He painted the portrait of Coram, which is now in the hospital, and presented to it his "March of the Guards to Finchley" and "Moses Brought to Pharaoh's Daughter." Other famous artists followed his example, and among the pictures in the board room today are J. C. Cooley's "Siege of Gibraltar," Raphael's "Murder of the Innocents," Reynolds's "Earl of Dartmouth" and Gainsborough's picture of "The Charterhouse."

Handel Gave the Organ.

At a later period two admirable prints of special interest to Americans were given to the hospital—a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and one of George Washington that was engraved when he was President of the United States by order of the governors of the "University of Cambridge, Massachusetts," in 1793.

The art collection at the foundling, in fact, became famous and its parlors were for a time the fashionable lounges. From the interest taken in the pictures the idea of holding a public exhibition was conceived by the Royal Academy, and its annual shows are the direct result of the gifts made by Hogarth to the hospital in its early days. Coram enlisted the aid of Handel, who gave the hospital an organ and often played it. He gave several performances of his "Messiah" in the chapel, with the children, as they grew big enough, as his chorus, and he left the manuscript of the "Messiah" to the hospital.

VARIETATED DYEING

ENGLISH chemists have discovered new dyes, called by them "variegated," which are artificial dyes made from cellulose of cotton or wool pulp, can be colored in a separate shade when woven in natural fabric, such as cotton.

Home Making—the Easiest Way

EVERYWHERE the country is taking on a greener hue and soon the plaster in the new house will be dry.

The next thought will be to make the house livable and lovely, with just the right individual touch to make it Home.

To aid in this Home making has been our earnest endeavor through the one hundred and nineteen years of our progress.

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There is a real satisfaction to find in one store the "Completely Furnished Home," to have the courteous assistance of our experts and a prompt delivery service.

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rolled weakly to the box.

Anderson	F	McClellan	Total	34 5 8 27 121
Daly	C	Kochlin		
Seaman	1st D	Swaps		
Wolsten	2nd	Wolsten		
Tranquil	3rd	Bishop		
Weymans	C	Palmer		
Baunders	3A	For'd		
Prudhomme	2A	Ogden		
Barier	1st A	Blake		

A Batted for Cobb in eighth.

Pordham	0 0 1 2 0 4 3-12
Yale	3 0 0 0 0 2 0-4

Two-bass hits—Graham. White. Home run—Noble. Double play—Glancy. Unassisted.



Lehigh Beats Rutgers at Net.

for Craig, Bergen for Alberston, Jones for
Lucier, Zurmuehlen for Bergen, Klakring

Swarthmore gathered eight first

Eastern Rowing Season to Open Saturday With the Navy Meeting M. I. T. Crews

NAVY CREWS OPEN SEASON SATURDAY

Races With M. I. T. at Annapolis Will Be First Eastern College Events of the Year.

MIDDY VARSITY IS HEAVY

Shows Speed in Addition to Power, but Coach Butler Says He Is Not Entirely Satisfied.

ANAPOLIS, April 17.—Intercollegiate rowing makes its bow in the East this season with the visit of the Massachusetts Tech rowing squad, under Coach Bill Haines, to the Naval Academy next week, the trip ending with races between the varsity and second crews on Saturday.

The Tech squad will reach Annapolis on Tuesday and will spend the time before Saturday in workouts on the Severn. Much benefit is anticipated from this course, as the water is likely to be in better condition for rowing than it is around Boston, the Navy crews having lost but a few days from practice this spring.

The race in both instances will be for the Henley distance of a mile and a furlong, which is considered plenty long enough for the crews at this stage of the season. Tech has been improving greatly since Haines took hold, and will not be held lightly by those connected with Naval Academy rowing.

The Navy varsity and second crews took a long row on Wednesday and great strength was indicated in the varsity boat. After paddling well above Round Bay, six miles from the boat house, the crews started down the river, gradually hitting up the stroke. The varsity soon pulled away from the second boat and completed the home trip almost alone.

Rowing Supervisor Optimistic. Lieut. Commander William A. Greenman, formerly a Naval Academy crew captain and now representative of the Navy Athletic Association for Rowing, is very sanguine as to the success of the Navy crew this year. He feels that it is one of the most powerful which ever represented the navy, and that Butler is filling the bill as coach in a very acceptable manner.

Butler has proved himself a hard-working and painstaking coach, and the general opinion is that Naval Academy rowing, directed by him, will more than hold its own. Butler is not so optimistic as Lieut. Commander Greenman but continues to devote his attention to securing the form and power he thinks necessary. He believes that the crew will not develop into a fast one until the season is well advanced.

Though Coach Butler has taken the position that the boating of the varsity will not be announced until the day of the race, there is little doubt of the crew which will meet Tech and which is likely to hold together except for casualties. This is the crew which seems likely to start. Row. Elliot No. 2, Broadbent No. 3, Crawford Eddy No. 4, Born No. 5, Bagdanovich No. 6, Sylvester (captain) No. 7, Watson, stroke, Tom Eddy, coxswain, Seabring, No. 8.

This crew is one of the heaviest that has ever represented the Naval Academy. The extremes in weight are represented by the Eddy brothers, Tom at stroke, weighing 192 pounds, and Crawford, No. 3, 179. The latter, however, is very rangy and has plenty of strength and endurance.

Three Other Varsity Men. In addition to the Eddy brothers, Sylvester, Watson and Born rowed in a varsity last year, and Broadbent and Bagdanovich are powerful men. The pick of last year's plebe crew and substitutes at Poughkeepsie. The selection of Elliot as bow is a popular one. He has been a member of the squad for three seasons, rowing one year on the plebe crew and two years on the junior varsity.

HAVERFORD SETS DATES.

Cricket Team Will Compete in Six Philadelphia Cup Matches.

Harvard College will open its cricket season with the Ardmore Cricket Club April 21 on the home course. Eight games so far have been scheduled. The first six are Philadelphia Cup matches on Saturdays. The last two are on Thursdays.

Twenty-five men reported last week to Coach Givens and Captain Baker. The team was organized from Tatterfall, who conducted the winter practice indoors. Although the team has been hard hit by graduation, T. Garrett, J. Silver, Gordon, Tingle, V. Stokes and Hoag have left the college. It is expected that an eleven will be developed that is up to the usual standard. The dates follow:

April 21, Ardmore C. C.; home; May 1, Centerville C. C.; home; May 15, Merion C. C.; away; May 22, Wanderers C. C.; home; May 29, Centerville C. C.; home; June 5, Centerville C. C.; home; June 11, Alumni, Mercersburg.

15 ENTER AUTO RACE.

Earl Cooper Among Those Who Will Compete at Altoona on June.

Fifteen entries already have been received for the auto race at the Altoona Speedway on June 12. Only five more will be accepted, because the contest board of the American Automobile Association limits the fields on 14 mile tracks to twenty starters. Among the recent entries is Earl Cooper, who is a veteran among veterans. He will race new 9½ cubic motor equipped with a highly developed super-charger. Cooper returned racing in 1922 at Kansas City when Joe Thomas was Cooper's rival. He was persuaded to take part at Altoona Cooper waged a 20-mile battle with Bob McDonough and Harry Harts which McDonough won.



The University of Washington's Varsity Crew.



Coach Rusty Callow of the University of Washington.

George Washington, Jr., Candidates on the Harlem.

Coach Ten Eyck of Syracuse instructing the Freshmen.

The University of Washington's Junior Varsity.

YALE STROKE OARS SHIFTED BY LEADER

Laughlin Returns to First Varsity and Francisco Is Advanced From Third to Second.

GOODWIN ALSO GETS TRIAL

Will Pass Back Pace for Third Eight—150 Candidates Report for Class Crews.

DERBY, Conn., April 17.—All the stroke oars in the three Yale varsity crews on the Housatonic have been shifted the past week by Coach Ed Leader. Thomas Irwin Laughlin of Providence has been reinstated as stroke of the first eight, and it is likely that he will pass back the pace in the triangular event in which Yale rows Pennsylvania and Columbia here May 8.

Laughlin proved a brilliant stroke oar as a freshman two seasons ago. Last spring he was taken from the reserve squad when Al Lindbergh, the veteran stroke oar, was removed from the boat because of a Faculty complication. Laughlin stroked the Eli eight to victory throughout the season, displaying form which rapidly developed into superb watersmanship under the expert coaching of Leader.

Laughlin had been kept on the second eight until two or three days ago, but has rapidly returned to his smooth stroke and form since the squad was transferred to the Housatonic.

Whitney on Third Eight.

John Hay Whitney, who has stroked the varsity the past two weeks, has gone to the third eight at No. 6. Whitney was out of college several weeks, returning last month and is being tried out in the stroke role on the varsity. He is not yet in the best physical condition. He is one of the most powerful watermen on the Yale squad and is practically certain to be found in the intercollegiate competition at the close of the season.

Leader has promoted Arthur Francisco from stroke of the third crew to stroke of the second eight, the seat vacated the past week by Laughlin. Francisco stroked the freshmen brilliantly last year and is almost on even terms with Laughlin and Whitney.

Leader has taken Henry Sage Goodwin of Hartford from the reserve squad for trial as stroke of the third eight. Goodwin is a member of the junior class who has figured as reserve and class oarsman for two seasons, but whose development this spring has been exceptionally rapid.

The make-up changes in the rowing squads have been confined to the stroke oars. The three varsity crews have shown consistent improvement, largely because of the sustained harmony of team effort. Except for rough water on Tuesday and Thursday, weather conditions on the Housatonic have been favorable the past week.

Four Freshmen Crews Picked.

Coach George Murphy has organized a fourth freshman crew for work on New Haven Harbor. It will be shifted to this city and the Housatonic the

coming week. More than 150 candidates for the interclass crews have reported to Coach Sam Shaw on New Haven Harbor, where the spring regatta will be held May 3.

Coach Murphy has placed Ben Brewster at No. 6 in the freshmen shell and Ralph Paine Jr. at No. 5 the past week. They have been rowing in the second and third eights of the 1926 squad. Brewster is a son of Captain George Brewster of the 1891 crew and Paine is a son of the novelist, who also was a member of the '91 eight.

The Complete List of Boatings follows:

Varsity Crews. Blues (first crew)—Row. Peterson, No. 2, Russell, No. 3, Durant, No. 4, Crosby, No. 5, Cannon, No. 6, Captain Kingsbury, No. 7, Warren, stroke, Leavell, coxswain, Stewart.

Varsity A—Row. Moore, No. 2, Griggs, No. 3, Clark, No. 4, Bartholomew, No. 5, Davis, No. 6, Quarrier, No. 7, Robinson, stroke, Francisco, coxswain, Wells.

Varsity B—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity C—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity D—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity E—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity F—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity G—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity H—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity I—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity J—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity K—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity L—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity M—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity N—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity O—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity P—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity Q—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity R—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity S—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity T—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity U—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity V—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity W—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity X—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity Y—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity Z—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AA—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AB—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AC—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AD—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AE—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AF—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AG—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AH—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AI—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AJ—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AK—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AL—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AM—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AN—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AO—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AP—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AQ—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AR—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AS—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AT—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AU—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AV—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AW—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AX—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AY—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity AZ—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BA—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BB—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BC—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BD—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BE—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BF—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BG—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BH—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BI—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BJ—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BK—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BL—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BM—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BN—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BO—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BP—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BQ—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BR—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BS—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BT—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BU—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BV—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BW—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BX—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BY—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity BZ—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CA—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CB—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CC—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CD—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CE—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CF—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

Varsity CG—Row. Look, No. 2, Callender, No. 3, Terrell, No. 4, Dunning, No. 5, Jones, No. 6, Brown, stroke, Dutton, coxswain, Goodwin.

WASHINGTON CREWS POINT TOWARD EAST

Drills Are Aimed Toward Lifting Poughkeepsie Honors This Spring.

MANY SHIFTS ARE MADE

Varsity Veterans Are Sent to Second Crew and New Men Gain First Eight Berths.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 17.—Eastern crews who would win the intercollegiate rowing championship on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie this June must once again reckon with the University of Washington oarsmen. Even more than last year, when the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Men's Shops—4 to 16 W. 38th St.—Street Level—Phone WISconsin 9600

April 23—Picked New York team at Polo grounds.
May 1—N. Y. Giants and Indiana Flooring combination at Polo grounds.
May 2—Providence at Providence.
May 9—Chicago at Chicago.
May 15—Eco Millers at St. Louis.
May 16—Chicago at Chicago.
May 22—Brooklyn Wanderers at Hawthorne field.
May 23—Newark at Harrison, N. J.
May 26—Philadelphia at Philadelphia.

third. No time taken.
 Hot-Pot—Won by Bellet. St. John's 59 ft.
 2 in.; St. John's, second, 59 ft.
 3 in.; Giamuro, St. John's, third, 35 ft.
 2 in.
 Mile Run—Won by Brown, St. John's; Giamuro,
 St. John's, second; Lee, St. John's,
 third. Time—5:31.
 High Jump—Won by Case, Savage; Paige,
 St. John's, second; Young, Savage, third.
 Time—4 ft. 10 in.
 Road Jump—Won by Case, Savage; Feeney,
 St. John's, second; Murtha, St. John's,
 third. Distance—21 ft. 9 in.
 Four-Mile Relay—Won by St. John's (O'Leary,
 Burns, Kelly and Paprocki).

Monroe, third; Thierre, Manual, fourth. Time—0:31 1-5.
 40-Yard Swim—Won by Caffaro, Monroe, second; Wynn, Monroe, second; Horowitz, Manual, third; Robin, Manual, fourth. Time—3:50 2-5.
 90-Yard Breast Stroke Swim—Won by Dopkin, Monroe; Uso, Monroe, second; Rossum, Manual, third; no fourth. Time—2:24 2-3.
 60-Yard Swim—Won by Sticher, Manual; Hartland, Monroe, second; Lewis, Monroe, third; Buono, Manual, fourth. Time—1:11 2-3.
 90-Yard Relay Swim—Won by Manual Training (Oberlies, Christie, Smith,

The course is about four miles across country and it will be over the timber course on the estate of Mrs. W. F. Downey. A gold cup valued at \$1,000 becomes the property of the owner winning it three times while each year's winner receives \$25 in plate.

Jenna	84	95
Herbert	70	80
	340	323
ERASMUS NO. 2.		
	Stde.	Pr.
Classra	81	68
Graublin	54	84
Cappell	48	74
Linsey	69	78
Kaufman	23	75
Qutun	64	00
	287	418
GEORGE WASHINGTON.		
William		

Amateur Boxers to Compete.
Some of the leading amateur boxers of the district are entered for a tournament which will be conducted under the auspices of the Goelet Loeb, F. and A. M., at New Manhattan Casino Tuesday night. Bouts are to be held in four classes and the competitors will be limited to four in a class.

Watford 1, Gillingham 0.
Luton Town 4, Bristol City 1.
Crystal Palace 3, Newport County 2.
Plymouth Argyle 4, Queens Park Rangers 1.
Reading 4, Northampton 2.
Swindon Town 3, Norwich City 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
First Division.
Aberdeen 1, Raith Rovers 1.
Airdrieonians 3, Kilmarnock 2.
Heart of Midlothian 5, Clydebank 1.
Cowden 2-4, Partick Thistle 1.
Dundee United 0, St. Johnstone 0.
Falkirk 1, Hibernian 1.
Celtic 3, Hamilton Academicals 1.

SKIFFS-DORIES-TENDERS-M...
SHOWROOM 57 PARK PL
TWO BLOCKS WEST OF WOOLWORTH
NAVAL ARCHITECTS BUILD
DISTRIBUTORS
Elmo KERMATH John

SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1926.

NEW JERSEY'S MANY OFFERINGS TO THE HOMESSEEKER



The Melmore Gardens is the first cooperatively owned apartment house planned for East Orange by Frank H. Taylor & Son, Inc., Agents.

NEW OPPORTUNITIES
FOR JERSEY CITY

Extensive Rail and Water Facilities Attracting Industrial Concerns.

CITY IS MAKING NEW LAND

Filling Square Mile Area on Newark Bay—Benefits of Vehicular Tunnel.

Surveys made by the Russell Sage Foundation indicate that metropolitan New Jersey will have a population of more than 6,000,000 persons by 1950. A careful analysis by those in a position to render intelligent opinions upon the subject has resulted, states the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, in a far-reaching policy of making adequate provision for the influx of residents, retail stores and manufacturing enterprises seeking locations in Jersey City.

The downtown portion is less than five minutes by Broadway and Cortlandt Street, New York City, by the Hudson tubes and nineteen minutes to Broadway and Thirty-third Street, bringing the metropolitan financial, retail and theatre districts closer to Jersey City than to many parts of Manhattan, Bronx or Brooklyn.

New Building Bulkheads.

The municipal authorities are constructing bulkheads on the west waterfront, to be filled by the dredging of Newark Bay so as to add a territory nearly a square mile in area adapted to industrial development. It will have both rail and water facilities. The Chamber of Commerce also points out the tremendous opportunities offered by development of the meadows property immediately adjacent to the western part of the city.

The Western Electric Company is completing a plant which will employ 30,000 persons, while other neighboring plants, including those of the Ford, Public Service, Seaboard and By-Products Coke concerns will draw literally millions of residents to this vicinity.

The opening of the vehicular tunnel between Jersey City and Manhattan is expected to revolutionize the entire traffic situation in the metropolitan district. Much of the freight now lightered across the river will be diverted to direct truck store delivery, thus lessening the cost and expediting delivery in the entire district.

Tunnel Opening a Boon.

"The opening of the tunnel prefigures an era of industrial, retail and residential development in Jersey City, the magnitude of which is difficult to comprehend," said E. D. Lord, manager of the Commerce Chamber. "Jersey City, the terminus of nine trunk railroads, having an easy access to the raw material not only of the nation at large but of the entire world by water, occupies a strategic position that manufacturers and retailers will be quick to realize and take advantage of. When to this are added the opportunities located on its east and west waterfronts it is not surprising that far-sighted individuals are very optimistic about the future of New Jersey's metropolis."

"There are many opportunities for the location of factories and retail stores, and the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce has established a service to assist business men who desire to investigate the opportunities and available sites."

Fifty Homes for Union, N. J.

A development of approximately thirty-five acres has been purchased by Peter Ernst, Union, through the office of the New Suburban Development Company of Union, N. J., of which L. J. Zehnhauser is Secretary. Construction within a month. This development will be known as Stuyvesant Park.

New Lyndhurst Development.

H. R. Boyle, realtor of Lyndhurst, N. J., shortly open a new home community near the heart of the town of Lyndhurst, N. J., to be known as Lyndhurst Gardens.



The New Chamber of Commerce Building, 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

JERSEY HOME AREAS
TO BE DEVELOPED

William Kennelly, Auctioneer, Sees Improvement From Proposed Tunnels and Bridges.

Important bridge and tunnel improvements now under way or projected will remove the last barriers to the full development of many admirable New Jersey residential sections which have so sorely needed better and quicker transit communication with New York City, according to William Kennelly, who said:

"The rugged and picturesque country along the western banks of the Hudson and running inland have already begun to feel the effects of the tremendously important improvements that have been authorized and it is conceded by a matter of time when great stretches of this territory will be transformed into thriving residential communities."

"People in Manhattan are just as interested in the potentialities of this area as are the residents of New Jersey, because these newly available residential advantages of their communities but also the money-making possibilities in the light of the new developments."

"New Jersey real estate men are unanimous in proclaiming not only the residential advantages of their communities but also the money-making possibilities in the light of the new developments. There has been a good market for holdings in this vicinity and this sale will further reflect public interest. It will incidentally mark my first New Jersey auction sale this season, one of a considerable number which are destined to break up large holdings for the benefit of the small buyer."

"The possibilities of suburban New Jersey are practically unlimited and their proper capitalization depends on those who have the foresight to buy now."

Tallest Building in the State of New Jersey. The \$3,000,000 Twenty-one-Story Office Building Facing Military Park in Newark, N. J. Polhemus & Coffin, Architects.

THE "Times Square" of future Newark, N. J., will be centered about Military Park, according to Maurice I. Strunsky, who is erecting the twenty-one-story Military Park Building, which, when completed, will be New Jersey's largest skyscraper.

The floors are 12,000 square feet in area up to the thirteenth story, from which a tower rises, providing total floor areas of 4,000 square feet, with its peak twenty-one stories above Park Place.

The architectural design of the building gives a striking mass effect. The decorative motive has been taken from the tradition of Military Park. Statuary slabs, with two soldiers carved in relief and separated by a shield surmounted with cannon balls, form the panel under each window in the interesting facade.

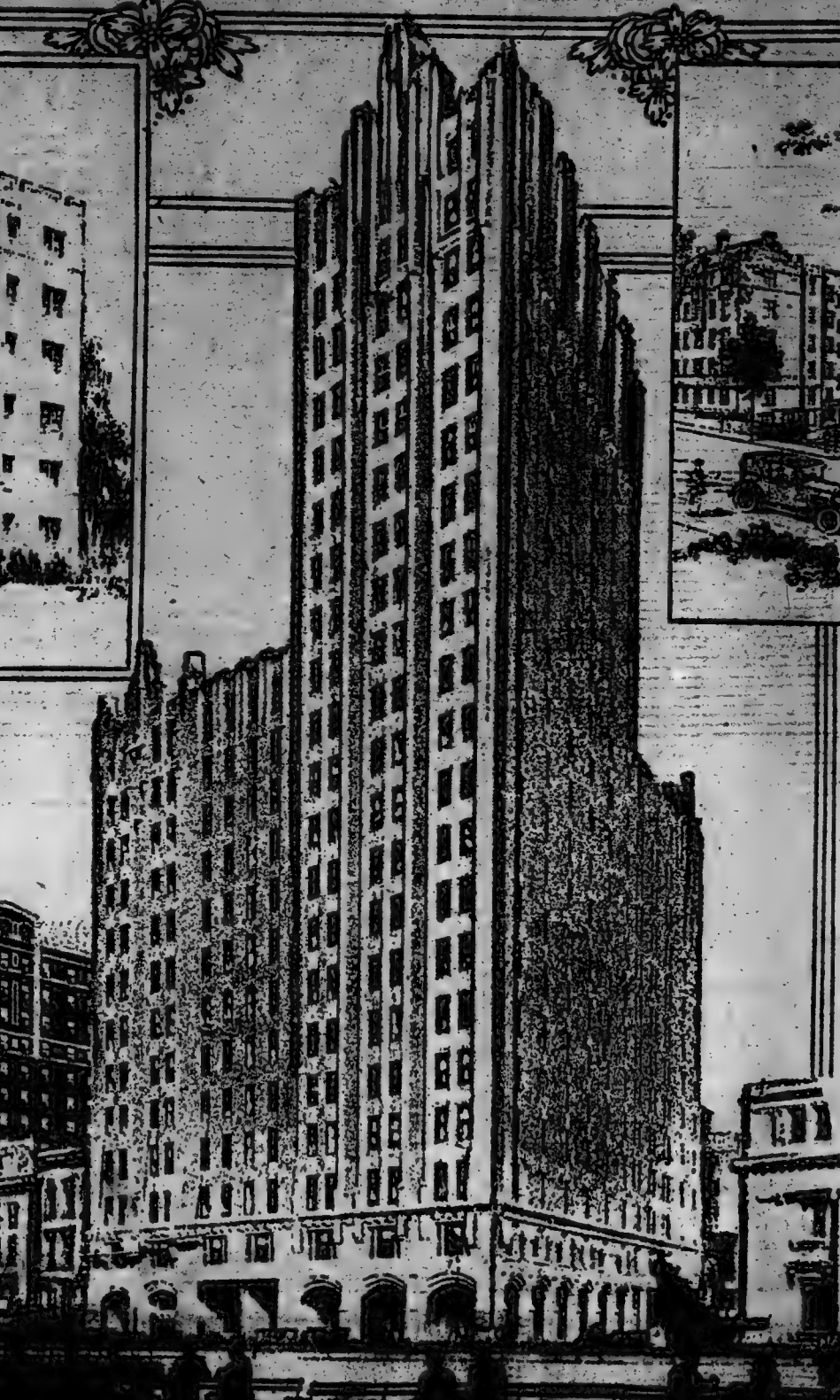
The military theme of the architecture will be carried through the building.

The owners and builders are the Military Park Construction Corporation, of which M. I. Strunsky is President and Louis Cohen Treasurer. Polhemus & Coffin of New York are the architects. Public Service Terminal, the proposed Park and its surrounding streets would be the "Times Square" of Newark, Mr. Strunsky pointed out that with the new 300-room unit for the Hotel Robert Treat to be erected on the site of the Essex Club, with the club's new five-story home, the Beacon Theatre, the Public Service Terminal, the proposed sports arena and hotel on the Centre Market place site, the L. S. Plant store and the completion of the final units of the Goetz Company's stores, the area about the park would be the centre for thousands of shoppers and business people.

"Low's State Theatre, Fox's Terminal, all these new structures I have mentioned, to say nothing of the Newark Athletic Club, the Wis Building and other important structures," said Mr. Strunsky, "will give us a square here the equal of anything in the country."

New Corner Owners Change.

The vacant plot located at 184-200 Chancellor Avenue, southwest corner of Maple Avenue, Newark, has been sold in a transaction closed through Louis Schlesinger, Inc. The property was owned by the Hoffman Securities Corporation, of which William Hoffman is President. The purchaser was Max Gersowitz. The plot has a frontage of 100 feet on Chancellor Avenue and 100 feet on Maple Avenue. Extensive improvements of stores and apartments are contemplated.



The Horgan Mansion at Deal, N. J., and Cottages to Be Sold at Auction by Joseph P. Day May 1.



The Horgan Mansion at Deal, N. J., and Cottages to Be Sold at Auction by Joseph P. Day May 1.

ACTIVE HOME BUILDING
IN THE ORANGES

Recent Growth in New Developments Along Substantial Lines.

Among the prominent new developments now going on in the Oranges and their environs are Melmore Gardens, on Prospect Street near Park Avenue, being developed by the Realty Security Company.

A new street going through the property is nearing completion and lots are being sold to individuals for home sites. The new Melmore Gardens cooperative apartments will be located there.

In Orange one of the finest developments in Essex County is now practically completed by the Seven Oaks Development Company, three new avenues having been opened up. This development is situated between Berkeley Avenue, Center Street and Tremont Avenue.

In West Orange, the Pennsbank-Dodd Company of Newark has acquired a tract of sixty-one acres bounded by Fairview Avenue, Edgewood Avenue, Highland Boulevard and St. Cloud Avenue. The property has an attractive set-



Englewood Gardens Apartments to Be Erected on the South Side of Palisade Avenue, Just East of Grant Avenue, Englewood, N. J. Financed by G. L. Miller & Co. Charles G. Nichols Jr., Architect.

JERSEY AUCTION SALES
INVOLVE OLD HOLDINGS

The Horgan Mansion and Pierce Estates to Be Sold by J. P. Day.

"If public improvements and widespread public interest mean anything, then the current year should be an unusually busy one in real estate circles in New Jersey," said Joseph P. Day, discussing conditions yesterday.

"I base this prediction on the activity that should follow the completion of the Hudson River Vehicular Tunnel from Canal Street, Manhattan, to Jersey City and on the program made in the proposal to build a Hudson River bridge from Washington Heights, Manhattan, to Fort Lee, N. J. The also on the important improvements proposed to be made in the service of the various railroads that feed the southern, central and northern sections of New Jersey."

"The effect of these improvements has been strongly reflected in the volume of real estate trading recorded recently in the various cities, towns and counties of the State; also in the many substantial profits reported by those who had the foresight to buy at pre-boom prices, while the plans for these improvements were being perfected or else while the improvement itself was in course of construction."

"Now, if ever, is the time to buy real estate in New Jersey and to profit from the higher values of the future. We all know what the East River bridges have done for Brooklyn and Queens and what the Harlem River Bridge has done for the Bronx. We should be able to visualize the future effect of bridges to New Jersey from Manhattan and Staten Island. The man who can correctly visualize the effect of these bridges and the great movement of population that will follow their construction is the man who will profit to the greatest extent from the exercise of the foresight that has been given to him."

Two New Jersey sales are scheduled to be held by Joseph P. Day at Brook, N. J., on Saturday, April 24, and at Deal Beach, on Saturday, May 1.

The first sale involves the Pierce Estate holdings at East Bound Brook, adjoining Bound Brook, N. J. It will be held on the property at Bound Brook, N. J., on Main Street, near Raritan Avenue, East Bound Brook, and included in it are 325 business and residential lots, twenty-five acres of land, two-family dwellings and a business block containing stores and a public garage.

The Deal Beach sale involves not only the Pierce Estate holdings at Deal Beach, but also the Horgan mansion, formerly prominent in the construction of apartment houses and business buildings in Manhattan.

There are also to be sold numerous furnished dwellings that also are located in the immediate vicinity of the station.

UNION COUNTY PARK.

Property Values Move Upward in Anticipation of Improvement.

Residents and property owners of Union, N. J., are looking forward eagerly to the completion of the improvement declared upon for the township by the Union County Park Commission.

Land necessary for a parkway bordering the west branch of the Elizabeth River from Salem to the other end of the municipality is being rapidly acquired, and the good effects of a county park are being felt.

New real estate developments are being planned on the basis of the park improvement. Property values are already increasing and it is expected that near Salem dam a street has been laid out, on a map, entitled Riverside Drive, and owners are holding their lots for even better prices, which they are certain are bound to result.

The Rahway River and the west branch of the Elizabeth River have been considered by the Park Commission for some time as excellent locations for a part of the park system, and the funds made it impossible to proceed.

Recently, after numerous meetings with the Township Committee and residents who own land bordering the river, it was found that a number of these owners were willing to cooperate to the extent of donating property.

Between the banks of the two rivers, this development will include about fifteen acres in the northwest part of the township. All of this property is low, swampy land, suited admirably for park purposes, but to little else.

FUTURE PROGRESS
IN BERGEN COUNTY

New Hudson River Bridge Will Give Quick Access to Many Home Centres.

GOOD HIGHWAY FACILITIES

Mrs. Mulligan Outlines Possibilities of Growth in Near-by Jersey Section.

It is difficult to estimate the future of Bergen County when the completion of the great Hudson River bridge offers easy transportation facilities to the scores of pleasant home centres in that section of New Jersey, according to Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, whose name was associated with many Bronx real estate transactions several years ago. Mrs. Mulligan has transferred her real estate activities to Palisade, N. J., and predicts a great future for the locality in succeeding years.

"It is difficult to estimate the future of the region," she says. "The most optimistic predictions would be likely to fall far short of the mark, as did the ideas of New Yorkers about values of the Bronx in the '20s, then an outlying northern district."

"No part of the metropolitan district now offers such good opportunities for real estate investment as does Bergen County."

Bergen County's Advantage.

"The advantages which Bergen County will enjoy when the \$20,000,000 bridge is finished surpass anything of a like nature in the line of real estate on the Atlantic coast."

"Over the new bridge the crowded population of New York will stream to Bergen County. The bridge will make it possible to reach any section of the county within twenty minutes' travel from Broadway and Forty-second Street."

"Highways of the most durable type link Bergen County with all parts of New York and New Jersey. These roads give access to the most desirable home centres in the vicinity of New York. From Alpine a new scenic highway is being constructed by the State of New Jersey. It will ultimately connect with Palisade Avenue in the Borough of Fort Lee, and will be a continuous thoroughfare from New York State to the place of the Hudson River bridge."

"Leading through Fort Lee from the entrance of the bridge, Palisade Avenue connects directly with the Hudson County Boulevard, which is part of the Lincoln Highway leading to the West. Along this line of traffic are the cities of Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, the seaports and manufacturing centres of the East and West."

"From the plaza of the Hudson bridge will lead highways, like so many spider webs, to all parts of the State of New Jersey, north, south, east and west. In anticipation of the tremendous traffic which it will be forced to bear, Lenox Avenue is being extended in Fort Lee so as to connect with Palisade Avenue, making a direct connection with Jersey City, Hoboken and other cities."

Splendid Highway Facilities.

"Wide highways, maintained by the State and County, lead to the west, to the mountains, the lakes and pleasure resorts of upper New York. Anderson Avenue, one of the main traffic arteries to the south, is being improved and will be extended far to the north to make another route for motor traffic to and from the bridge."

"Motor buses traverse these highways in all directions. Transportation facilities include trolley lines to all suburban sections."

"Development in Bergen has kept pace with investment possibilities. All towns within a radius of twenty miles from the proposed bridge are adequately supplied with sewers, electricity, gas and water."

"Naturally, prices will soar, as they did in the Bronx. Lots now selling for \$200 each will bring \$3,000. I had lots for sale in the Bronx at \$400 each that are now worth \$4,000."

"I saw the Brooklyn Bridge built and know what it did for Brooklyn. I saw what the Queensboro Bridge did for Long Island City and Queens and what the New York subway did for Washington Heights. I have watched New York spread and grow into the metropolis of the world."

\$100,000 APPROPRIATED
FOR NEW JERSEY BRIDGE

New Structure Will Connect Staten Island With Bayonne, N. J.

Governor Smith has signed the bill, under the terms of which New York will match New Jersey's \$50,000, already authorized, to finance the cost of borings, soundings and surveys necessary to get the work under way to construct the Bayonne-Staten Island bridge.

The bridge, like the ones over the Arthur Kill and the proposed stupendous span across the Hudson River from Fort Lee to Fort Washington, will be constructed by the Port Authority.

All of these bridges will be paid for the collection of tolls.

The proposed new bridge will add an important link to a system of bridges and highways, greatly improving transportation facilities in the metropolitan area.

BIG NEWARK LEASE.

Paper Concern Also Takes Option to Purchase Property.

The Lewmar Paper Company, at 72 Clinton Street, Newark, has just leased, through Feist & Feist, the lower portion of the building at 72-76 Mechanic Street, between Lawrence and Mulberry Streets, for a term of years.

The lease was made for Leopold Meyer, owner of the building and former head of the American Undergarment Company. The Lewmar Paper Company, in its new quarters, will occupy space approximating 15,000 square feet. The lease carries with it an option to purchase the property.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS WILL AID JERSEY'S DEVELOPMENT



Some of the Houses at Bound Brook, N. J., Included in Pierce Estate Auction Sale, to Be Held by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, Next Saturday, April 24.

BUSINESS HOUSES COMING TO NEWARK

Great Increase Witnessed in Retail Stores During Recent Years.

IMPROVING STREET SYSTEM

Steady Demand for Well Located Real Estate for Home and Trade Uses.

At its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary Newark adopted its slogan, "Newark Knows How." Applied to its manufacturing, its civic betterment and to the development of its mercantile trade, that term has proved its worth, says E. J. Maier of that city, and he believes it is particularly applicable to Newark real estate.

"Newark real estate is of such good quality and character," explains Mr. Maier, "that its worth is easily determined, and nothing could be more beneficial than a substantial basis of valuation figured upon the earning capacity of the property. A few weeks ago it was noticeable that in some sections, due to rumored improvements, sales were made at prices which were thought to be far in excess of present or future valuations, and it was feared by some of the conservative operators that the effect of such trading would react to the detriment of the realty market. This proved, however, to be an exaggerated idea."

Retail Store Growth

"Operators are now looking toward acquiring properties in which permanent improvements may be made, particularly in the retail districts, where the demand for store and loft space is steadily increasing, due to the fact that the attention of retail merchants, particularly those operating chain stores throughout the country, have been attracted to Newark."

"In some lines of merchandising the sales in individual stores in Newark have exceeded sales in individual stores in any other city in the country, and while most of the nationally known retailers are represented here, still there are scores of others seeking locations. Owing to the fact that the retail district is limited to a comparatively small area, and that those who have already procured sites have long leases, available space for newcomers must be obtained by the erection of additional buildings and the extension of the present retail district."

"The initial work along these lines has been started and includes the widening of Washington Street and



Two Hundred Acres at Bergen Manor, Bergenfield, N. J., Being Developed for Small Homes by Ames & Co.

Building Wage Scales Show Upward Tendency

An upward tendency in wage scales in the building industry was reported during the last six weeks, but the situation as a whole remained well stabilized.

Increases ranging from five cents to twelve and one-half cents an hour were granted individual crafts in Boston, New York, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Portland, Ore., and Washington, D. C. Only one decrease was reported, this being for carpenters in Columbus, Ohio.

In New York the 125,000 mechanics and helpers in the building trades have virtually received assurance of a wage increase. This increase, it is reported, with 50¢ a day for plasterers, stone masons and bricklayers, now receiving \$12 a day, \$150 a day for most of the other mechanics and \$1 a day for the mechanics' helpers.

Although the wage increase is considered in building trades circles to be an exceedingly generous one, it is being granted only on condition that the unions reform certain abuses, which have retarded construction.

the opening up for trade purposes of the side streets connecting Broad and Washington Streets. With the completion of the new department store buildings on Broad Street, and the existing Newark's strategic position, public will possibly change its course of travel to an extent which will tend to develop the back streets.

There is another phase of real estate development in Newark and vicinity, and that is the attention which is being given in acquiring acreage in the outlying districts, where land may be purchased for a nominal cost for the erection of small homes, and still be easily accessible to the bus-line systems.

There is also an increase in population due to the manufacturers who are establishing plants in the vicinity of Newark. This establishment of manufacturing from other cities, particularly from New York, is causing a steady influx of people who are coming to the Jersey hills to make their homes in an atmosphere of health.

These three factors—the location of new chain store retailers, the establishment of manufacturers from other cities and the influx of people from New York are sufficient, without considering Newark's strategic position, to insure not only a firm foundation but a constant and steady increase of real estate values from year to year."

NEW JERSEY PROJECT.

Plans Completed for Country Club Section of Cliffwood Beach.

Plans for the creation of a seashore community extending along the coast for six miles at Cliffwood Beach, N. J., have been completed by Morrissey & Walker, Inc., who will open today the Country Club section of Cliffwood Beach, the last link in the chain of developments beginning with Laurence Harbor on the north.

In 1921 the stretch of seashore from the beginning of Laurence Harbor to the end of Cliffwood Beach had no apparent investment value. Two years later Laurence Harbor, a neatly laid-out seashore city, was the million-dollar fulfillment of a mere prediction. In 1924 Cliffwood Beach, some distance to the south, opened and was practically sold out before the close of the 1925 season.

87,750 Irvington Homes.

Morris Haretnick has purchased a tract at Union and Chancellor Avenues, Irvington, on which he is erecting thirty-five homes. They will consist of six rooms, sun parlor and breakfast room, and will have individual automobile driveways. A standard price of \$7,750 has been established.

Montclair Plans.

The Lenox Land Company of Newark, N. J., will file plans in a few days with Building Inspector William H. Senior in Montclair for a \$100,000 apartment, with stores on the ground floor, to be erected at 80-88 Church Street.



One of a Group of Homes on Camp Merritt Site, North of Englewood, N. J., Now Being Developed as Homesites by Merritt Park Estates.

NEW SYNDICATE BUYS LONG ISLAND ACREAGE

Lirico Estates, Inc., Long Island Realty Investors Co. Gets 1,000 Acres for Development.

One of the most important Long Island happenings of the year was the organization recently of Lirico Estates, Inc.—Long Island Realty Investors Company, by Frank H. Knighton of Great Neck, L. I., and a group of his friends. Prominently associated with Mr. Knighton in this million-dollar company are Alrick H. Man, Vice President, attorney and President of Key Gardens Corporation; Ray Palmer, Vice President, consulting engineer, New York; Roger D. Black, Treasurer, Port Washington, L. I.; Ralph W. McPhee, Secretary, Great Neck, L. I.; Walter H. Bond, attorney; J. Barclay Bleeker, President J. Barclay Bleeker, Inc., Flushing realtors; Robert W. Dacey, director Realty Trust, New York; George H. Clifford, President Clifford Construction Company, Jamaica; Samuel Knighton, Frederick H. MacRobert; Wesley M. Oler, President American Ice Company; Wesley M. Oler, Jr., Vice President Knickerbocker Ice Company, New York; Jules E. Rosenthal and Edgeworth Smith.

It was announced at the time that the purpose of the company was to engage in the real estate business, and the field selected for its initial operations was Long Island, including its two city boroughs. Through the Ives Company, Southampton, and the records for the last month show that the company has assembled over a thousand acres of land at Wainscott, L. I. George Grundy will be remembered for his assembly of that property between East Quogue and Southampton for the Phelps estate. This purchase of Lirico Estates, Inc., includes property both north and south of the Wainscott station. The property extends east approximately two miles as far as the main road between Southampton and Sag Harbor, with valuable frontage on that thoroughfare. The property extends south to the Montauk Highway and east almost two miles and south to Georgia Pond.

In addition to this large assemblage, eighteen acres have been purchased with frontage on the ocean. The company announces that the plans are now being made for early development of this property into one of the finest eastern Long Island summer resorts which will include a private bathing club on the ocean and facilities for all sorts of outdoor sports. The Southampton Corporation has been organized for the development of this tract. It is announced that the Ives Company, Southampton, has purchased a 25 per cent. interest in the development company.

By order of the Manufacturers' Trust Company and Henry M. Goldfogel, executors of the estate of the late Morris Berger, the Jere Johnson Jr. Company, Fred B. Snow, auctioneer, will sell by public auction on Tuesday evening, April 20, at 8 o'clock, in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 159 Montague Street, nine vacant plots, consisting of about seventy-five lots, in Brooklyn and in East Elmhurst, Borough of Queens. A number of other scattered parcels of realty will be offered at the same time.

Berger Estate Sale.

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Architect's View of Market Street, West Englewood Square, West Englewood, N. J., Being Developed by Nelson M. Ayers and M. F. Leahy, Inc.

GROWING MUNICIPALITIES.

Montclair, Glen Ridge and Bloomfield Building Small Homes.

Three municipalities to the west of Newark, N. J., that are experiencing a healthy building growth, with promise of records being broken during coming months, are Bloomfield, Glen Ridge and Montclair.

With abundant territory available, the three communities are witnessing the spread of transportation facilities with genuine satisfaction, for it means opening of major developments, especially to the north and south, state the building office.

In Montclair especially is a building boom looked forward to. The Hamilton farm tract, consisting of thirty-one acres and located at Alexander Avenue and Grove Street in the Upper Montclair section, has been purchased by a development company, and it is understood it is making ready for the erection of approximately 100 homes.

There has also been considerable development in recent months on Highland Avenue, Montclair, where twelve dwellings of a high class of architecture are now under course of construction. Building Inspector minor is optimistic about the future and expects that the greatest activity will be in the Upper Montclair and Highland Avenue sections and the extreme end of the Third Ward, known as the south side.

The total of building valuations for the mountain town in 1925 was \$5,711,363. This amount, however, was \$500,000 less than that in the previous year, when work was begun on several important structures.

The records for the last month show that Montclair stood seventh in building valuations for municipalities in New Jersey.

Florida Realtors Draft Bill Against Unfilled Promises

Subdividers of property will be required to furnish bonds to cover the cost of any improvements they may promise to purchasers of lots in the tracts they are developing, according to a proposed blue sky law for Florida which is now being drafted by Florida realtors.

The Tampa Real Estate Board has appointed a committee to draft the bill, which will aim at public protection in subdivision development in accordance with the general movement for subdivision standards led by the Home Builders and Subdividers Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

The bill as drafted will come before the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards this Winter. It is expected that it will then go before the various individual boards of the State for ratification before it is introduced in the State Legislature.

Forest Hill Deal.

Crane Family Sells Last Holding in That Newark Area.

The property in the Forest Hill section of Newark at 415-23 Clifton Avenue, between Second Avenue and Abington Street, has been sold by the estate of Cordelia M. Crane to Rocco Tortorello.

It has a frontage of 135 feet, with a depth of 100 feet, and is the last plot owned by the Crane family at one time owned several square blocks in that area.

Mr. Tortorello will improve the plot with one-family dwellings. The sale was made through the Newark office of Peist & Peist.

Cliffman Mansion at Auction.

The old Cliffman mansion at 55-57-59 Pierpont Street, between Hicks and Henry streets, Brooklyn Heights, and more than a score of other important Brooklyn properties will be offered for sale at public auction by Realty Associates in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange on Thursday evening, April 22.

FLORIDA REALTORS DRAFT BILL AGAINST UNFULFILLED PROMISES

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OPENS NEWARK BRANCH.

The E. A. White Organization Leases Space on Market Street.

E. A. White Organization, Inc., has leased for a permanent branch in Newark, N. J., the entire ground floor of 21 Market Street, containing about 2,500 square feet and located directly across the street from the Court House.

The new branch is four blocks from Broad Street and seven blocks from the Hudson tube station. The space was leased from J. D. Samuelson, Inc., which has occupied it for several years.

About 100 men will soon be installed in the new branch to sell a new White development in West Caldwell, New Jersey. This development contains 53 acres, divided into 531 lots, and is located just off Bloomfield Road, Westover Boulevard fringes the development and Ravine Avenue cuts through it. The section is already highly developed and contains many homes.

FARM LAND DEVELOPMENT.

Old Landmarks, Make Way for Small Homes at Union, N. J.

More than 300 homes are expected to be erected this Spring in High School Park, containing eighty-three acres, one of the largest developments in the Township of Union, N. J.

The tract is owned by the James Falls Realty Company and Rudolph J. Goerke of Newark, N. J., President of the Goerke Company.

The managing agents are the New Suburb Development Company of Union, of which L. J. Zehnauer is Secretary. Associate agents are Harold D. Hoch and Harold G. Weber of Irvington.

A total of 191 lots has been sold since the tract was opened four months ago, their sale having realized more than \$275,000.

The property is rapidly being graded and water and electricity installed. The lots average 35 by 100 feet, and the homes are being erected at an average cost of \$7,500. Among those who have purchased plots are a number of prominent builders and these, according to Mr. Falls, expect to have construction operations under way shortly.

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NEW BUSINESS AREA IN WEST ENGLEWOOD

N. M. Ayers Erecting Moving Picture Theatre and Stores in Main Square.

PROJECT COSTS \$1,000,000

Section Has Shown Remarkable Growth and Development in Past Few Years.

Fifteen years ago a few scattered buildings and wide-open fields were all that met the eye of the passenger alighting at the West Englewood station of the West Shore Railroad. Today there is a residential centre of 600 inhabitants, with homes of varied types and sizes. Credit for this changed condition is accorded to Nelson M. Ayers, who fifteen years ago settled upon the present site of West Englewood for his home and the development of a home centre.

Mr. Ayers is building, at a cost of \$1,000,000, a comprehensively planned business section, known as West Englewood Square, to meet the requirements of the town.

Although West Englewood has grown at a rapid rate from a few hundred persons in 1911 to the present population of 7,000, it grew strictly as a high-class residential community. The number and variety of its shops are, therefore, wholly inadequate for a town of its size. Its residents have heretofore been served largely by out-of-town merchants.

Mr. Ayers established restrictions on his property to maintain the prestige of a fine home community. His plans for West Englewood Square are the fruit of careful thought.

West Englewood Square avoids the haphazard conglomeration of unsightly shops which are an eyesore in many towns. The former terminus of a third of a mile from the West Englewood Station eastward to Teaneck Road. It is traversed by Market and State Streets, the former terminating in front of the station while the latter ends in a viaduct above the railroad tracks.

A motion-picture theatre is planned for immediate construction. Other structures include an office building and several stores. An interesting architectural feature will be an arcade of shops connecting Market and State Streets halfway between Westfield Avenue and Lorain Place.

M. B. Leahy, in charge of sales in that locality, calls attention to the fact that West Englewood is on the direct line of development from the projected Hudson River bridge and is certain to continue its increase in population.

completion of the bridge (State Island to New Jersey, as well as the Hudson River bridge) have brought to the public attention the nearness of the residential section of New Jersey."

Stainway Estate Auction.

On Saturday evening, May 1, at 7:30 o'clock, the Kennedy organization will sell at auction 123 lots, a part of the former Stainway estate situated in Astoria, L. I., on Berrian Boulevard, directly on Flushing Bay, on Stainway Avenue, the main business thoroughfare, and on Riker Avenue.

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INVESTMENT FIELD IN JERSEY REALTY

Bridges and Vehicular Tunnel Will Aid Development in Many Sections.

To the man with foresight and clear vision New Jersey offers the greatest field for profitable buying of excellent real estate because at the present time the mass of buyers have not learned to fully appreciate the possibilities which New Jersey offers to home-seeker and vacationists. Since 1900 and W. Scott, who has been an active operator and broker in New Jersey real estate for several years.

"The new bridge across the Hudson will open up the northern part of New Jersey in the same manner as the bridges opened up the Bronx and Long Island," says Mr. Scott.

"The vehicular tunnel will open up lines of traffic to the southern parts of New Jersey, as the tubes opened up Brooklyn."

The electrification of the railroads of New Jersey and the possibilities of direct connections New York via the bridge and tunnels will give to New Jersey the finest rapid transit service in the country. The installation of its centre Broadway and Forty-second Street, has provided New Jersey residents with a new travel luxury.

"These transit improvements and the

Land Owners! Cost of Construction Financed 100% PAYMENTS MONTHLY QUARTERLY SEMI-ANNUALLY Within Your Means Over Periods of 3, 5, 12 or 15 years SAVE MONEY By Dealing Direct One Fee - One Responsibility

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Special Fund for Mortgages on Vacant Land.

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CONSTRUCTION MORTGAGE SPECIALISTS Representatives Wanted Splendid opportunity for high grade men. Write or call.

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MODEL ILLUSTRATED in lots of 50 or more
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FREE SERVICE GUARANTEED FOR THE LIFE OF THE RANGE.
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Real Estate
Bergen County

NEW JERSEY

Homes
Bergen County

Real Estate
Bergen County

NEW JERSEY

Homes
Bergen County

In 1883 - THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE WAS OPENED

AND BROOKLYN WAS TRANSFORMED INTO ONE OF THE
LARGEST CITIES IN THE WORLD

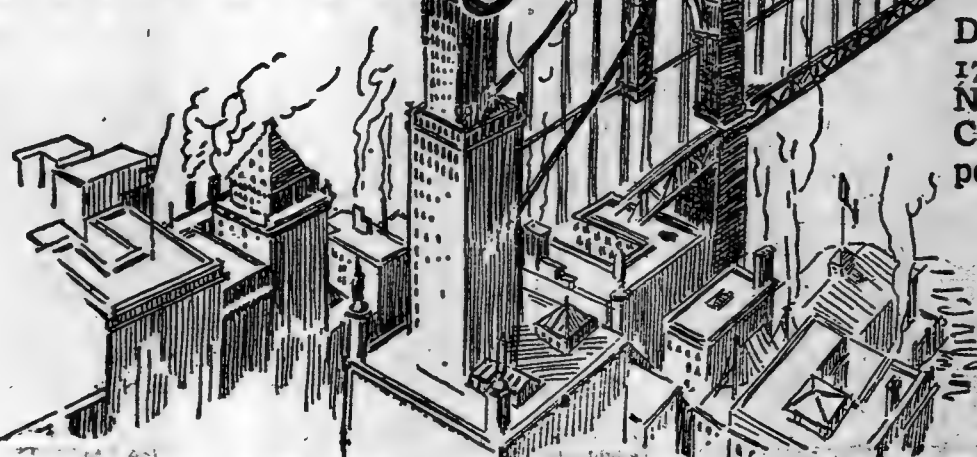


Just two years before this happened, Ames & Company were established, to conduct a real estate business, and they are still engaged in the same business at the same address. Over 40 years of uninterrupted success, a record that speaks for itself.

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Ames & Company is selling real estate in the direct path of another bridge.

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Destined to be the largest in the world, from 178th Street, Manhattan, to Bergen County, New Jersey, this bridge will make of Bergen County another Brooklyn. History will repeat itself.

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BERGEN MANOR

In the heart of Bergen County, where the BRIDGE will cross the Hudson, has everything needed to make money for you.

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\$11,500

New 2-family house, large living room, with open fireplace, modern in every way, convenient to stores, schools and station. Easy terms.

11 acres in the heart of Englewood with 500 feet of improved road frontage. Price only \$55,000.

1 1/4 acres with 1,700 feet on main thoroughfare, all improvements. One corner will be worth more than we are asking for the whole tract. \$10,000.

28 Lots Near Englewood \$250 Each

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\$8,500 to \$35,000
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Now is the opportune time
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Joseph Jefferson Estate

Five dwellings with original home and about 148 acres of beautiful land in Saddle River Valley. Seven minutes' ride from Ridgewood, N. J. Would make wonderful golf course or development.

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Sole Agents
Ridgewood, N. J.

BERGEN COUNTY ACREAGE BEST BUY IN BRIDGE ZONE

1425 FT.
78 ACRES
4783 Feet Frontage County Road
3641 FT.

MIDLAND AVE.

P. L. LYNCH, Owner
152 MARKET ST. PATERSON, N. J.

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WEST ENGLEWOOD
ARE ASSURED
BY THE BUILDING OF THE
HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE
And the Opening THIS YEAR of
THE VEHICULAR TUNNEL

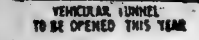
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\$1,000,000.00 being spent for im-
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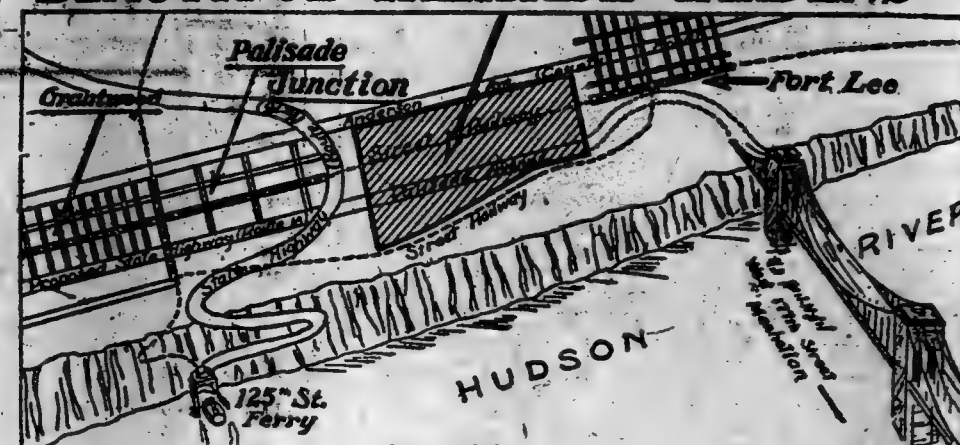
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AVENUE laid out direct from Bridge to this property will bring it within almost a step of Manhattan. Two all-night trolleys through it NOW—no part of tract more than two blocks from street car or more than 10 minutes from 125th Street Ferry. All high, beautifully wooded.

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Purchase two or more lots NOW, before the Bridge comes and values soar. Prices NOW are no higher than at points 20 to 30 miles from New York. Lots \$750 upwards. Title policy free; will help you build. Easy payments—25 per cent. down, balance monthly payments for three years. Ten per cent. discount for all cash. Take "Hudson River" or Englewood car from Jersey side of 125th Street Ferry to Anderson Avenue. Car stops at my door—my home is my office, only 5 minutes' ride from ferry. Glad to see you week-days, Sundays or evenings. Established 1881 in the Bronx, before elevated or subways came, and I am on time for the Bridge here, at your command. Call or write for information.

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Phone Cliffside 778

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Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits over \$1,250,000
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Real Estate
Bergen County

NEW JERSEY

Home
Bergen CountyReal Estate
Bergen County

NEW JERSEY

Home
Bergen CountyNot Proposed
but
NOW ASSUREDNew York to
New Jersey Bridge

\$10,000,000

appropriation has passed legislatures of both N.Y. and N.J. Actual construction is only a matter of a short time. The word "BOOM" can now, for the first time, be rightfully used. Each day is finding values soaring—and the peak will not be reached until years after the bridge opening.

The best section to buy for residential or investment purposes is a few miles away from the Jersey exit—not too far away—but within easy transportation distance.

The place to buy NOW—

Merritt Park Estates

5 MILES from the BRIDGE

Erie and West Shore Railroads—8 minutes walk. De Luxe Bus Service to New York. Local Bus Service. ALL necessities and conveniences.

Dumont & Cresskill (Camp Merritt)

TO-DAY'S PRICES ARE MODERATE

We have not indulged in the thought of what they may bring or what they are actually worth at present. The prices are low—based on quantity sale, the prevalent idea is to sell and let you MAKE A HANDSOME PROFIT

For the housekeeper or home builder, to be able to make your dollar buy two dollars worth, is sensible. You can do just this and be assured of a community THAT'S CONVENIENT and ACCESSIBLE.

Beautiful high, dry, well drained and landscaped plots

\$100 will buy a \$500 lot balance \$10 a month \$150 will buy a \$750 lot balance \$15 a month \$200 will buy a \$1000 lot balance \$20 a month

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Fill in and Mail This Coupon

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Address _____

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THIS attractive English style home, containing 4 large rooms, sun room, upper bathroom and shower, all set in fixtures, breakfast room, gas stove, washing machine, brass plumbing, copper leaders and gutters, double oak floors throughout; 4-acre plot in restricted park, beautiful shade trees and shrubbery, railroad station on property. Garage built to suit purchaser. Price \$12,900.

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Harrington Park, N. J.
Tel. Closter 572

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE

The Hudson River Bridge Will Bring Northern New Jersey (Bergen County) within walking distance of New York City.



You Know What the Brooklyn Bridge meant to Brooklyn; think what the Hudson River Bridge means to New Jersey, and especially Bergen County.

We have Listings of strategically located properties in Bergen County.

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FROM NEW YORK TO NEW JERSEY IS NOW ASSURED AND MY ADVICE IS TO INVEST NOW IN

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\$6,200—New semi-detached, four rooms, bath, fireplace, all improvements. Cash \$2,000.
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\$13,000—New Georgia Colonial home, in wonderful location, with every convenience. \$1,100 cash.
Many other homes from \$8,500 to \$13,500. Photos and full particulars on request.

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Owner offers modern 1926 home, 4 spacious rooms, solarium, the bath and kitchen, open fireplace, oak floors, vestibule entrance, brick stoop, stairs to finished attic; 1-car garage; lot 10,000; in most exclusive residential location; near train, New York buses, trolleys, schools, churches and shopping; no assessments; bank mortgage \$5,000; price \$10,900.

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MAY let 1-room house, sleeping porch, fireplace, hardwood floors, tile bath, attic, storage space, laundry and laundry in cellar, stand all heavy decorative in every room; everything first-class condition; exclusive residential location; 25 minutes to city; 5 minutes to train; good schools; near New York buses; good door; rent \$100 per month; cash option; 100% cash; \$10,000; \$17,500; terms arranged.

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BERGEN COUNTY PROPERTY

Call Bergen 9300 and ask for Mr. Supersman

Evenings 3834 Palisade

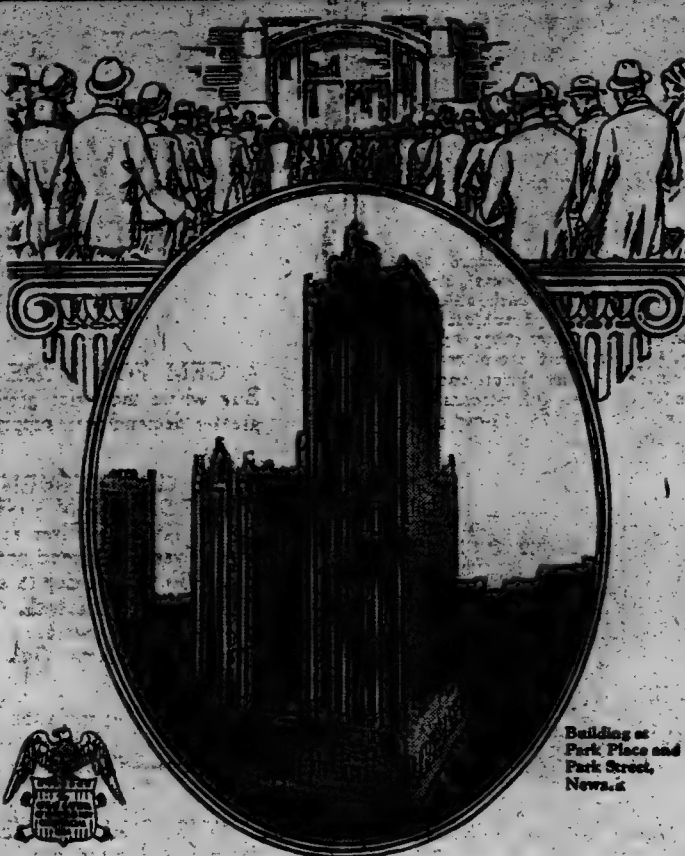
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BERGEN COUNTY (N. J.) LAND

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The choicest home sites are still available

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85 Acres at

TENAFLY, N. J.

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CHOICE ACREAGE

ALPINE (197) \$1,300 Per
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The Garage is of brick construction and of two-car capacity.

Please Note: We have the oldest and most completely informed organization in Montclair, our experience extending over a period of more than 32 years.

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A Corner Residence

of unusual and most attractive design in a choice residential portion of the Town.

The interior consists of a large Living Room, Solarium, Dining Room, Butler's Pantry and Kitchen, 5 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms and Storeroom. Equipped in most modern manner.

The grounds have a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 175 feet. Artistic planting is a feature of the premises. A two-car garage completes the equipment.

We recommend this property as a decidedly good purchase. Reasonable terms of payment may be made to suit purchaser.

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Closter Dock Road

Small frame house and garage.

Plot 54 ft. x 126 ft. Price, \$4,300.

PROMINENT

PALISADES PARK CORNER

Palisades Boulevard—125 ft. x 150 ft.

Suitable for apartment or house.

Fully improved streets.

A Bargain for Cash.....\$9,999

10 1/2 ACRES, TENAFLY

550 ft. x 850 ft.

Small house recently renovated—

8 rooms and bath—large barn—

other outbuildings—wonderful flow-

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rest covered fine, large oak

trees—ground slopes gently toward

west—ideal for development—

closest acreage to station on east

side.

Price, \$28,000.

ALPINE, N. J.

Closter Dock Road

14 acres—long road frontage—

grounds highly developed into

park-like character—large Dutch

Colonial house with all improve-

ments—excellent condition—ripe

for plotting and immediate sale.

Price, \$28,000.

25 Acres—

SPARKILL, N. Y.

Extending from State Road to

Hudson River with wonderful

view of river and country on either

side, with stone foundation,

extends through middle of property

the entire length—ideal for plotting

into bungalow sites.

Price, \$1,800 Per Acre.

TENAFLY, N. J.

33 Acres

1450 feet Sylvania Avenue frontage.

1220 feet Clinton Avenue frontage.

Price, \$190,000.

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REAL ESTATE

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Montclair Colonial Gem

RESIDENCE with 9 spacious rooms, 6 sleeping rooms, 3 tiled bathrooms. The floors, wood-work, lighting fixtures, and all materials in this house are the best that money could buy or build. Well located and convenient to Lackawanna Terminal.

Price—\$28,000

FRANK HUGHES COMPANY

At Lackawanna Terminal. Tel. Montclair 5000

Montclair, N. J.

\$55,000
houses that are

Distinctive and Different

Best Materials:
Brick, Steel, Slate, Tile, Oak

Old English

design, beauty, quality. Frigidaires and oil heating system.
9 rooms, 3 baths; 3-car garage.
ON SELECTED LARGE PLOT.
Inspect Sat. all day. Sun. 2 to 5.
228 N. Mountain Ave.

G. E. SCHERER & CO.

150 Park Ave., Madison, N. J.

33 Acres

LOCATED in the Caldwell near Montclair. 1,000 feet of frontage on main highway with valuable business corner. Entire property level and cultivated. Buildings worth \$10,000. Owners need cash and authorize sale at attractive price.

FRANK HUGHES COMPANY

At Lackawanna Terminal Tel. Montclair 5000

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New 6-Room House. Steam Heat; Plot 75x100. Hardwood Floors, Sun Parlor, Breakfast Nook; All Improvements, \$12,500.

Handy to Schools, Buses, R. R. Station, etc. Many other houses in excellent condition, within proposed Bridge zone. Many other tracts for your inspection.

EXCELLENT TERMS

For particulars consult
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ATTENTION BUILDERS—SPECULATORS! RIFE FOR DEVELOPMENT

420 acres, State Highway, 2-mile frontage, with several houses in excellent condition, within proposed Bridge zone.

EXCELLENT TERMS

For particulars consult
HUTLER D. FORD, 384 Broad Ave., LEONIA, N. J. Phone Leonia 1124

BERGEN COUNTY

For Sale, 112 Acres
At Alpine, N. J.

Including 50 acres of bluff property, with 1,400 feet on the cliff and about 1,000 feet on the new State highway; exceptional value.

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BERGEN COUNTY ACREAGE

40 Acres at \$150 per acre	100 "	at \$125 "
100 "	at \$125 "	100 "
100 "	at \$125 "	100 "
100 "	at \$125 "	100 "

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MR. A. J. HENNING, Goshen, N. J. Phone Westwood 91

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Business Property

NEW JERSEY

Real Estate
Business Property

NEW JERSEY

Houses
Apartments

MORRISTOWN RESIDENCE

Of splendid proportions and comfortable size. Beautiful grounds comprising three acres of fine lawn and old shade trees. Best residential section. Built only four years ago, of hollow tile and brick construction. Convenient to railroad and shops. An unusual offering, priced far below its original cost.

For Particulars Phone or Write

EUGENE V. WELSH,
Morristown, N. J.

Opp. Lackawanna Station,
Phone 2925.

MORRISTOWN



In the most exclusive section. Brick construction with white marble trim. A splendid example of Georgian Colonial type. 19 rooms, 5 1/2 baths; hot water heating; southern exposure; large plot; stable-garage matching the house. Convenient to everything. Price and further details on request.

DEMPSEY & HIGBIE

REAL ESTATE BROKERS

6-7 South St. The Best in Morristown Phone 766 Morristown

Mountain Station, South Orange



7 ROOMS AND TILED BATH WITH SHOWER

1st floor has sun parlor, large living room with fireplace, attractive dining room; breakfast nook; up-to-the-minute kitchen. 3 light airy bedrooms; sewing room and bath on 2nd floor; open attic on 3rd. Plot 60x200. 5 minutes easy walk to Lackawanna. Only \$2500 cash required. Best value in the Oranges.

EUGENE A. KELLY

Opposite East Orange Station.

The Place You Have Dreamed of
Low Price and Easy Payments

A distinctive Brick Colonial House is established neighborhood. Corner lot 100 ft. x 110 ft. Shade trees, flower garden, etc. 5 minutes walk to golf club, theatre, shops, school and station. Finest commutation service to New York. C. R. R. of N. J. Ten rooms, enclosed sleeping porch, 3 baths. Open fireplace. Construction throughout of the very best. 2-car heated garage. Price \$26,000; easy terms. A genuine bargain both as a home or speculative investment. Will sell quickly. Look at it today. For appointment, phone Roselle 1238M.



430 Locust St., Roselle, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

New Jersey

The Ideal Home Town

10 Lots, 50x125

Watching Ave. and Hudson St.

Ten minutes' walk from station New Jersey Central R. R. Sidewalk, Light, Water, Sewer.

FRANCISE BODIN

Phone Plainfield 2534R. Box 193.

Chester, N. J.

Dairy Farm or Country Estate

199 acres; convenient to Morristown; excellent roads. Less than 8 hours motoring to New York. Elevation 1,300 feet. Modern frame dwelling, state roof, 13 rooms, 3 baths, steam heat, 2 large porches, electric light; 8-car garage, with 8 rooms and bath above; 2 large modern barns, tenant house and a number of small buildings; furniture and farm implements.

Public sale on premises April 29th, 1926, 2 P. M.
For particulars apply
Savings Investment & Trust Company, Executor,
East Orange, N. J.



EAST ORANGE

New

Colonial

house in choice

section. Brick church

section. First floor—large

entrance hall, living

room, dining room,

butler's pantry.

Kitchen: tile laboratory; open porch.

Second floor—two large bedrooms; two

baths and showers. Third floor—

Master's room and bath. Lot 98x125.

Varied state roof. Every appointment.

One of the most artistic homes in

East County. Can be seen by appointment.

DISTINCTIVE HOMES, Inc.,

149 Broadway, New York City,

and opp. Station, Orange, N. J.

The GEM of the HUDSON!
SPECULATORS AND BUILDERS
BUY THE BEST!

We control 700 lots, the most valuable property near the approach of the new Hudson River Bridge, abutting the highest spot in New York, 345 feet high. Commands entire view of Bergen County, Manhattan and Long Island.

Do you realize the fortunes that will be made when the bridge will be completed? Price \$2500 up.

Lincoln Heights Realty Co., Inc.

1467 Broadway, Room 612.

On Franklin—Lemoine Ave. above

North Cross Street, Fort Lee, N. J.

SEE US BEFORE BUYING

IN BERGEN COUNTY.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

ACREAGE, LOTS, HOMES.

RUTLEAH CO., INC.

230 Broadway, New York City.

230 Broadway, New York City.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A town complete, boasting not only the advantage of delightful residential environment, but also a conveniently located shopping district, and at the same time bus, trolley and railroad lines afford rapid connection with metropolitan cities.



Regular stone, custom built; seven rooms (4 bedrooms), sleeping porch, fully tiled bath, all built-in fixtures, shower, breakfast room, sun porch; weather stripping; modern heating plant; thermostatically controlled; cedar closets and other model features, full chrome, savings. Plot 82x125. 2-car garage. \$15,500.



Attractive home, individually planned, stucco on tile; reception hall, beautiful living room, open fireplace, spacious dining room, music room, an efficient kitchen; 4 bedrooms, sleeping porch, 2 bathrooms; maid's room and bath; oak floors, hot water heat, full chrome, shades, awnings, storm windows; 2-car garage; several other features. Beautiful flower garden; plot 60x150; 1/2 block to transportation, 4 blocks to school, short distance to depot. \$11,000. Liberal terms.



Custom built, new colonial home; large living room with open fireplace, dining room, sun porch, efficient kitchen, pantry; beautifully decorated; modern heating plant; oak floors, large closets, all modern improvements. Paved street; corner plot 57x170, garage included. Convenient to school, trolley and trains. \$13,500. Cash \$2,000, monthly payments like rent on balance.

J. J. Schwartz Realtor

240 West Front St.

Plainfield, N. J.

Phone Plainfield 3777

PROFITS +

Value-enhancement possibilities come first when you are considering buying property. But, of course, you also desire BEAUTY—SURROUNDINGS—COMFORT. You can have all this plus unusual profit possibilities at

FANWOOD, N. J.

Located on the main highway between PLAINFIELD and WESTFIELD. Noted for its beautiful and healthful surroundings. Fanned by southern breezes from the Lakewood district, bearing the marvelous tonic of pine woods.

I have been ordered to sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

Saturday, May 15th at 2 P. M.

On the premises—in a large tent—Rain or Shine.

420 BUSINESS LOTS

and RESIDENTIAL

On South Ave., Directly at the Fanwood R. R. Station

FANWOOD, N. J.

South Ave. is the main highway between Plainfield and Westfield and adjoins both city limits.

Beautiful homes, stores, schools are now on the property.

Most of these lots are fully improved.

Solidly built up to both sides of this property.

70% can remain on mortgage. Title Policies Free.

HOW TO REACH THE PROPERTY.

By motor—Go to Elizabeth, turn right at Westfield Ave. and drive through West-

field to Fanwood. Turn left at South Ave. and drive to property.

By Bus—Take Plainfield Bus from Hotel Howard Square, 41th St. to property.

By Train—Take C. & N. J. R. R. to Fanwood. Drive directly to property.

For booklets and further particulars apply to

Howard W. Scott Inc.

1476 Broadway (cor. 42nd St.) New York

Telephone Bryant 3063

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ACRES OF DIAMONDS

FOR YOU AT

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS
LINDEN, NEW JERSEY

A GEM FOR WIDE AWAKE SPECULATORS. Buy where industrial growth and development warrants a greater demand than supply.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMBINE EFFORTS. Proposed dredging of Rahway River to facilitate oceanic harbor. Pennsylvania Railroad proposes electrification of roads. Over 200 trains a day to and from New York. 3 miles from Elizabeth. 5 miles from Newark. 15 miles from New York.

GROWTH—population reaches 20,000 as compared to 300 in 1907. 3 banks—4 public schools—2 high schools. 4 bus lines—direct trolley service to Trenton and Newark.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—from one lone factory of 2 acres to hundreds of institutions covering more than 24,000 acres among which are the Standard Oil of New Jersey, Grasselli Chemical Works, Sinclair Refining Company.

COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION and Lincoln Highway. The connecting link of 2 bridges, Staten Island-Elizabeth Bridge and Perth Amboy-Staten Island Bridge must pour their traffic along Lincoln Highway plus the increase effected by N. Y. and N. J. Vehicular Tunnel. SUNNYSIDE GARDENS—Fronting the Lincoln Highway—With 50,000 autos passing a day, siding Wood Avenue, the present shopping district of Linden, bordering the golf links covering a level stretch of natural, high and dry ground—Tax rate lowest in State.

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS, the future City of Linden.

For sale in lots and blocks—15% down, 2% a month.

SUNNYSIDE GARDENS CO.

95 Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J. Emerson 0049-1635

S. F. LA CORTE
Attorney

JOHN J. DEVINE
President

LINDEN A CITY OF 40,000 FOR 1930

TWIN COMMUNITIES

El Mora Hills, Elizabeth, N. J.

Forest Hills, L. I.

SHELLEY CIRCLE

An exact replica of Shelley Circle plus the natural beauty of its superb location.

ENGLISH GARDEN HOMES



\$16,000

Suburban community within 15 miles of Times Square. Compare the enormous value we are offering you in our English Garden Homes with other prices asked for the identical homes within 10 minutes' motoring of New York City.

EL MORA HILLS.

The most exclusive residential section of Elizabeth, N. J.

SHELLEY CIRCLE.

1 block to Bus Line. 1 block to proposed school. Close to Shopping Districts, Theatre and Railroad Station. Commutation by Pennsylvania Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey.

A train every 15 minutes. New York and New Jersey Vehicular Tunnel. Direct automobile route. Homes to meet the average man's income. Small down payment. Small monthly rents.

Conveniences We Offer:

Stone Garage
Art Copper Plumbing
Hardwood Floors
Open Fireplaces
Built-in Home Case
Mirrored Closets
Improved Heating Systems

Tile Bath
Built-in Showers
Disappearing Clothes Dryer
Disappearing Ironing Board
Ventilated Bath Rooms
Floored Attics
Floors of Sunlight

Terms to Suit the Pocketbook of the Purchaser

DIRECTIONS:

Pennsylvania Railroad to Elizabeth, N. J.
Central Railroad of New Jersey to El Mora Station.
Park Avenue to Edgewood Road to Shelley Circle.

EL MORA UP TO DATE HOMES CO.,

95 BROAD STREET, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Telephone—Emerson 0049-1635

Homes open for inspection daily.

Saturday and Sunday from 9 P. M. to 4 P. M.

\$23,500

Owner's business change beautiful new Colonial home, centre hall, sun porch, tile floors, 3 lavatories, 4 large bedrooms, 3 baths, shower, all heavy oak floors, built-in cupboards, refrigerator, built-in storage tank, water pipes; 2-car garage; lot 100x150; 15 minutes to D. L. & W. R. R. Station; mortgage and title company.

BEAN-WISNER COMPANY

160 Highland Ave., South Orange, N. J.

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

South Orange

Glen Ridge

To close an estate—13-

room house in finest section,

with two baths and lavatory,

two-car garage. Plot 125x

255. Owners anxious for

offer. Asking price \$30,000.

HILTON C. BREWER,

Trust Company Building,

415 Union St., N. J.

2nd, Glen Ridge 4940

PLAINFIELD

NEW JERSEY

For all properties in this vicinity,

houses, lots, acreage, farms, factory

plots.

Consult

WM. A. MOLTEN & SON

120 North Avenue

Plainfield, N. J.

Phone 422

For a home in Summit or vicinity

consult

HOLMES AGENCY,

23 Maple St.

Summit, N. J.

Phone 122

Opportunity,
Business Character,
Home Environment—

found in—

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.
AND RARITAN BAY DISTRICT
REAL ESTATE VALUES

Local Real Estate activities assured for Perth Amboy. Raritan Bay Developments planned for the immediate future. Projects under way in the "Raritan Bay District" involve an expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000. There is now under construction a bridge across the Raritan River, connecting Perth Amboy with South Amboy costing \$4,000,000. A bridge connecting Perth Amboy with Staten Island costing \$10,000,000. These bridges will open large tracts of land for home sites, thereby solving the housing problem.

Deep water channels, great waterfront, a free zone for export, and close proximity to N. Y. all go hand in hand to make Perth Amboy a great city. Perth Amboy is surrounded by tremendous industrial activity. Can you anticipate with foresight the increased opportunity in real estate which must follow the investments of vast sums in public improvements?

Come to Perth Amboy—investigate—see for yourself its unlimited opportunities. Situated on three railroads—C. R. R. of N. J., Pennsylvania R. R. and Lehigh R. R. Any of the firms listed below will gladly give you information. Don't wait, act now!

This announcement is made possible by the foresight and co-operation of leading Perth Amboy interests as follows:

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES

First National Bank, 212 Smith Street

Perth Amboy Trust Co., 147 Smith Street

Raritan Trust Co., 107 Smith

FACTORY SITE SPECIALISTS

A. Axelrod, 169 Smith Street

David J. Kaufman, 307 State Street

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Ira B. Crouse Lumber Co., 500 Division Street

W. J. Donnell Lumber Co., 224 Jefferson Street

REAL ESTATE DEVELOPERS

Cleveland Heights Realty Co., 283 Madison Ave.

Maple Realty Co., 167 Smith Street

Charles L. Steuwerwald, 208 Smith Street

Woodbridge Gardens Realty Co., 187 Smith Street

ELECTRIFIED

Yonkers Branch, Putnam Division
of New York Central Railroad

Park Hill Station

just south of some of the best and most attractively located home-building sites in Yonkers, convenient to Yonkers Business District, immediate North of and adjoining

Park Hill, the Beautiful

165 YONKERS RESIDENTIAL LOTS

Fronting on Rockland and Van Cortlandt Park Aves., Knollwood Road and adjacent avenues

Near recently electrified Yonkers Branch, Putnam Division, N. Y. C. R. R., and convenient to
YONKERS BUSINESS DISTRICT

Public Auction

Next Wed. Eve., Apr. 21st

8 P. M., Philipsburg Hall, 4 Hudson St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Liberal Terms Title Policies Free

KRAMER, BOURKE & GALGANO, Attys.,
136 West 42 St., N. Y. City,
DE CARLO & CERONE, Attys.,
2 Palisade Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.

Money-Makers!

After 35 years ownership and just as New Jersey is about to benefit from the nearly completed
Hudson River Tunnel

The construction of a New Proposed
Hudson River Bridge

and
Important Railroad Improvements

The Pierce Estates Holdings
East Bound Brook, Adjoining

BOUND BROOK, N. J.

Public Auction

325 Business and Residential LOTS

together with

25 One & Two Family Dwellings

A BUSINESS BLOCK—with stores and Public Garage

All Modern Improvements on Most of the Property
Bound Brook Station of C. R. R. of N. J. and Lehigh Valley
R. R. Station one-third mile from property. 31 miles from
New York, 40 minutes by express.

Next Sat., April 24th

in Warehouse Building, on Main St., near Raritan Ave.,
East Bound Brook, at 2:30 P. M., Rain or Shine

80% on Installment
Contract—2% a Month.
Asa F. Randolph, Atty.,
240 West Front St.,
Plainfield, N. J.

**Water Front Lots
South Shore of Long Island**

The purchase of a site for a new and costly Babylon
Yacht Club House and swimming pool at the foot
of Eaton Lane means that this section will be
Babylon's foremost Social, Recreational and Resi-
dential Centre, and that every lot in the

Sequams Colony

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY

Between the Famous

MERRICK ROAD

AND THE

Great South Bay

is worth more to-day than yesterday
especially as Babylon is the terminus of the
electrified Montauk Division of the L. I. R. R.
and as Sequams Colony is near the Station
and Business Centre.

475 Sequams Colony LOTS

BABYLON, L. I.

WATERFRONT—All Year Homes

Public Auction

Including THREE STUCCO DWELLINGS of English and Spanish type

Sat., May 1st

2:30 P. M., on Premises, Under Tent, Rain or Shine.
on Installment
Contract—2% a Month.
MORRIS & SAMUEL
MEYERS, Attys.,
Times Bldg., N. Y. C.

On Jersey Coast

19 Furnished Dwellings

and the famous

Deal Inn

equipped and ready for business
together with

The Stately Horgan Mansion

Designed by Stanford White, Architect.

DEAL BEACH, N. J.

to be sold separately at

Public Auction

Saturday, May 1st

2:30 P. M., Deal Inn, Deal, N. J.

These properties are located between the station
and the ocean fronting on Deal Esplanade, Rich-
mond Ave. and Monmouth Drive and served by
the C. R. R. of N. J. and Pennsylvania, New York
& Long Branch R. R.

Fast-line Electric Cars to Long Branch and Asbury
Park run on Richmond Ave.—De Luxe Steamboat
Service during Summer season from West 42d and
Cedar Streets, Manhattan, to Atlantic Highlands
and connecting direct with express trains to Deal.

Hon. Ward Kreme, Atty., Appleby Building,
Asbury Park, N. J.

Public Auction

and on Easy Terms

Saturday, May 8th

at 2:30 P. M., Under a Tent, at Richmond Heights,
corner of Richmond Turnpike and Westcott Boulevard

425 Business and Home-Building LOTS

STATEN ISLAND IS BOOMING!

Many large Estates purchased by developers — Thousands of lots sold to in-
vestors and home-builders—Values advancing and the supply of worth while
building sites being diminished—Electrification of Staten Island Rapid Trans-
it Railway, building of Bridges and proposed construction of a subway
to Brooklyn are a few of the reasons for the Staten Island "Boom!" Buy now
at auction prices!

Walter Lindsay, Attorney, 505 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

Richmond Heights

On Richmond Turnpike and Westcott Boulevard
and

Hazelwood Park

about one mile east of Richmond Heights

On Richmond Turnpike, Bradley and

Byrne Aves. and adjacent thoroughfares.

70% on Mortgage or 80% on Installment
Contract—2% a Month

**BROOKLYN
SPECIAL SALES DAY
TO-MORROW EVE., Monday**

at 8 P. M. in the Brooklyn R. E. Exchange, 189 Montague St.,
Brooklyn

Vacant Plots

Block Front Winthrop St.
34 lots north side Winthrop St., bet.
E. 48th and 49th Sts. Size 200x100.

W. S. Coney Island Avenue
Store property, bet. Neck Rd. and Ave. U.
Size of plot 100x150 ft. irreg.

Block Front S. S. Clarkson
Avenue

11 business lots bet. Utica Ave. and E.
49th St. Size 200x100.

S. W. Corner Clarkson Ave.
and E. 49th Street

6 lots. Size 125x100.

East 49th Street Plot

W. S. E. 49th St., 106 ft. S. of Clark-
son Ave. Size 100x175.

N. W. Corner E. 48th Street
and Winthrop Street

Size 100x100.

N. W. Corner Winthrop
St. and Schenectady Ave.

Size 100x100.

Charles Lewis, Atty., 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Improved Parcels

3201 Church Avenue and
25 Raleigh Place

N. E. Cor. Church Ave. and Raleigh
Pl. Three-story brick building. Size
of plot 20x77.

2245 Church Avenue

1-story brick building with one store
on plot 15x114.

2251 Church Avenue

1-story brick building with one store
on plot 15x114.

2255 Church Avenue

1-story brick building with one store
on plot 15x114.

3304-3306 Fulton Street

1-story brick building used as an Au-
tomobile Showroom and Service Sta-
tion. Size of plot 40x100 ft. irreg.

18 Bancroft Place

2-story double frame building on plot
20x100.

20 Bancroft Place

2-story double frame building on plot
20x100.

Charles Lewis, Atty., 38 Court St., Brooklyn.

**BROOKLYN, LONG ISLAND
SPECIAL SALES DAY, THURS. EVE., April 29th**

at 8 P. M. in the Brooklyn R. E. Exchange, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn

BROOKLYN

48 Ocean Pl.
Near E. 2nd St.
2-story frame dwelling, 12 rooms and
bath. Size 40x50. Vacant plot adjoin-
ing. Size 40x50.

S. S. 56th St.
200 feet W. of 12th Ave.
4 lots ready for improvement.
Size 30x150 each.

1906-1910 and 1914-1916
86th St.

Five 3-story brick buildings with
stores, one three-room and one four-
room apartment and bath. All im-
provements. Size 15x150 each.

1869-1875 86th St.

Four 3-story brick buildings with
stores, one three-room and one four-
room apartment and bath. All im-
provements. Size 15x150 each.

S. E. Cor.,
53d St. & 6th Ave.

One 4-story brick building with 15
rooms and 15 apartments. All im-
provements. Size 35x150.

Midwood St.

No. 356, 358, 360, 374 and 376. Five 3-story 4-family brick
dwellings. Size 35x100 each. Between Sterling and Winthrop
St. Stations, Flatbush Ave. Line L. I. R. Subway.

Bedford Ave.

Three 3-story 4-family brick and
stucco dwellings. Size 35x150.

Prospect Park, S. W.

Blockfront-Terrace Pl. to Seely St.
Size 20x145 ft. irreg.

**QUEENS
HOWARD BEACH
Cross Bay Boulevard**

Belmont Ave.
One 2-story brick; one 2-story brick
and frame. Stores and apartments.
Size 45x55 ft. irreg.

18 Lots
Hopkinton Ave. to Shellbank Basin.
Near Beach Ave. Size 20x100 each.

Bellaire Manor
Bardwell Ave., near 31st St. Two 3-
story frame dwellings—3 rooms
and bath. Size 40x100 each.

S. E. Cor.
Egan Ave. & Elkhorn St.

1 lots—200x
1 plot—40x50

5 Lots
Cross Bay (Woodhaven) Blvd. to Shell-
bank Basin. N. E. Cor. Sheridan Blvd.
Size 20x50 ft. each.

Queens Village
N. W. Cor. Hollis & Dewey Aves.
Vacant plot ready for immediate im-
provement. Size 100x100.

Queens Village
S. W. Cor. 15th St. & 31st Pl.
85d—4-15-31-35-39-41st Pl.
Each on plot size 37.5x100.

FAR ROCKAWAY

A country home at 438 Beach 22nd St. In the Westchester section of Far
Rockaway, from L. I. R. R. station—5 minutes to ocean. A 3-story
frame dwelling with 15 rooms, heated sun porch, fireplace, parquet floors,
4 baths and garage. Size 125x185 approx.

NASSAU CO.
MINEOLA, L. I.

192 Front St., 217 Ft. W. of Main St.

A 1-story concrete business building with one store. Plot
suitable for office building or garage. Size 35.5x135.0 ft.

**EXCEPTIONALLY MODERN
FAR ROCKAWAY RESIDENCE**

N. E. COR. MOTT AVE. & POINT BREEZE PL.

At Auction
in
Brooklyn
R. E.
Exchange,
189
Montague
Street



8:00
P. M.

Thurs.

April

29th

Three-story Colonial 20-room residence, built for all-year
occupancy, at Breezy Point, in the exclusive Baywater
section, one block from Jamaica Bay. Convenient to Far
Rockaway R. R. Station, 45 minutes from Penn. Depot, N. Y.
Grounds, fronting 288 feet on Mott Ave., have numerous
fine old shade trees, contain excellent Tennis Court, and
3-car Garage with 5 rooms and 2 baths overhead.

Main house has 8 large bedrooms, with 3 baths, toilets and
alcoves, 2 living rooms, 1 dining room, 1 breakfast room,
rooms, bath and toilet. Attached has 5 smaller bed-
rooms, bath and toilet. Spacious sweep of parlors, dining
and breakfast rooms. Finely equipped billiard room. Sun
parlors, sleeping porches, open fireplace.

Designed for private family, but readily adaptable for en-
tertainment of paying guests, select club, or convalescent
home.

Open for inspection daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Hamilton Anderson, Atty., 233 Broadway, N. Y. C.

ROBERT L. TITUS, Auctioneer

Specializing
in Real Estate

Flatbush Special Sales Day

OPPORTUNITY FOR

Builders Investors Speculators

The following parcels to be offered:

The southeast corner of Beverly Road and New York Avenue, 52x15 ft.
A plot 60x72 ft. on south side of Snyder Avenue at Kings Highway.
The northeast corner plot of Kings Highway and East 93rd Street, 60x100 ft. x 70.
Vacant plot on east side of Kings Highway, 100 ft. north of Tilden, 82x146, running through
to East 97th Street.
Southeast corner plot East 35th Street and Cortelyou Road, 52x100.
Vacant plot 40x100, east side of Albany Avenue, 100 ft. south of Foster.
Vacant plot east side of 25th Street, 100 ft. south of Chardon Road, 40x100.
Vacant plot east side of Albany Avenue, 250 ft. south of Foster Avenue, 70x100.
Block front, north side of Avenue T, 35th Street to 37th Street, 100x100.
Southwest corner of Brooklyn Avenue and Avenue T, for business, 100x100.
A plot 50x154, at 9th Erasmus Street.
A plot 60x152, at 9th Erasmus Street, improved 6-room frame dwelling.
Vacant plot 60x100, on the west side of Nostrand Avenue, 100 ft. north of Avenue D, for
business and apartment development.
Frame two-family house, 1491-1495 Nostrand Avenue, plot 50x100, site for apartment
house and business development.
A plot 125x100 on east side of Ralph Avenue between Sutter and Blaka.
Southwest corner of Avenue K and East 45th Street, 50x100.
A plot 125x150 ft., at Ralph Avenue and East 45th Street, for business.
A plot 125x150 ft., at Ralph Avenue and East 45th Street, for business.
1706-1708 Flatbush Avenue, improved two-story brick stores and apartments.
Vacant plot 60x100, west side of Hendrickson Street, 560 ft. north of Avenue J.

Wednesday Evening, April 21st

at Eight O'Clock

ALBEMARLE HALL

Flatbush Avenue, Albemarle Road
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Send for Book Map

ROBERT L. TITUS

AUCTIONEER
Specializing in Real Estate

29 Beaver St., New York City
Hanover 7622

Associate Brokers

Jos. N. Neef

849 Flatbush Ave.
Buckminster 4600

Colahan & Roselle

1444 Nostrand Ave.
Flatbush 5608

TO SETTLE ESTATE

SAMUEL MARX, INC.

Auctioneers
will sell by Public Auction

SATURDAY, APRIL 24th,
at 3 o'clock P. M., on premises

278 95th ST., WOODHAVEN

BOROUGH OF QUEENS
(formerly Manor Ave.)

Between Jamaica and Ridgewood Aves.
Plot of ground 40' x 100' with

PRIVATE DWELLING

3 1/2 stories high—immediate possession.

60 PER CENT MAY REMAIN
ON MORTGAGE

For particulars apply to
Gustav Goodman, Esq., Attorney, 277
Broadway, N. Y. C. Tel. Canal 5260.

Sale conducted by BENJAMIN MARX

MORTGAGE LOANS

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS

ON NEW YORK CITY

PROPERTY

PRINCIPALS ONLY

O'BRIEN, DAVIES & FOX, Inc.

331 MADISON AVE.,

NEW YORK.

Murray Hill 5457.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

High Class Modern Hotel

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Full section located on
prominent corner, 11-story fireproof
building, 171 rooms, all improvements;
easy terms; exchange considered.

LOUIS WEINER,
Tel. 1747 Vanderbilt. 7 E. 6th St., N. Y.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

To Buy At Your Own Price

Brooklyn & Queens

Improved Property

To Be Sold At

AUCTION

Brooklyn Real Estate
Exchange

189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1926

At 12 o'clock (noon)

Seven Choice Parcels

727-729 Halsey St., Brooklyn, northwest corner Ralph Ave.

4-story Brick Building—Store Front 25x100.

236-238-240-242 Moffatt St., Brooklyn, corner Wilson Ave.

Four 3-story Brick, 6-family, Plot 25x100.

1093 Gates Ave., Brooklyn. 4-story Brick House, 33.4x100.

near Broadway, 6-family.

1232 Prospect St. (Beach 29th), Far Rockaway, L. I.

2 1/2-story, 11 rooms, Frame House, Plot 82x190.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ESTABLISHED 1847

WILLIAM KENNELLY INCORPORATED

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER

SPECIAL SALES DAY, TOMORROW, APRIL 19th

at 12 o'clock noon, in the Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey Street, New York City.

MANHATTAN

THESE PROPERTIES ARE BEING SOLD INCIDENTALLY TO THE CLOSING OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS LEWIS, DEC'D.

18-20 New Chambers St., running thru to 45th St. 2-story building and lot. Size 44,144 sq. ft. 181 Lenox Ave., N. W. Cor. 119th St. and 101st St. 4-story and basement apartment building and lot. Size 12,112 sq. ft. 1707-9 Park Ave., Near 119th St. Two 4-story apartment houses. Size 16,120 sq. ft. 524-26-32 East 120th St. Three 4-story new-law tenements. Size 27,520 sq. ft. 63-65 Pike St. Two 4-story cold water tenements with 4 stories. Size 25,595 sq. ft.

BRONX

2120 Belmont Ave., S. E. Corner 181st St., also adjoining lots on both Belmont Ave. and 181st St. Five-story apartment house. Size 57,721 sq. ft. 1707-9 Park Ave., Near 119th St. Two 4-story apartment houses. Size 16,120 sq. ft. 524-26-32 East 120th St. Three 4-story new-law tenements. Size 27,520 sq. ft. 63-65 Pike St. Two 4-story cold water tenements with 4 stories. Size 25,595 sq. ft.

LONG ISLAND WATERFRONT ON OCEAN, SOUND AND BAY

WESTHAMPTON, L. I.

2.5 acres on Ocean Beach with frontage of 100 feet on both the Ocean and the Great South Bay.

GREAT NECK, L. I.

Great Neck Manor—Three restricted residential lots on Manor Place ready for immediate improvement. 1/2 blocks from Northern Boulevard and 4 blocks from Middle Neck Road. Size 32,100 each.

BAYSHORE, L. I.

75 acres just west of Howell's Road and 100 feet front of Clinton Ave. 1/2 mile from station. Can be sold in 1 or 2 parcels.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Factory Buildings and Equipment of the Schantz, Eckert Co., Inc., Fronting on Water St. and Front St. and Dock on Bartram Bay. 200 feet south of Tottenville Ferry. Inspection invited.

Public Auction

119 Restricted Residential LOTS

Known as the KINGS POINT ESTATES
Situated at Elm Point Road and Kings Point Road
Great Neck, L. I.

Only three blocks from the Great Neck Bathing Park. Improvements at property. Buses pass the property to meet all trains passing through the center of the village.

Sale to be held

Next Sat., April 24th

at 2 P. M., under large tent, on the premises, rain or shine

Sensible Restrictions
70% on Mortgage

Representative on Property
Send for Bookmap

Agent for Sale
J. EDWARD BREUER
Grace Building, Great Neck, L. I.

Directions to reach property: By Motor—Take 59th Street bridge on Northern Boulevard to Cedar Mill Road, to Bayview Ave. to Kings Point Road, and turn right one block to property. By Train from Pennsylvania Terminal to Great Neck station, take bus to property at Elm Point Road, and Kings Point Road.

Absolute Auction

225 North View Terrace Palisade Avenue YONKERS

Known as KINROSS HEIGHTS
The Property of Mrs. Thomas Ewing
Situated on Palisade Avenue, Greenway Avenue, Northview Terrace, Northview Place and Amsterdam Terrace, overlooking one block east of North Broadway (Albany Post Road), in the

City of Yonkers

These lots rise to an elevation of 380 feet, the highest point in Yonkers, commanding superb views of the Hudson River, the Palisades and the surrounding country, which includes many magnificent estates.

Some of the lots are fully improved and the streets bounding the property are improved. Sensible restrictions.

TO BE SOLD
SATURDAY, MAY 1st

at 2 P. M. in the PHILIPSBURG HALL
Hudson Street (1 block South of Getty Square), Yonkers, N. Y.

Agent for Sale—Mr. EDWARD C. HEALD
544 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. Telephone 3000 Yonkers

DIRECTIONS TO REACH PROPERTY: By Auto—Broadway to Getty Square, up North Broadway to Greenway Avenue (opposite Albany Post Road), then east on Greenway Avenue one block to property. Or take L. E. & N. Subway to 54th Street Station and take Avenue C (Albany Post Road) street car to the property, at Greenway and Palisade Avenues.

Public Auction

129 ASTORIA, L. I. LOTS

Waterfront
Business and Residential

A Part of the Former STEINWAY ESTATE
Situated on Steinway Ave., Barrian Blvd., Riker Ave., 43rd, 46th and 47th Sts.

Right in New York City

20 minutes by L. R. T. or B. M. T. Subway from Grand Central and Times Square Stations

Sale to be held

Saturday Evening, May 1st

at 7:30 P. M. in large, electrically lighted tent on the southeast corner of Diman and 2nd Ave. (at subway station), Astoria, L. I.

70% on Mortgage Representative on Property Send for Bookmap

Mr. FRANK CAPEK, Local Agent
Diman and 2nd Avenue, Astoria, L. I.

Directions to Reach Property—Take Lathrop or B. M. T. Subway or 2nd Avenue Elevated to Diman Ave. Station and walk east to property. Or take Steinway Ave. trolley from 59th Street and 2nd Avenue to the property. By Auto—Queensboro Bridge to Queens Plaza to 2nd Avenue, to Diman Avenue subway station. Turn right on Diman Ave. to Steinway Ave. turn left to property.

Absolute Executors Sale

Monday, May 3rd, 1926 At 12 o'clock noon in the Real Estate Exchange, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

MANHATTAN

TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THOMAS H. WILCOX, DEC'D

310 HENRY ST. 5-story and cellar brick tenement with 3 stories. Size 24,285 sq. ft. 145 BAXTER ST. 8-story and cellar brick tenement with 3 stories. Size 34,787 sq. ft. 56-68 OLIVER ST. 5-story and cellar brick tenement with 4 stories. Size 55,210 sq. ft. 263-265 MONROE ST. Two 2-story front and rear brick tenements with stores. Size 50,521 sq. ft. 171 WEST 95TH ST. 8-story elevator apartment house. Size 32,100 sq. ft.

ADMINISTRATIVE SALE
To Close the Estate of James Tighe, Dec'd.

454 WEST 145TH ST. 4-story brownstone apartment house. Size 16,295 sq. ft. 12-14 WEST 21ST ST. 12-story and basement, elevator left building. Size 69,952 sq. ft. 406 EAST 101ST ST. 4-story and basement fireproof tenement with 4 stories. Size 50,100 sq. ft.

MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Vacant plot one half block from the main station of the New York Central Railroad. Suitable for immediate improvement for apartment house, office building or theatre. Size about 72,121 sq. ft.

SEND FOR BOOKMAP.

38-30 WAVERLY PLACE 8-story elevator left building with double store. Size 37,930 sq. ft. 157 EAST 114TH ST. 4-story new-law apartment house. Size 32,100 sq. ft. 520-522 EAST 14TH ST. 5-story cold water flat. Size 50,100 sq. ft. 38-40 BROOME ST. & 31 GOERCK ST. Northwest corner. 5-story tenement. Size 25,724 sq. ft. 55-57 BROOME ST. To be sold separately. Two 5-story tenements. Size 32,100 each. 302 DELANCY ST. & 47 LEWIS ST. Northwest corner. 5-story tenement. Size 32,100 sq. ft.

BRONX

1519 CHARLOTTE ST., NEAR BOSTON RD. 5-story tenement. Size 40,100 sq. ft. FLUSHING, L. I. S. E. Cor. Bayville Ave. and Botanic Place. Vacant Business Corner. Bayville Ave., S. E. 36 feet E. of Murray St. Vacant business plot. Size 19,211 sq. ft.

Only nineteen miles from New York City with splendid train service

WESTFIELD, N. J.

offers to the metropolitan business man convenient access to the city with all the advantages incidental to residence in one of the finest home communities in the entire State. On one of the most charming of Westfield's many beautiful thoroughfares is the development known as

Boulevard Hills

Consisting of **350 LOTS**

Situated on the Boulevard, Central Avenue, Clifton Street, Summit Ave., Landsdowne Avenue and adjoining streets

The owners, desirous of liquidating their holdings, have authorized us to sell this property at

Absolute Auction

Saturday, May 8th at 2 P. M., on the premises, in large tent, rain or shine

80% on installment contract. Title guaranteed

Representative on property. Send for bookmap

Directions to Reach Property: By Auto—Through Jersey City, Newark, Elizabeth, Cranford, to North Avenue, Westfield, to Plaza. Go under R. R., bear to left, and then take Westfield Avenue (first street to right) for one block, turn left on Park Street for two blocks, and then turn right on the Boulevard direct to the property. By Train—Take Central R. R. of N. J. at foot of Liberty Street, N. Y. C., to Westfield, then trolley to Grove St. and the Boulevard, one block from property. Our bus will meet all trains on day of sale.

REALETY ASSOCIATES REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS

Some of the Finest Properties in Brooklyn Will Be Sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION

Thurs. Eve., APRIL 22nd, at 7:30 Sharp

In the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange, 189 Montague St., near Borough Hall

Improved Parcels

55-57-59 PIERREPOINT ST., bet. Hicks St. & Henry St. 14-story brown stone apt. bldg. Plot 18,118 sq. ft., running through to Love Lane. Apt. Hotel Bldg.

284 HICKS ST., bet. Joralemon & Stark St. A two-story brick bldg.; garage ground floor; apt. upper floor. Plot 25,100 sq. ft.

384-386 STATE STREET, adjoining S/W cor. Bond St. Two 3 1/2-story brick bldgs. 8 rooms each. Plot 25,246 sq. ft.

104-106 LAWRENCE ST., bet. Myrtle Ave. & Willoughby St. A one-story 80-car garage. Plot 5,010 sq. ft.

175-183 FRONT ST., bet. Jay & Bridge Sts. Four bldgs. Warehouse, factory, store and apt. Plot 52,100 sq. ft.

4802-4 & 4826 NEW UTRICHT AVE., cor. 48th & 49th Sts. Two corner 3-story brick store and apt. bldgs.

1010-12-16 CONEY ISLAND AVE., bet. Foster & Parkville Aves. Three 3-story brick store and apt. bldgs.

2915-17-19-25 Avenue I, cor. Nostrand Ave. Four 2-story store and apt. bldgs.

115 BAY 29th ST., bet. Bath Av. & Benson Av. A fine one family 1-story frame dwelling.

3806 FLATLANDS AVE., adjoining cor. East 38th St. A 2-family stucco dwelling.

Vacant Parcels

FLATBUSH AVE. & AVE. N, N/E cor. Large plot fronting 77 ft. on Flatbush Ave., 135 ft. on Ave. N and 36 ft. on East 45th St. Suitable for theatre, bank, store and apt. bldg.

KINGS HIGHWAY, W. 12th St. & QUEENTIN RD. Double corner plot, 105 ft. x 83 ft. x 140 ft.

41st & 42nd STS., bet. 9th & 10th Aves. 24 apartment house lots.

Send for Descriptive Booklet

REALETY ASSOCIATES
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS
162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn Telephone Triangle 8300

Get in on this!

YOUR LAST CHANCE

NASSAU BOULEVARD FLUSHING

190 BUSINESS LOTS AT AUCTION

Tues. Eve. APRIL 27 at 8 p.m.

In the
Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange
189 Montague St., Near Borough Hall

Send for Bookmap

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REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS
162 Remsen St. Brooklyn Tel. Triangle 8300

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

15% Return

Four cemented in active section of Yorkville. Buildings in excellent condition.

Plot 100 x 100

Price well below present market.

Principals only

JOSEPH MILNER COMPANY, INC.
285 Madison Avenue
Arling 4110

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

TEEBEL HOMES

Bayside—Flushing
RICHARD STREET and PALACE BOULEVARD

2-Family Brick Homes

Separate entrances, 6 and 7 room apartments, breakfast nook, sun parlor, tile bath, shower, parquet floor, steam heat, 2-car garage. These up-to-date homes, with sewer connections, are only three blocks from Astorville Station, and one block from bus connecting with new Flushing Subway. Near public and high schools.

Investigate these homes in Long Island's Finest Residential Section

10 minutes from Penn. Station (Port Washington Division L. I. R. R.) to Astorville. 1 block south to Richard St. and Palace Boulevard. Sales office near Public School 138. By Auto—Out Jackson Ave. or Northern Boulevard to Green Island Boulevard. One block left to property.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUILDERS Insurance District

Corner plot on John Street, in the exclusive, established and strong rental fire and liability insurance district. Over 15,000 square feet fronting 131 feet on John Street, with a total lot frontage of 374 feet and good light on all sides. Attractive price. Ask for Mr. Weaver.

CHAS. F. NOYES CO.,
118 William St., New York
Tel. John 3000

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Garden Spot Home at a Ridiculously Low Price!

Park setting, beautiful trees, shrubbery, etc., on the North Shore amidst high class surroundings. For those with better taste but small incomes.

\$5260

Easiest Terms
Only 25 minutes from Penn. Station at Little Neck, L. I.

MARATHON PARK
Within City Limits

Sample house open for inspection. Located 3 blocks north of Northern Blvd. on 54th St. Write for folder.

TO REACH PROPERTY: By L. I. R. R. at Penn. Station. Get off at Little Neck, or take bus to 54th Street and Northern Blvd. and walk north to 54th Street. Or take bus at Flushing and get off at 54th Street. Sample house located three blocks north of Northern Blvd. on 54th Street.

N.Y. STATE HOLDING CO.
247-248 Ave. West 34th St., Suite 1107
Open every day 10:30 A. M.

STAPLE BUY
Bath, Inc., Owners, 1440 Broadway, Room 1154.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

\$3950

BUILDS A
6 ROOM HOUSE
on your lot Anywhere

All improvements: Plumbing, Electric, Modern Heating, Hot Water, Tile Bath.

\$34.50
monthly payments and principal.

N.Y. STATE HOLDING CO.
247-248 Ave. West 34th St., Suite 1107
Open every day 10:30 A. M.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BOULEVARD GARDENS

New one-family brick homes. Ranging in size from 3 rooms and 1 bath to 5 rooms and 2 baths. Some with garage attached. Selected buyers only. Prices \$12,150 to \$15,500. Only \$1,000 to \$1,500 cash. Two years to pay balance. Homes Model homes furnished by John Wansinger, open for inspection.

DICK-MEYER
Corporation
Louis F. McDowell, Director of Sales
10 E. 42nd St., 2nd floor, at 4th Ave.
Branch Office at 200 Avenue C, Astoria, L. I.
By Auto: 57th Street to 2nd Ave. Tel. 570-1000
Open Sunday and Evening by Appointment.

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BROADWAY CORNER

In the 80's

High-class 16-story apartment with store. One of the most desirable parts of Broadway. Exceptional plan and construction. 77,000 sq. ft. exceptional opportunity to secure a very desirable investment at a very reasonable price. Principals only. 2-300 Times.

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The New York Times every day publishes all the news of the latest dealings in the real estate field.—Advt.

Other Real Estate and Apartments, Section 12.

Real Estate, Steamship, Robert and Business Page display advertisements for the daily editions of The New York Times must be received before 5 P. M. on the day preceding publication. All other advertisements appearing in the Real Estate Section after 5 P. M. will be published on the following day.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 5 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in daily or Sunday editions of The Times may be delivered to New York level office in Times Building.

Telephone LACKAWANNA 1600

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GEORGE G. MURPHY & BARBER INC. REALTORS

BUSINESS PROPERTIES OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS LEASEHOLD INVESTMENTS

250 PARK AVENUE AT 46th ST.—TELEPHONE M.H. 3454-9

FIFTH AVE. STORE PROPERTY
Two five-story apartments, with stores. Renting \$1200. Size 12,000 sq. ft. \$115,000. Cash \$25,000. Terms to suit.

JOHN PETERS, 210 East 14th St.

TO LEASE FOR TERM OF YEARS—SOUTH WEST CORNER 79TH STREET AND THIRD AVENUE, CONTAINING 12,500 SQ. FT.

PEDOK REALTY CORP.
451 Eighth Avenue
Phone Clitaring 1259

34th St. & 7th Ave. SIZE 15 FT. X 76 FT.

Store or Retail Building. Foundation Ready Notice. Desirable for Individual Firm. Will Alter to Suit Requirements. Brokers Fully Protected.

Inquire L. HERR, Broker
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WE OFFER 30 TO 40 ACRES OF LAND IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. WE OFFER ON WEST 194th ST. near 7th Ave. FIVE-STOREY TENEMENTS. 150,000 sq. ft. 15-story brick building and open site another 15-story building. Both lots 100 ft. wide.

W. H. C. & A. EDW. LESTER
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175 Street Ave., Bridge Plaza, L. I. City. Tel. GUYTON 6118.

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MARATHON PARK HOMES CORP.

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LITTLE NECK, L. I.
(Within City Limits)

Largest Industrial Building Bank FIRST MORTGAGE

Coughlan
Says: **BUY AT AUCTION**
E. COMPANY, INC.
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63 FAST ELECTRIC TRAINS DAILY

HEMPSTEAD

LONG ISLAND

35 Minutes from Herald Square

LARGE FRONTAGE ON MAIN ROADS

Public Auction

464 CHOICE LOTS

Better post yourself at once and arrange to go

Saturday, May 1st, 2:30 P. M.

(Sale originally set for April 24 now postponed to May 1st.)

"Long Island's Greatest Development Now Beginning," says

P. H. Woodward of L. I. R. R.

Sale rain or shine.

EASY TERMS. FREE TITLE POLICIES.

Brisbane and Belmont

ESTATES NEARBY—

also 2 golf clubs, several big developments; famous Mineola Aviation Field; New Race-track Now Planned.

Bridges and Tunnels

\$200,000,000

now being planned, N. Y. to N. J.

will at once send prices up at

Metuchen Heights

New Jersey's Suburb on LINCOLN HIGHWAY

311 Beautiful Home Sites

3 R. R. Stations, Buses, Trolleys, Modern Schools, Churches, Stores

ABSOLUTE AUCTION

Must be sold to highest bidder

Saturday, May 8th, 1:30 P. M.

IN REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y.

To liquidate holdings of

SWOBODA HOMES REALTY CO., INC.

100% Population Increase

IN BRONX SINCE 1916

650,000 10 YEARS AGO—NOW 1,000,000

PUBLIC AUCTION

YOUR TIMELY OPPORTUNITY

Next Saturday, April 24th

IN NEW YORK'S FASTEST GROWING BOROUGH

255 Bronx Boom

Lots, Plots, Houses

100 miles of new parkways. Millions of Dollars for

New Bronx Schools. Come to the sale 1:30 P.M. in

CASTLE HALL 138 East 149th St.

Block from Subway

Overlooking Sound

NEAR BELLE TERRE GOLF CLUB and

FAMOUS STONY BROOK BEACH

Beautiful Lynna Park

on MAIN "Old Town" Road

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.

Fine for Investment or for Home, whether summer or all-year.

Public Auction

Choice North Shore Location

386 Valuable Lots

To be sold

Tuesday, May 4th, 12 o'clock noon

in Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey St., N. Y. C.

Special Sales Day—Tuesday, April 20th

12 o'clock Noon, Real Estate Exchange Sales Room—14 Vesey St.

DWELLINGS

1475 Park Ave. (Cor. 108th St.)

4-story apartment—3 stories, ground

floor.

215-17-19 East 112th St.

6-story apartment.

1438 Waring Ave.

Bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, tax exempt;

block from Eastchester Road.

RE-SALE OFFER

Wissman Mansion

Longstreet Avenue

and 14 lots surrounding.

BROOKLYN

910 Rockaway Ave.

2-story brick apartment, near I. R. T.

subway station.

Former Paul Estate

corner of 198th St. and Burr Ave.

1910 building plot.

On Gun Hill Road

near Fenton Ave. Lot 192115. Choice

lot for investment.

Former Schieffelin Estate

corner of 224th St. and Schieffelin Ave.

19210 building plot.

On East 207th St.

Building plot 192474, only 50 feet from

Decatur Ave.

Former Bronx Terminal Estate.

60,000 plot on Oak Point Ave., only 25

feet from Wallingford St.

Corner of Waring Ave.

and Delancy Ave.

100x116, irregular.

Corner of Barnes Ave.

and Tilden Ave.

100x145.

The Former Lorillard Spencer

Estate

75-foot plot on Laconia Ave., between

Nice Ave. and Alienton

Pelham Parkway Section

5 choice parcels, especially desirable

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Morris Park Section

One corner and several important inside

plots, on Brimley Ave., Radcliffe Ave.

and Nell Ave.

Westchester Square Section

Valuable building plot, on St. Peters

Ave., between Trattman and Frisby

Aves., 100x295.

Former Israel Watson Estate

On Waring Ave., between Young and

Flah Ave., 19210.

Burke Relief Foundation

Corner of Gun Hill Road and Colden

Ave., 100x150x150. Choice building

plot.

University Ave., near

West 170th St.

10x75, through to Newman Ave. Ideal

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Ludlow Ave., near Virginia Ave.

Corner of Arnow Ave. and Tenbroeck

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Also many other valuable lots and

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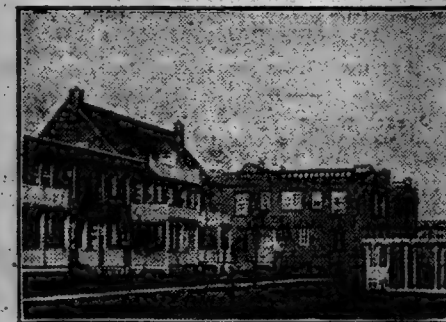


SOLID BRICK, one, two- and
three-family houses built by a
LIMITED DIVIDEND
COMPANY

For the man who wants to give his kids a chance

Real GARDEN HOMES with play space provided

At Sunnyside Gardens there's a private park for the
exclusive use of Sunnyside children. You can own
one of these two- or three-family thrift homes. Just
read how little it costs.



View of spacious central court gardens.
Compare this with the usual unsightly
garages and fences that occupy most back
yards.



A group of children enjoying one of the
sand boxes that are provided for every
group of houses at Sunnyside Gardens.

Sunnyside Gardens

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A Limited Dividend Company—Organized to build
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L. I. CITY OFFICE—

Queens Boulevard and Carolin St.

OPEN—Every day

including Sundays

TELEPHONE—Stilwell 8475

EVERY day in New York thousands are asking:
"Where can we find homes with real gardens and
playgrounds for the children—and low priced?"

At this garden community, just across the Queensboro
Bridge, only 15 minutes from Manhattan, a new idea in
grouping houses has been developed to meet this demand.
In the center of each group of homes is a large central
space attractively landscaped. In addition Sunnyside Park,
with tennis courts, baseball field, swings and slides, for
the exclusive use of Sunnyside residents and their families,
is being completed.

An investment With the Sunnyside Payment
Plan two- and three-family houses
as well as a home Plan work to be a real thrift
arrangement. They represent an investment as well as
a home. For instance, on a two-family house, total cost
\$12,100, cash payment is only \$1200. ALL-IN-ONE
monthly payment, after rental of extra apartment, is only
\$31.67. Compare this with the monthly rent most families
in Manhattan pay for a few dingy rooms.

Two new groups Washington Court and Lincoln
Court—two new groups at Sunnyside
are just being completed.

There is a wide variety of one-, two- and three-family
houses now ready for your inspection. Every day more
and more of the choice locations are being sold. Come
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Send Coupon for Illustrated Booklet
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Please send me booklet describing your Sunnyside
Garden development.
Name _____ Street _____ City _____



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1-Family, from \$20,700

2-Family, from \$25,700

To those purchasing a beautiful
English Garden Home of eight to
ten rooms in Jackson Heights, there is
provided apartment service which means
the care of furnaces, lawns, snow removal,
and all other attendant worries, will be
taken care of by the Queensboro Cor-
poration as managing agents, in the same
efficient manner as are the apartments.

Jackson Heights is the only restricted community in
New York City where you can secure this service
in connection with a home.

Jackson Heights

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION

Take a Fifth Avenue Bus

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Brooklyn B. M. T. or Queensboro Subway (Queensboro Subway) to Jackson Heights
By Motor, 59th St., via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. (Northern Boulevard).

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

High Class

Summer Rentals

ON THE

NORTH SHORE

1. Waterfront home on Manhasset Bay.

Five master bedrooms, three master

baths, three servants' rooms and bath;

chaffeur's quarters, four-car

garage; 100 acres; fine lawn, gar-

den; tennis court; every convenience.

Five Months \$10,000

2. New Colonial House, fine grounds.

Four master bedrooms, two baths,

three servants' rooms, bath. Two-

car garage; beach privileges.

Three and a Half Months \$3,000

3. English Style Home. Four master

bedrooms, two baths, two servants'

rooms and bath. Beach privileges.

Available from May 1st to

Sept. 1st \$2,200

Other Attractive Rentals from

\$1,000 to 15,000 for the Season

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Telephone 6725. Res. 12-12

GREAT NECK ESTATE

Commodious house, 5 master bedrooms

3 baths, 3 servants' rooms and bath;

attractive grounds, wonderful view.

King's Point Gentleman's Estate

White sand beach; beautiful

brick house; outbuildings. Both

owners residing abroad and anxious

to sell. Rare opportunity.

Harris & Herbert

Station Plaza and 3rd St.

Tel. 1466. Great Neck.

New Apartments at Elmhurst

3 and 4 rooms and bath, every modern

improvement, beautifully located near sub-

way, Long Island Railroad stations and

Forest Ave. bus line; 3 rooms, bath, up;

rooms, \$30 up (one month concession); Sunday

and business reference required. See Super-

intendent on premises, Mr. Zoller, Sunday

and all week, corner of Elmhurst Ave. and

Hampden St., Elmhurst. Get off at the El-

mhurst Av. subway station, Elmhurst.

Sunshine Apts.

Four rooms and bath, high-class neigh-

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best hot water, tiled kitchen and shower

baths; 2 blocks from Grand Av. subway

station, Astoria line; 15 minutes to 42nd St.

Office at 4th and Grand Aves., Astoria.

Phone Astoria 5204.

BEAUTIFUL BALDWIN

Forget wild-cat speculating and

give more thought to acquiring a

home for yourself and your de-

pendents.

Why send your wife and kiddies

to the country when you can enjoy

your vacation with them in your own

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\$4,800—New new bungalow, 5 rooms, all

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ENTIRE REMAINDER \$400 PER LOT
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Immediate inspection will fully convince you of values.
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walk north to Northern Boulevard and the property, or from Flushing take Douglaston-Rosely bus, which passes lots on Northern Boulevard.
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SPECIAL MEETING
of Bayside-Douglaston Taxpayers' Association
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In Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange Sales Room,
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Spanish Residence

of stucco construction with tile roof and blue shutters, attractively situated on 1/4 acre of land amid fine shade trees, overlooking the Pelham Golf Course. Contains entire hall with lavatory, large living room with sun porch, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 3 maids' rooms, bath on 1st floor; 4 spacious master rooms, sleeping porch, 2 tiled baths on 2nd floor; water heater, instantaneous hot water heater, copper leaders and gutters, every convenience, 2-car garage. Residence just completed is ready for immediate occupancy, and can be purchased on terms. Apply 6-2888. Phone Pelham 1897.

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Attractive Brick Residence

Offered at \$19,500

Situated on good-sized plot in park location, within 5 minutes' walk of school. House of English design and modern in every detail; contains large living room with fireplace, open porch, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen on 1st floor; 4 master's rooms, tiled bath and shower on 2nd floor; maid's quarters and bath on 3rd floor. Heated. Apply 6-2888 to quick purchaser. Apply 6-2888.

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With Its Own Beach

on Long Island Sound

45 Minutes from Grand Central An imposing English residence of stone and timber construction, nearing completion, situated on plot beautifully landscaped and extending to a fine white sandy beach. House of unusual design, embracing 11 rooms, 4 baths, every convenience.

This is the best waterfront property available in lower Westchester County which can be purchased at an unusually low price. Apply 6-2888. Phone Larchmont 700.

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Well constructed 10-room home, 3 open fireplaces; large plot, 100x170; conveniently located; school one block; 2 baths; opportunity for third bath (pipes are in); lavatory on 1st floor and basement; excellent heating system; large porch; 2-car garage and studio; garden.

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Exclusively Scarsdale Real Estate

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\$12,600

English Lodge

Stone and stucco with red slate roof, copper leaders and gutters, hot-water heat, double floors finished with oak throughout; Standard built-in tiled bath with shower, cedar closets; living room 14x23 with fireplace; large plot with fine trees, in Eastchester. TERMS: First mortgage \$6,000, second mortgage \$1,800, cash required \$2,500, balance payable at the rate of \$47 per month.



\$15,500

Old English

Studio living room with beamed ceiling, dining room, pantry and kitchen equipped with Hoozier Cabinet, gas stove, inlaid linoleum and Laundrette; three large bedrooms, tiled bath with shower; slate roof, stone and stucco construction, metal casement windows, copper leaders and gutters, built-in garage, heated; plot 100x150; trees, very near station and schools.



\$13,400

Queen Anne Cottage

Clapboard, large stone fireplace, slate roof, copper leaders, gutters, American Radiator hot water heat, double floors finished in oak throughout. Standard built-in tiled bath, shower, cedar closets; living room 14x26; very large plot, trees, high elevation in Eastchester, near school and station. TERMS: First mortgage \$6,500, second mortgage \$1,800, cash required \$2,800, balance payable at the rate of \$64 per month. Nearing completion.



\$19,000

English Home

A very attractive stone and stucco cottage. Large living room with fireplace, glass enclosed sun room, dining room, breakfast room, pantry and kitchen on first floor; four bedrooms and two baths on second floor. Interior walls finished in rough plaster and trimmed with chestnut. Very large plot.



\$24,500

Old New England

Built of brick, with large center hall, living room, sun porch, dining room, kitchen second floor has master's suite with tiled bath and shower, two other large bedrooms and bath; on top floor, two maids' rooms and bath; attached garage. Slate roof, copper leaders, steel casement windows, standard equipment throughout; gas, electricity, water, sewer, on large plot in best residential section.



\$42,000

English Residence

This charming country home is in absolutely perfect order. There are nine rooms and three baths unusually well arranged. The house is surrounded with most attractive flower gardens, shrubbery and ample lawn. But a quarter of a mile from the village, churches, schools and railroad station.

Scarsdale offers every advantage that you can ask for—low taxes and assessments, all modern conveniences, excellent schools, churches, shops, delightful social life with near-by golf and country clubs, and the finest electric train service in the commuting zone—only thirty-eight minutes from Grand Central Station.

Open Sundays, Evenings and Holidays

Station Bridge and Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

Telephone Scarsdale 1000

Building Plots & Acreage IN

Ardley-on-Hudson

Await the Wise Investor

Anticipate the inevitable demand that is surging northward through Westchester County.

Only 40 minutes from Grand Central, ARDSLEY PARK is completely improved and well restricted. Churches, schools and country clubs are close at hand. Excellent shops in neighboring villages.

Visit this fascinating countryside today

or write for literature

Amos J. Robinson

83 Maiden Lane Tel. Beekman 7000

RYE A-WATER FRONT AND A-COUNTRY HOME RYE

This water front residence perfect for the family, etc. Place is most complete in all its arrangements, 5 master bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, 2 to 3 bedrooms, 2 to 3 bathrooms, nearly 2 acres of beautiful landscaped grounds with 2000 sq. ft. of garden, swimming pool, etc. Price and terms most attractive.

Unexcelled location in Rye Hills with view of Long Island Sound; Colonial home, modern and complete in all its arrangements, containing 7 master bedrooms and servants' rooms; over 10 acres in farm lands, lawns, gardens and trees; gardeners' cottage; garage accommodating several cars; accessible to Country Clubs and Beaches. Price really LOW for value offered.

Complete list of furnished and unfurnished houses For Rent—season or year—shore and inland.

EDNA M DRUMMOND 90 Purchase St. Rye, N. Y. Telephone 811 and 1881

Other Real Estate and Apartments Section 12.

Advertisements for Sunday classified sections received after 5 P. M. Friday subject to omission.

Household Help Wanted and Lost and Found announcements for insertion in 600 or 800 word sections of The Times may be delivered to new subway level office in Times Building.

Telephone LARCHMONT 1900.

Westchester County and Greenwich

Riverdale-on-the-Hudson

Italian Renaissance Residence—

Just 20 Minutes Out

Unusually attractive, vine-clad house, situated on a large corner plot, having magnificent views of the Hudson River. Practically a fireproof house, constructed of tile and concrete, with the roof; exceedingly well planned; in superb condition throughout. Central hall, spacious living room, den, breakfast porch, four master rooms, three baths, two sleeping porches, four servants' rooms, billiard room, three-car garage, fine shade trees, shrubs and sloping lawns. Rare bargain for discriminating purchaser.

Charming Georgian Colonial Home

In Exclusive Locality Overlooking Hudson. Just 30 minutes from the heart of the city

This beautiful home is situated on a very large parcel of land on a beautiful high plateau, surrounded by magnificent trees. The premises are enclosed by an attractive stone wall. House of brick construction, containing central hall, living room, library, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, four master bedrooms, two maids' rooms, billiard room, two servants' rooms, servant's bath, 2-car garage. Owner has just authorized us to reduce price for immediate sale.

GEORGE HOWE, INC.

527 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Tel. Vand 7203

Specialists in Suburban and Country Properties

Scarsdale

A Real Bargain!

Most attractive Colonial residence, center hall, spacious Colonial living room, large porch, four master rooms, two baths, servants' room; excellent condition; large wooded plot; choice location, very near station and fine school. Owner forced to sell immediately. Price \$25,000. A tremendous sacrifice for quick purchaser. Sunday appointment phone Scarsdale 1000.

English Country House

Restricted Part-Larchmont

1/2 hour from New York

This beautiful new house is situated on a fine building site containing more than an acre of land, fronting on Premium River. It adjoins the magnificent Dutch estate and is surrounded by other beautiful homes of the highest type. It is constructed of brick and stone with a slate roof; copper leaders and gutters. It contains 11 rooms and 4 baths; garage for two cars; hot water heat; oak floors throughout; brass water pipes; gas and Radiator copper screens. Grounds exceptionally attractive, with magnificent old trees. Property has perpetual right of use of an private bathing beach on the open Sound—an extremely valuable right. Price \$35,000. Convenient terms.

Fred K Fox & Co.

322 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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\$15,000 & \$4000 cash

BUYS THIS BEAUTIFUL

Colonial House

7 rooms and 3 baths; 1-car detached garage; all improvements; corner lot; house fronts on 90 ft. x 100 ft. deep; 1 minute from train; 5 minutes to two stations; near village and schools; worth \$25,000; owner moved to Chicago; house can be had fully furnished; ready to move into; very small additional amount! beautiful furniture.

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Tel. Vanderbilt 1500.

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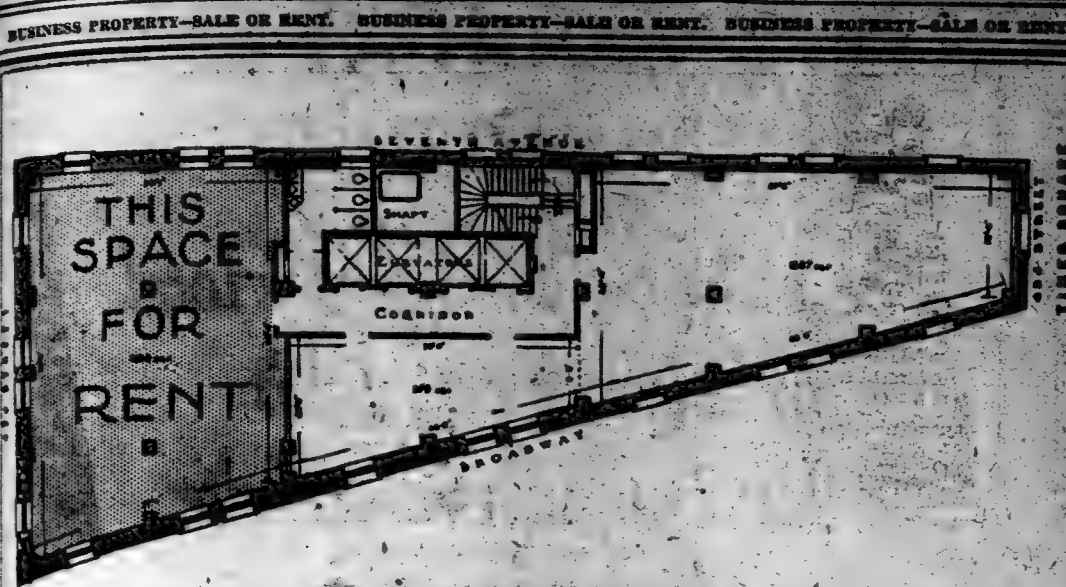
320 Madison Ave., opp. dist. N. Y. C.

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320 Madison



Select Location for
AN ENTERPRISING OFFICE
TIMES BUILDING
"at the cross roads of the world"

Choice space of 1656 square feet

For Rent
AVAILABLE MAY 1

Ten large windows, overlooking Broadway, 42nd Street and Seventh Avenue, offer unobstructed light and exceptional advertising value. Surface lines pass on three, sides of The Times Building. It is the focal point of three subways—connecting with railway terminals. In the centre of the uptown theatre, hotel and shopping sections.

Inquire Renting Agent
ROOM 808
TIMES BUILDING—TIMES SQUARE

35-7 WEST 39TH ST.

ADJOINING ENGINEERS CLUB
ENTIRE 12th (top) FLOOR
Four studio skylights and windows on all sides. 44 x 98. Ideal layout for Engineer, Architect, Photographer or General Office Purposes
FULL SERVICE
170 5th Ave. **ADAMS & CO. INC.** Gramercy 6800
Full Commission to Brokers

ABOUT 7000 FT. ON 2nd FLOOR
Facing Broadway with 16 Large Display Windows
Offices As Low As \$50
\$1.50 Per Foot AND UP
1261 Broadway, Cor. 31st St.
HEART OF THE PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT
INQUIRE ON PREMISES

NEW FIRMS

with good references will be accepted for the space below. A Fifth Avenue address in a first-class fireproof building will help you to succeed in business.
122 FIFTH AVE.
LIGHT OFFICES, LOFTS AND SHOW ROOMS
This is a well-kept fireproof building, 1000 sq. ft. of space, seven elevators, light manufacturing allowed; all night and Sunday watchman and elevator service; low rents; brokers protected.
SPACE \$75 PER MONTH
SPACE \$90 PER MONTH
SPACE \$125 PER MONTH
SPACE \$250 PER MONTH
SPACE \$325 PER MONTH
BASEMENT SPACES, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per year.
131 WEST 24TH STREET
Lette top manufacturing and store, \$800 to \$1,200 per year.
E. SHARON CO., 132 Fifth Ave., Room 808. Tel. Watkins 1878.

POSTUM BUILDING

250 PARK AVENUE
Attractive Small Suite
549 square feet. Two large windows. Sub-lease at attractive price. Will alter as desired.
APPLY ROOM 311, POSTUM BUILDING, 250 PARK AVENUE, TEL. VANDERBILT 3835 OR YOUR OWN BROKER

Fine Retail Stores for Rent

8th Avenue—N. E. Corner 53rd St.
The location with a future
Also 2nd floor Plate Glass Front suitable Dentist, Doctor, or any firm needing window advertising.
LOW RENT
ADAMS & COMPANY
170 Fifth Ave. Gram. 6800

LOFT 510-512 Sixth Ave.

Very desirable for office, display or showrooms; light four sides; well kept fireproof building; 100% sprinkler; surpassed location; no column; low insurance.
510-512 SIXTH AVE. CORPORATION
500-504 E. 42d St. Murray Hill 6718

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NORTHEAST COR.
39th ST. & 6th AV.
NOW READY in the JUST COMPLETED FIREPROOF MILLINERY BLDG.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS
Lofts & Showrooms 100% Rented
BASEMENT TO LEASE
Exceptional Location for CAFETERIA or RESTAURANT
Immediate Possession
R. A. FOLEY, Agent
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Longacre 3293
or your own Broker

This Corner Office

With Fifth Avenue Windows at
100 FIFTH AVENUE
N.W. Cor. 15th St.
800 sq. ft.
Is typical of the desirable daylight offices and show rooms in this modern fireproof building.
Several Other Units of Various Sizes Now Available
Three Passenger and Two Freight Elevators
Superior Service at All Times
Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co., Inc.
505 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 6800
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Corner Store To Let

56th St. and Broadway
48 Foot Frontage
Very Attractive Rental
Suitable Automobile Showroom
Immediate Possession
Apply
F. V. MORRISON
505 5th Ave.
PHONE VAN. 5189 or Your Own Broker

Light, Airy Offices

In the new 3-story building at the Southwest Corner CANAL & CENTRE STS.
Also 2 stores suitable for retail lines.
Convenient to all transit.
Central St. Express Station in Building.
CROSS & BROWN CO.
409 Broadway. Canal 8999

EXCEPTIONAL SUBLEASE

SECOND FLOOR, CORNELL SPACE
Immediate Possession
About 1,500 square feet daylight space for five years.
Penn Terminal Building
7th Ave. and 31st St.
Apply
Wormser & Co. COMMERCIAL FINANCING
90 Fifth Ave. Stuyvesant 3380
BROKERS PROTECTED

44 EAST FIFTIETH ST.

(Near Madison Avenue)
Five Story Building (Victrola)
Long Term Reasonable Lease
Possession October 1, 1926
C. E. HESS, 125 Broadway
Telephone Becker 6235

FLOOR

718 Fifth Ave.
Entire Floor, 27x100
CLARK T. CHAMBERS, Inc.
30 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 7288

154-156 West 18th St.

LIGHT LOFT
8,000 sq. ft.; high class manufacturing building; floor load 230 lbs.; sprinklers, live steam, low insurance rate.
Possession May 1st or sooner. Owners on premises. Brokers protected.

The Ideal Location!

322 Eighth Ave.
Northeast Corner 26th Street
21 STORY OFFICE & LOFT BLDG.



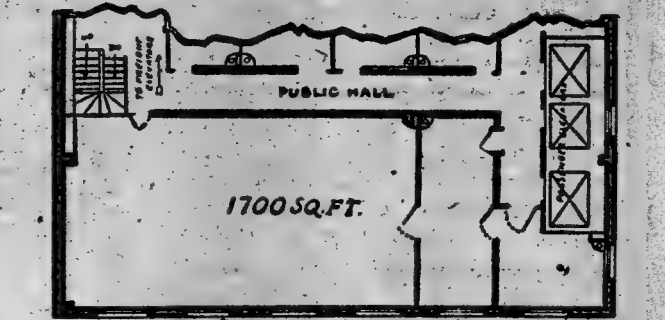
Pennsylvania Exchange Bank Building

This building will appeal to the executive with a critical perspective. It represents the last word in modern construction. Prospective tenants will do well to inspect this perfectly equipped building with the following advantages:
Conveniently situated with respect to all transportation facilities (9th Ave. "L" Interboro and B. M. T. Subways 8th Ave. Subway soon).
100% sprinklered throughout, and is provided with the most approved modern sanitary facilities.
5 elevators. Ample washrooms, private lavatories, etc.
Excellent Light.
Possession About May 1, 1926.

FOR RENT

FLOORS Will Be Divided to Suit. STORES Only 2 left. Very Desirable
170 Fifth Ave. **ADAMS & CO.** Gramercy 6800
Or Your Own Broker.

Seven Large Windows



1700 SQ. FT.
104 FIFTH AVENUE
Bet. 15th and 16th Streets
This desirable space of 1700 sq. ft. on the 14th floor offers advantages as a permanent business home. A few other units of various sizes now available. Modern fireproof building, convenient location.
Three Passenger and Two Freight Elevators
Superior Service at All Times
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO., INC.
505 Fifth Ave. Murray Hill 6800
100 Fifth Ave. Watkins 4937

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50 Union Square
207-211 Fourth Avenue
MODERN high-class office building overlooking Union Square Park. Highly desirable for executive offices and showrooms.
Exceptionally good light.
Tenth floor, 80 x 115 feet.
Smaller units on other floors. Immediate occupancy. Moderate rentals.
The Building of Service
H. J. SMITH, Manager, on the premises.
Phone Stuyvesant 2800. Brokers protected.

Store

and Basement 11,500 Sq. Ft. on Each Floor
1st and 3d
Lofts
316-22 Hudson St.

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NEW BUILDING
8,000 Sq. Ft.
Including Mezzanine and Basement
Also Lofts
Very Reasonable Rent
Apply on Premises, or
B. B. DAVIS
1 Ram 44th St. Vanderbilt 0911

Entire Top Floor!

5000 Sq. Ft.
Divisions Considered
Moderate Rental
Columbia Trust Co. Bldg.
358 Fifth Avenue
Corner 56th St.
Ask Us About It Now
Brokers Protected
BROWN, WHEELLOCK, HARRIS, VOGHT & CO., Inc.
20 West 46th St. Vand. 6031

BUSINESS PROPERTIES.

FOR LEASE

Long Term
1123-1131 Broadway, Bklyn.
N. E. Corner Ave.
Store — 22 x 100
Basement — 36 x 100
Upper floor — 72 x 100
With very fine fixtures
Green Lumber for
Cloaks, Suits, Dresses, Millinery,
Women's Wear, Furniture.
Coming to same block:
P. & S. Krug—Two Stores
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Loft Space On

Brooklyn Waterfront
Foot of Washington Street. Unusually light. 100% sprinklered. Lowest insurance. Adequate elevator service. Steam and Electricity. Unexcelled Labor Market and transportation facilities. Freight terminal connecting with all parts of the country immediately adjacent. Railroad siding in building.
Gair Realty Corporation
Phone 4000 Cumberland
24 WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

\$250
COMPLETE FIXTURE SET
Frostlite
"Gold Medal"
Lighting Fixtures
ARTISTIC, CHARMING, HIGH IN QUALITY, LOW IN PRICE. ASK OUR NEAREST DEALER TO SHOW YOU THIS SET.



FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

N. J. Factories LEASE
HOBOKEN FACTORY
24,000 SQ. FT., at 20c SQ. FT.
Clean-cut one-story brick building in good condition. Light on four sides. 100% sprinklered. Lowest insurance rate, steam heat, live steam. Abundance of labor; close to all ferries, trolleys and within 15 minutes' traveling distance to N. Y. C.
HOBOKEN FACTORY
ONE or TWO FLOORS
16,000 SQ. FT. EACH
New modern, daylight, fireproof, sprinklered building. Heat, watchman and elevator service furnished. Permanent light four sides. Lowest insurance rate. Immediate possession. Moderate rental; close to N. Y. ferries and New York City.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
15,000 SQ. FT. at 23c SQ. FT.
Heavy mill constructed two-story brick corner building; practically all building material new. 100% sprinklered. 100% elevator; adapted any kind manufacturing; immediate possession; can be purchased at moderate price or unusually easy terms.
OTHERS EQUALLY ATTRACTIVE
FULLER DETAILS ON REQUEST
of the above and many other factories and lofts for sale or rent from \$500 to \$100,000. N. Y. C. with or without railroad siding.
JKISLAK
34 Newark, N. J. or
Hoboken, N. J. Tel. 718
Hoboken 7188

FACTORIES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BRONX RAILROAD SIDING
133rd St. and Walnut Ave.
With vacant land, size 100x275
Ideally situated near all N. Y. C. freight terminals and piers.
Suitable for yards or storage purposes.
Will lease for term of years.
ALRUD REALTY CORP.
840 E. 134th St., New York,
or your own broker.

LOFT

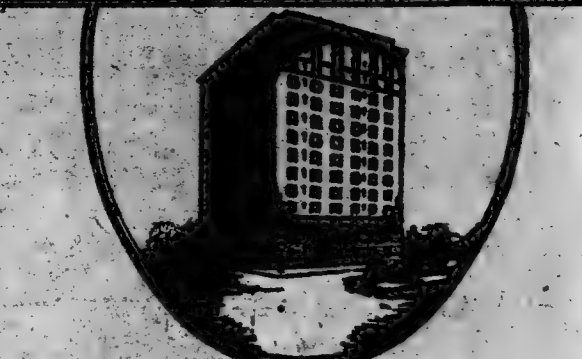
Heart of the BRONX
368 E. 148th St.
Absolutely fireproof concrete and steel building.
ABOUT 2,300 SQ. FT.
Immediate Possession
See Supt. or Lincoln Mortgage Co.
233 Broadway
1000 Webster Ave. Tel. Kingsway 3300.

Commanding the Fashionable Eighties

A fourteen-story triumph of modern apartment building craft. One of the most distinguished structures in this most distinguished social center.

911 Park Avenue

Southeast Corner 80th Street
NOTED ON ALL FOUR SIDES



10 and 11 LARGE ROOMS
gallery, 4 baths, 11 closets

12 LARGE ROOMS
gallery, 5 baths, 13 closets

High ceilings. Bathrooms 10 feet deep, with showers. Log-burning fireplaces. Under owner-management, insuring every service. Alterations to meet tenants' requirements. Ready October 1.

NOW LEASING FROM PLANS

FEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.
340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street

Choice Apartments

(Some furnished)
39 Fifth Ave.
At 11th Street
Living Room 21 x 14 1/2
Open Fireplaces
3 ROOMS
840 7th Ave.
Cor. 4th Street
3-4 Rooms
321 West 55th St.
Block West of Broadway
2-3-4 Rooms
350 West 55th St.
Block West of Broadway
2-3 ROOMS
117 West 58th St.
West of 5th Avenue
2-3-4 ROOMS
1 West 68th St.
Cor. Central Park West
Suitable for physician
7 Rooms
The Cardinal
245 West End Ave.
N. W. Cor. 71st St.
1-2 ROOMS
Astor Apartments
135 West 75th Street
Tenth to 11th St.
West Side Broadway
6-7-8 ROOMS
129 East 82nd St.
Cor. of Len. Ave.
All outside rooms
6 ROOMS
1000 Park Ave.
Cor. 84th Street
Open Fireplaces
6-8 Rooms
300 Central Pk. W.
Cor. 90th Street
1-2-3 ROOMS
434 West 120th St.
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Facing C. & D.
2 1/2 Rooms
BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th St.
Pennsylvania 4180

A Few Desirable Co-operative Apartments

1158 Fifth Ave.
Approximately 85% sold and occupied
Typical offerings at Reasonable Prices and Convenient Terms.
8 & 9 Rooms—3 Baths
\$20,500 to \$34,000

Corner, Fifth Ave. and "Park View" Apartments on 2nd to 15th floors.

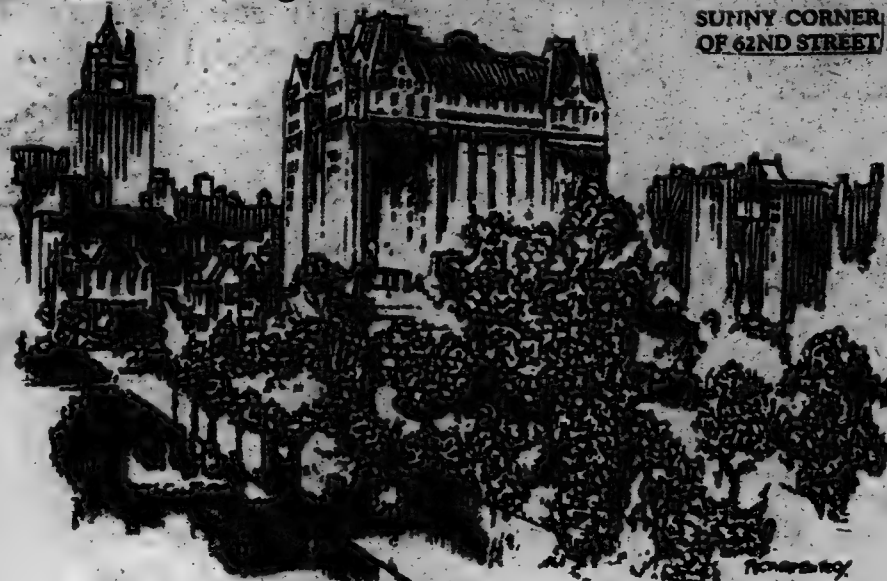
There is also a charming Maisonette, of duplex type, with a private Fifth Ave. entrance.
List of Present Owners/Tenants will be furnished on request.
Representative at Building—Plans, Terms, etc., from
FEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.
340 MADISON AVE.
MURRAY HILL 6200
Financed and built by Houston Properties Corp., 110 West 40th St., Murray Hill 2223

MARBLEHEAD APARTMENTS

Commanding unobstructed harbor view. Attractively furnished. 100% heated. Modern and ready occupancy.
S. H. BORDEN
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

810 Fifth Avenue

SUNNY CORNER
OF 62ND STREET



VIEW FROM 4th FLOOR.

The East Side Residential Section at its Best

No other fine location is so convenient to the theatre, shopping and business centers. It is only a matter of a few moments to wherever you want to go.

A few of the apartments of 13 rooms and 5 baths are still available. They have southern exposure over the Knickerbocker Club and a lovely outlook over Central Park. Changes in the room arrangements can be effected if desired.

Summer occupancy. No mortgage on land or building. Inquire for full particulars now.

100% Cooperative

J. E. B. Carpenter, Architect

20 East 48th St.

BROWN
WHELOCK,
HARRIS
VOUGHT
& CO., Inc.

Vanderbilt 0031

Apartments

For Lease
in buildings under the management of
BRETT & WYCKOFF

410 Park Avenue
Southwest Corner 55th Street
8 Rooms, 4 Baths, \$7200
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, \$5800-\$6600

145 East 54th St.
Near Lexington Avenue
7 Rooms, 3 Baths, \$4450
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, \$3500-\$3700

126 East 54th St.
Between Park & Lexington Avenues
4 Rooms and Bath, \$2200-\$2900
Physician's Office, \$1750

150 East 73rd St.
Southeast Corner Lexington Avenue
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, \$3900
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, \$3800-\$4700
Physician's Office, \$2,700

405 Park Avenue
N. E. Corner 54th Street
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, \$6600
11 Rooms, 4 Baths, \$9000

Floor Plans Mailed Upon Request.

BRETT & WYCKOFF

385 Madison Avenue
At 47th Street Vanderbilt 3535

The Element of Elegance

Is instantly apparent in the broad, effective planning of the apartments in the building just completed at

**1111
Park
Ave.**

Southeast Corner 90th Street

Space skimping has not entered into their layout—roominess and skillful grouping, those prime necessities of comfort and convenience, are everywhere in evidence.

7-8-9 ROOMS
3 and 4 baths

8-room apartments face on Park Avenue, 9-room apartments face on both Park Avenue and Ninetieth Street.

Log-burning fireplaces. Many commodious closets, including cedar.

RENTALS FROM \$4,000. ATTRACTIVE LEASE NOW FOR OCT. FIRST.

Brick Construction Co., Owners and Builders

PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

RESALE Park Avenue

8 ROOMS - 3 BATHS
IN
New 100% Cooperative
Building
Owner anxious to sell
Exceptional opportunity

20 East 48th St. VAND. 0031

**1136
Fifth Ave**

CORNER 95th ST.
NEW BUILDING
1 EXCEPTIONAL 8-ROOM
Apartment. Private entrance.
Suitable Residence or Professional
Purpose.
ATTRACTIVE RENTAL
Apply on Premises or
Murray Hill 3101
or Your Own Broker.

Twenty-Eight East 63d Street An Apartment Hotel Offers Comfort and Luxury

[An Announcement by the
Resident Manager
MR. LLOYD B. AVERILL]

INTELLIGENT planning has been directed to the satisfaction of your needs.

An example: All bedrooms open directly off the foyer, even in the two-room apartments, making it unnecessary to enter them through the living room.

The service will be attentive but not obtrusive.

Apartments from one to six rooms. Terraces, balconies, wood-burning fireplaces, window-seats, complete service pantries and automatic refrigeration.

Complete hotel service. Apartments furnished if desired. Rooms for your maids available.

THE RESTAURANT

The room service will be prompt, convenient, and efficient. Our restaurant will have the highest standards of cuisine and service.

October First Occupancy

20 East 48th St.

Agents
BROWN
WHELOCK,
HARRIS
VOUGHT
& CO., Inc.

VANDERBILT 0031

1125 FIFTH AVENUE

A Southern Corner overlooking the sylvan charm of Central Park

TWELVE ROOMS
GALLERY & DRESSING ROOM

Five Baths
NEEDLES SHOWER COMPARTMENTS

One Apartment to Each Floor

The Acme of Perfection
in Arrangement, Detail and Finish

Will Be Completed August 1
Renting for October Occupancy

SAM. MINKOFF, Owner and Builder

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 East 49th Street AGENT Plaza 9200

Once you see the floor plans

of the cheerful, large-room apartments in this new 9-story building, and learn the very moderate rentals, you will appreciate the exceptionally full values at

168 East 74th St.
6 and 7 rooms, 3 baths

GROUND FLOOR or physicians' suites of 6 rooms and 3 baths, 3 rooms and bath;
ROOF BUNGALOWS of 6 rooms and 3 baths, 3 rooms and bath.

Fireplaces, abundant closets, light and air, all conveniences. Ready September 1. Now leasing from plans.

PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.
340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

The only Apartment Hotel in New York with a Kitchen in every Suite

No other apartment hotel in town offers the advantages of a complete kitchen in every suite. These kitchens are thoroughly equipped, including automatic refrigeration. Residents may do as much or as little housekeeping as they please or none at all....for all household and hotel services are available. Apartments of 2, 3, 4 or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on permanent leases or transiently. Phone Butterfield 4000.

[Excellent Restaurant and Food Commissary on Premises]

**TWELVE
EAST 86TH STREET**

America's Pre-eminent Apartment Hotel

OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT - I. FLUGELMAN

Unfurnished—East 86th.



**791
Park Ave.**
Cor. 74th St.

**12 ROOMS
4 BATHS**

Glass Enclosed Shower
Now Ready for Occupancy

Pease & Elliman
340 MADISON AVENUE
Telephone Murray Hill 6200
or Your Own Broker
Representative on Premises
Call Butterfield 4805

For Rent from October 1st

Several Very Desirable Apartments

340 PARK AVE.
6 Rooms with 2 Baths

375 PARK AVE.
7 and 9 Rooms, 3 Baths

400 PARK AVE.
12 Rooms with 4 Baths

116 EAST 53rd ST.
3 Rooms with 1 Bath
6 and 8 Rooms, 3 Baths

Two of these for Immediate Occupancy

Apply on Premises or to

R. C. VOTH

375 PARK AVENUE

1225 Park Avenue



Northeast
Corner of
Ninety-fifth
Street

A NEW residence providing fine apartment homes of light, spacious rooms, in convenient, medium sized groups.

Some suites have open fireplaces... every group contains many attractive conveniences. All embody the luxury, the comfort and the convenience of living on "the world's most splendid residential street".

Yet the rentals are most reasonable... 5 rooms, 2 baths, \$2300 to \$3300. 6 rooms, 3 baths, \$3000 to \$4000. 7 rooms, 4 baths, \$3700 to \$4500.

Possession, May First

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Managing Agent 15 EAST 49TH STREET Plaza 9200

170 East 79th Street

Do You Really Want
A Quiet Home?

Then consider 79th Street, whose 100 foot width gives a quiet that is all too rare in New York; and gives remarkable light as well. If you want

Quiet 7 Room Apartments
Duplex and Simplex

Priced at:
\$15,000 to \$22,000

You should not fail to inquire about the details of 170 East 79th Street. October occupancy.

J. E. B. Carpenter, Architect; T. E. Rhoades Co., Builders

100% Cooperative

505 Park Ave.

FWING VES

Regent 1710

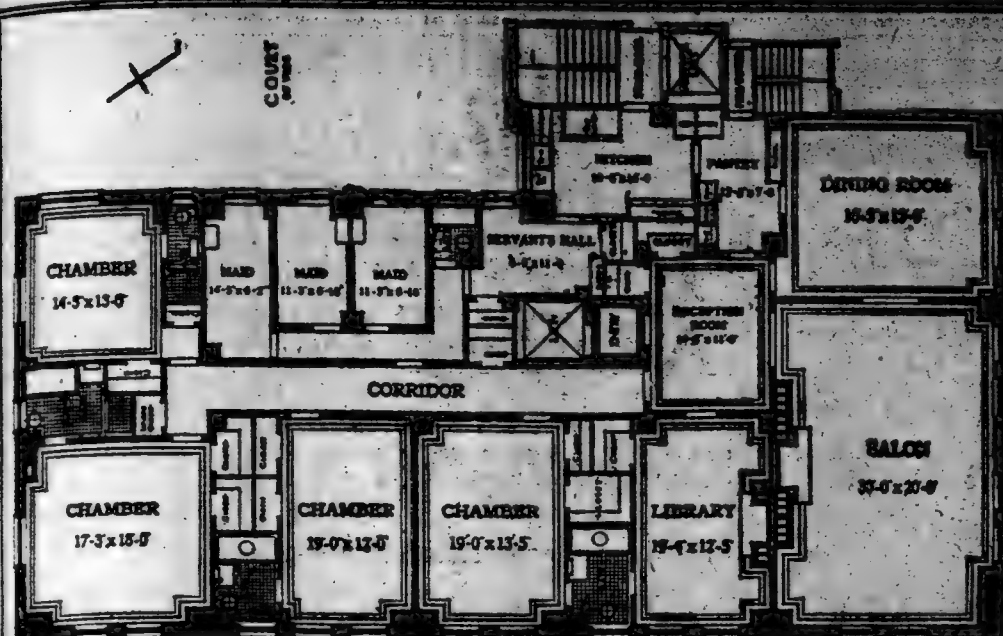
LIVE
in the center of things

The time saving convenience of Murray Hill... complete hotel service... your own luxurious apartment of 2 rooms with bath and pantry... some furnished, others ready to be made into distinctive, individual homes.

Director
OSCAR WINTHROP
Lexington at 37th Street

**Hotel
WHITE**





PARK AVENUE

OBSERVATORY PLACE*On the Crest of Park Avenue at 93rd Street*Fine high Ceilings; A great dignified Living Room
Two generous Fireplaces

Four large Sleeping Rooms each with Bath

Servants' Quarters, Kitchens and Working Spaces ample in number and proportion

A real Town House on one floor with all the Advantages, none of the disadvantages, and an Amazing Saving in Cost.

1172 PARK AVENUE

12 Rooms. 5 Baths

Prices: \$34,000 to \$45,000

11 rooms 5 baths Prices: \$22,000 to \$41,000

100% Cooperative Ownership Ready this Summer

TWO MAISONNETTES with separate private entrances and addresses on Park Avenue.

11 rooms 4 baths Extra Lavatory \$28,000

18 rooms 5 baths Extra Lavatory \$35,000

An Agent's office at the building where full information will be given.

Selling and Managing Agent

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

Plans by ROSARIO CANDELA

MICHAEL E. PATERNO, Builder

The Vogue of Metropolitan Living
APARTMENT HOTELS**DECKMAN**375 Park Avenue
corner 63rd Street
Wood burning fireplaces*The Park Royal*25 West 73rd Street
Just off Central Park West**WOLCOTT**27 West 72nd Street
Just off Central Park West
Suites now available

UNFURNISHED SUITES

2, 3, 4 rooms or larger
with private bath
for each chamber

These city homes exemplify the ideal in modern home living. The beautifully designed suites give added charm to the home atmosphere created by your own furnishings. Each suite has a serving pantry with automatic refrigeration and circulating ice water. Competent maid service is included in the lease. The restaurants, under the personal supervision of the management, leave nothing to be desired in quality of food and service.

RESERVATIONS NOW—
READY SEPTEMBER 1926

Booklets on Request—Call or Write

LAPIDUS ENGINEERING CORP.
27 WEST 72nd STREET Trafalgar 4200**1115 FIFTH AVENUE**

Corner 93rd Street

UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF CENTRAL PARK

Quiet Exclusive Surroundings

100% Cooperative

Large Rooms—Moderately Priced

Typical Floors	12 Rooms 5 Baths Sunny Rooms	11 Rooms 4 Baths Corner	9 Rooms 3 Baths 70 feet on 5th Ave.
3	SOLD	\$36,000	\$30,000
5	\$33,000	SOLD	34,000
9	41,000	45,000	SOLD
12	45,000	SOLD	36,000 (8 rms.)

MAISONNETTES

each with private address and entrance
DUPLEX ROOF APARTMENTS

Ready Summer 1926

Builder: Anthony Campagna

Architect: J. E. R. Carpenter

FOR PARTICULARS

Selling and Managing Agent

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 East 49th Street Plaza 9200

An Agent's office has been established at the building, where full information will be given.

IF
YOU WANTPERMANENT, SOUTHERN
EXPOSURE, INSPECT AT ONCE**1065 Lexington Avenue**

at 75th Street

Apartments of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms with 2 to 4 baths.
Three exposures, permanently protected. Two
roof apartments—4 and 5 rooms. Early
possession. Ready to inspect—now.

20 EAST 49th ST.

BROWN
WHELOCK
HARRIS
VOUGHT
& CO., INC.

VANDERBILT 0031

1035 FIFTH AVENUE

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF 51ST STREET

WHEN SPRINGTIME COMES
and city-worn New Yorkers long for fresh
green lawns and budding trees, the residents
of 1035 Fifth Avenue with Central Park
spread before them, may enjoy the same
thrill of the changing seasons as those
who live in the country.TWELVE ROOMS . . . FIVE BATHS
ELEVEN ROOMS . . . FIVE BATHS
NINE ROOMS . . . FOUR BATHS
SEVEN ROOMS . . . THREE BATHSJ. E. R. CARPENTER, Architect
REALTY MANAGERS, INC., Builder

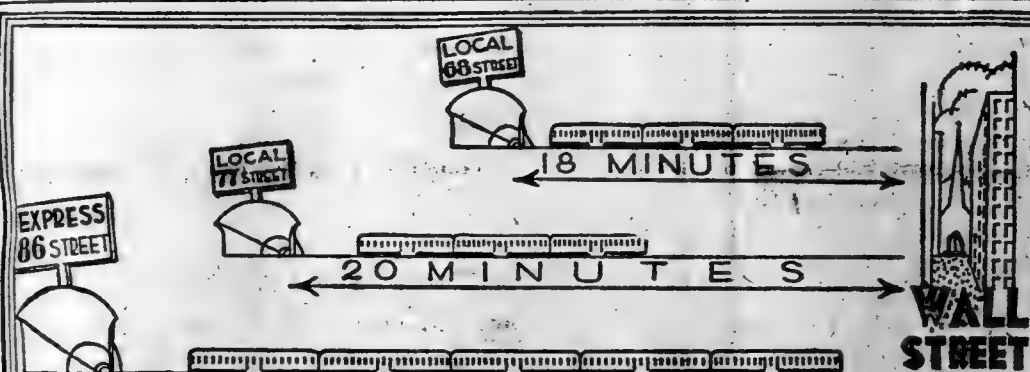
Renting for October Occupancy

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

AGENT

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

**A LESSON IN TRANSPORTATION**
(via Lexington Avenue Subway)**1035 PARK AVENUE**
to WALL STREETThis splendid new apartment house in the
quiet uptown section of Park Avenue is one
block from the express station at 86th Street.

SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS

Three Baths

HENRY C. PELTON, Architect

HEGEMAN HARRIS CO. INC., Builder

Renting for September Occupancy

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

15 East 49th Street

MANAGING AGENT

Plaza 9200

The Same—only DifferentAfter all, they are apartments, rooms,
walls, windows—but there are 11 foot
ceilings in the entertaining rooms, 79th
Street is 100 feet wide and the sunlit
loggias have permanently protected
southern exposure.**66 East 79th St.**

Between Park and Madison Avenues

Apartments of 5, 6 and 11 rooms. (11 room
suites are one to the floor). Prices \$15,000 to
\$47,000. Maintenance 11%. September occupancy

Architects: PLACERATI PENDINGTON

ALBERT W. LEWIS

Builder: T. E. ROADER COMPANY, INC.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Selling Agent

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

Unfurnished—East Side.

"An Ideal Town Residence"

Buckingham

Fifty-Seventh St. at 6th Ave.

The Outstanding apartment Hotel
Recently completed. Only a
few choice 3 Room Suites
available. 3 baths, serving
pantry. Southern exposure.
Immediate or Fall Occupancy.Delightful Dining Room
Table d'hôte—à la carte
INSPECTION INVITED

THE CHILLON

15 East 48th St.

1-2 Rooms and Bath
Suitable for ProfessionalsMaid Service and Refrigeration
if desired

Special Rates to October

Superintendence on Premises

Murray Hill 7261

Bookers Preferred

NEW BUILDING
940 PARK AVE.

NORTHWEST CORNER 81st STREET

The Sunny Corner
Facing South and East

8 ROOMS

3 BATHS

ON THE CORNER

AMPLE CLOSETS

LIVING ROOM

23' x 12'

5 ROOMS

2 BATHS & LAVATORY

OR 6 ROOMS

FACING SOUTH

LARGE ROOMS

LIVING ROOM

24' x 15' 10"

Renting Agent

BROWN

WHELOCK

HARRIS

VOUGHT

& CO., INC.

VAN. 0031

Unfurnished—East Side.

**We know where to
find the apartment
you want**We have specialized in the
Fifth and Park Avenue sections
during 35 years of
successful experience.

Exceptional Offerings:

19 ROOMS, 7 BATHS.

Best three exposures.

Park Avenue in the fifties.

14 ROOMS, 5 BATHS.

Duplex.

Southern exposure.

East station near Fifth Avenue.

Many others of any size you need

Ask us about them now

WORTHINGTON

WHITEHOUSE, Inc.

444 Madison Ave. Plaza 4600

29 East 64th St.

JUST OFF 5TH AVE.

NEW BUILDING

Exceptional

6 & 7 ROOMS

4 BATHS

Immediate or Oct. 1st Occupancy

VERY ATTRACTIVE RENTALS

Room 1601 - 5th Ave.

Murray Hill 5481

Agent on Premises, at Two Own Studios

120 West 42d St. 23 East 49th St.

Wisconsin 0940. Vanderbilt 5484.

1049 PARK AVENUE

At 86th Street

6 and 7 Rooms

The Utmost in Apartment

House Comfort

Revised Rentals

Oscar D. & Herbert V. Dike

120 West 42d St. 23 East 49th St.

Wisconsin 0940. Vanderbilt 5484.

77 Park Ave.

CORNER OF 87th STREET

For Immediate Occupancy

3 ROOMS, Dining Alcove, Bath

4 ROOMS with Bath

1 Dealer's or Dentist's Office

MAID AND VALET SERVICE

RESTAURANT ON PREMISES

THE GRIFFON

Unfurnished—West Side.

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE

78TH ST.

321 WEST

JUST COMPLETED

9-story fireproof apartment

5 and 7 Rooms

Special Well Planned Layouts

23 Baths

Ap. on Premises. Apt. shown Eve.

WOOD, BOLSON & CO., INC.

17-19 St. East 49th St.

In the Heart of the Sutton Place District

430 EAST 57th ST.

4 Rooms—3 Baths, \$980 up Annually
6 Rooms—3 Baths, \$1640 up Annually

GROUP ownership plan makes possible a big saving in your rent bill. Interest on your investment, plus the 5% maintenance charge, amounts to 30% less than you would have to pay in rent for equivalent space elsewhere. Ask us for facts and figures to prove this.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Selling and Managing Agents

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

430 East 57th Street will be a 15-story apartment building—everything a modern apartment building should be. Maintenance only 5% compared with 10% or more for most cooperative buildings. An ideal place to live and a wonderful chance for a good investment.

Available an exceptional Top Floor Apartment

Top floor apartments are always in demand. It is seldom that one like this is available. 9 Rooms, 4 Baths—in a new cooperative building at

655 Park Ave.

(67th to 68th St.)

Well above surrounding buildings—away from all noise—with every room an outside room, this is one of the most desirable apartments in New York.

Only this and one other apartment in 655 Park Ave. remain unsold. Thus the character of the building is definitely established.

Phone us for floor and ownership plans—and roster of owners. Ask for Mr. Franklin.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Selling and Managing Agents

15 East 49th St.

Plaza 9200

Smart Small Apartments with Large Rooms

—new and right in the center of the shopping and business districts of the Thirties—

210 Madison Ave.

From 35th to 36th Streets
FACING THE RISING SUN

Picture that splendid location in your mind's eye—handy to everything in the day's routine.

1, 2, and 3 ROOMS
with serving pantries
1 and 2 baths

Also a duplex studio housekeeping apartment with roof garden

Spaciousness—some living rooms 24x21; sleeping rooms, 21x17, light and airy.

High ceilings, electrical refrigeration; dining and maid service arranged, if desired.

Now ready for inspection. Occupancy September 1. Furniture may be stored after June 1.

WARREN & WETMORE, Architects

DWIGHT P. ROBINSON & COMPANY

INCORPORATED, Builders



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Ave.

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street

Where Values are Constantly Enhancing

Upper Fifth Avenue, with its ever-rising values, offers no sounder investment in 100% co-operative apartment buildings than beautiful, substantially constructed

1165 Fifth Avenue

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK

Maintenance charges are guaranteed not to increase between now and 1932.

8 ROOMS, 3 baths
9 ROOMS, 3 baths
or a duplex apartment

Ready this Summer
Now selling from plans

J. E. R. CARPENTER, Architect

DWIGHT P. ROBINSON & COMPANY, Incorporated, Builders

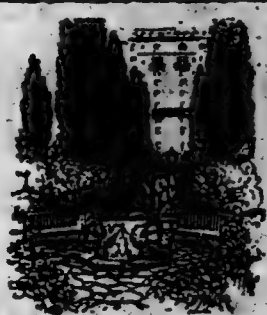


PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street



The Luxury of the "Acre of Garden"
typifies the services and refinements at

277 Park Ave.

As you enter 277—you are impressed. In all New York there is not another such private garden. And as you become better acquainted with this modern apartment building, you realize that the garden is but an introduction to its many superiorities.

An ideal location, quiet, lots of sunlight, open fireplaces combine to make this the ideal city home.

Here also housekeeping can be supplemented by hotel service to any desired degree.

An auxiliary staff of cooks, butlers and maids is available on a moment's notice.

Apartments 2 to 7 Rooms
MODERATE RENTALS

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Renting Agent on Premises

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

The Finest Plan on Park Ave.

WHEN you consider that this building was erected before the war when labor and materials were a fraction of what they are now you will readily understand why we can offer rooms that are larger, ceilings that are higher, and closets that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, at rentals no higher than those asked for other accommodations.

As an added feature the garden around which the building is erected assures you of perfect light and cross ventilation as well as a charming outlook.

270 Park Ave.

The Apartments range in size from 6 to 12 rooms, with 3 to 5 baths

Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

Selling and Managing Agents

15 East 49th Street

Plaza 9200

65 East 55

Between Park & Madison Aves.

A NEW 9-story building with apartments of truly large, artistically laid out rooms. The wall spaces are generous, and there is a profusion of deep, wide closets, cheerful log-burning fireplaces, foyers. Southern exposure, light, air, and a location that is popular by virtue of its quick and easy access to theatres, shops, and social activities.

Physician's suite of 2 rooms and bath on main floor.

ROOF BUNGALOW of 6 rooms and 3 baths

Extra servants' rooms available. Ready July 1st. Representative on premises.



Rentals from \$2500



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

1212 Fifth Avenue

a distinctive building on a distinguished avenue

The only 15-story apartment building facing Central Park on Fifth Avenue containing the following desirable units:

3-4-5-6 ROOMS

Also a roof bungalow apartment of 8 rooms and 3 baths available

Living rooms, 26x14, facing Fifth Avenue; others in proportion. Three exposures, many cedar and other closets. A bath for each sleeping room and extra lavatory for each suite.

Ready July 1. Now renting from plans



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.

Renting and Managing Agents

340 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

The Surrey

20 EAST 76th STREET

A Residential Hotel for a Discriminating Clientele

For those who wish a type of service available only in a hotel conducted on the standards of unquestioned taste.

Apartments of any size with private bath for each chamber. Serving pantries with refrigeration. Unusually spacious rooms and closets.

RESTAURANT AND PRIVATE DINING ROOMS

Full Hotel Service Included In Rent

Leases from October 1st.

Representative on Premises, or

PAYSON McL MERRILL CO.

Managing Agents

9 EAST 44th STREET

MURRAY HILL 8300

164 East 72nd St

An immediate opportunity in the quiet Seventies

The 6 and 7 room apartments are ready for occupancy. Their arrangement will delight you, as will the central yet quiet location.

Why not inspect them today?

The purchase price may be paid monthly over a period of three years.

100% Cooperative

20 EAST 48th ST.



VAND. 0031

The Concord-Pershing HOTEL

130 East 40th St.

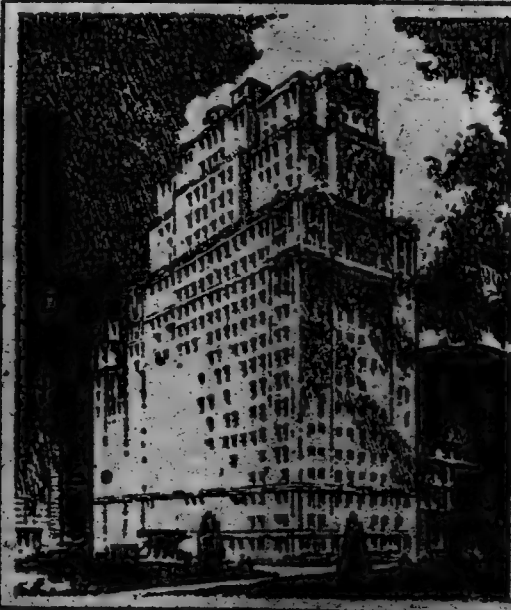
In Murray Hill

1, 2 & 3 Rooms

Furnished and Unfurnished with Service Pantries

A Residential Hotel and Restaurant featuring superior accommodations. Moderate rentals include hotel and maid service.

Resident Manager JOHN E. CHATFIELD



A New Park Avenue Apartment Hotel

A home without the tedium of housekeeping. 1 to 7 rooms or more. Serving pantries with refrigeration, extra large closets, occasional roof terraces. Ready October 1st. Plans now ready.

THE DRAKE
440 PARK AVENUE

BING & BING, Inc.
119 West 40th Street New York City

1175 Park Ave.

Southeast Corner 93rd Street

Homes of Unusual Size and Arrangement

8-11-13 ROOMS

Many have already been selected by discriminating New York families
Now Ready for Occupancy

PEASE & ELLIMAN

140 Madison Avenue

660 Madison Avenue

Murray Hill 6200

(60th St.) Between 1473

Twin Monuments in Park Avenue

For the seeker of great apartments with huge rooms, balmy south winds, and floods of sunshine

1085 Park Ave.

NORTHEAST CORNER 88th STREET

Fifteen stories of boundless comfort, bountiful spaciousness, and brilliant design.

8 ROOMS, 3 baths
6 ROOMS, 3 baths

Living rooms as generous as 27x15; dining rooms, 23x14; sleeping rooms, 22x14; 27-foot galleries. Servants' quarters segregated, insuring absolute privacy. Log-burning fireplaces. Many roomy closets.

Roof Bungalow. Doctors' suites with private entrances. READY FOR OCCUPANCY SEPT. 1. NOW LEASING FROM PLANS.

1165 Park Ave.

NORTHEAST CORNER 92nd STREET

Apartments that point the way to greatest general satisfaction and enduring contentment.

9 ROOMS, 4 baths
8 ROOMS, 3 baths
7 ROOMS, 3 baths

Living rooms, 30x16; sleeping rooms, 20x15, with adjoining baths, facing both Park Avenue and 92nd Street, with all that southern and western exposures imply. Numerous closets. Log-burning fireplaces.

Roof Bungalow. Physicians' suites with private entrances. READY FOR OCCUPANCY JULY 1. NOW LEASING FROM PLANS.

BRICKEN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Owners and Builders



PEASE & ELLIMAN, INC.
340 Madison Avenue
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Avenue, at 60th Street

FEATURES:

LOCATION: 325 East 72nd Street, with garden 100 by 48 feet. Cross-town bus stop at the door and rapid transit is easily accessible.

PRICE: Apartments, 4 rooms and dining alcove. Prices very reasonable. Total monthly charges to owners from \$74.25 to \$91.67, according to apartment selected.

KITCHENS equipped with electric odor remover, ladlewarmer, mechanical refrigerator, broom closet, china and linen closets.

ROOF GARDEN available to all owners, 32x100 feet; affords view of entire city. A part of roof garden space is devoted to children's playground.

THE DOOR: Each apartment has its individual and homelike front door painted green and supplied with brass knocker. Building entrance hall designed and furnished in the manner of a private house.

OWNERSHIP: Each tenant owns his own home on an attractive 100% co-operative plan. Management under control of tenant owners.

4 Rooms & Bath
100% Co-operative

THE GARDEN PLAN CO.
Inc.
JOHN K. TURTON CO., Inc.
Construction Engineers



SUGGESTED SKETCH OF CORNER OF LIVING ROOM

A living room as you would build it

HAD you planned this living room yourself, you would not have made even a minor change.

The commonplace, standardized, "four-walls-and-some-windows" type of construction has been avoided entirely. In a spacious room, 25 feet long and facing on an avenue 100 feet wide, you find a real wood-burning fireplace to add a note of comfort and coziness. There is a long row of casement windows, with Southern exposure. Notice the additional features in the panel to the left; they are quite unusual and worthy of investigation.

325 East 72nd St.

Selling Agents

Douglas Gibbons & Co., Inc.
6 East 45th Street
Vanderbilt 0626

WOOD, DOLSON CO., Inc.

B'way, 72d-73d Sts. Tel. Endicott 8900
Invite your inspection of the following apartments:

180 Riverside Drive

Northeast Cor. 94th St.
Very Choice Suites of
5-6-7-8-9 Rooms
2-3-4 Baths
Rents \$2,500 Upwards
Representative on Premises.

235 W. 76th St.

N. W. Cor. Broadway
New Building.
Immediate Occupancy.
Open for Inspection
5-6-7 Rooms
1-2-3 Baths
Rent \$2,900-\$4,700

Sanford

220 West 78th St.

Rexford
230 West 78th St.
Every Modern Improvement.
Ideal Floor Plan.
Immediate Possession.
6-7 Rooms-2-3 Baths.
Rent \$3,250 to \$3,500

640 Riverside Drive

N. E. Cor. 161st St.
Apartments Redecorated. Pan-
oramic Views.
Representative on Premises.
4-5-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rent \$1,200-\$2,600

Alameda

220 West 94th St.
Corner Broadway.

San Jose

200 West End Ave.
Corner 11th Street.
13-Story Fireproof Building.
3-5-6-7-8-9 Rooms
Rent \$1,500 to \$4,500

423 West 120th St.

(St. Francis of Assisi)
Every Modern Improvement.
3-4-5 Rooms
Rent \$1,200 to \$2,100

251 West 71st St.

Near Broadway
One of a Series of 3 Rooms.
Specially Suitable for Physicians.
Rent \$2,400

250 West 91st St.

Corner Broadway.
"Sub" Station at 91st Street
8 Large Rooms
Rent \$3,000

A city at your Door
yet quiet charm within....

THIS is 35 West 9th Street characterized: A beautiful, cooperatively-owned apartment home...surrounded...symbolic...breathing of the very charm of quiet Washington Square. Yet, 35 West 9th Street is as desirably convenient to all New York as it is cozily situated. A city stands at its door. Delicately appointed apartment homes of 3, 4 and 5 rooms are reasonably maintained at 35 West 9th Street. Purchase price—\$6,900 to \$13,100 under the "Culver Plan of Tenant Ownership," is a sound investment at a continual saving.

35 West 9th St.

100% COOPERATIVE
Culver Associates
INC.

29 Fifth Avenue Stayvesant 3214

800 WEST END AVENUE

at 99th Street

New 15-Story Building
Ready for Immediate Occupancy

6-7
ROOMS
3 Baths
Room-size Foyer

3-4
ROOMS
with
Dining Alcove

Representative on Premises

Sharp & Nassoit, Inc.
2489 Broadway, at 92nd St. Tel. Riverside 3880

ANTHONY A. PATERNO, Owner and Builder

Other Real Estate and Apartments
Section 12.

Advertisements for landed estates and apartments received after 4 P. M. Friday, subject to conditions.
Telephone LAC 4000

Unfurnished—West Side.

128

CENTRAL PARK
SOUTH

Just completed, 15 stories of the highest type apartments, overlooking Central Park.

3 ROOMS
with bath, shower and dining alcove.

4 ROOMS
2 baths, glass-enclosed shower, dining alcove, wood burning fire places, restaurant, maid service optional.

And Suites of Any Desired Number of Rooms

PEASE & ELLIMAN
340 Madison Ave.
Murray Hill 6200
Branch 660 Madison Ave., at 60th St.

THE RIVIERA

5 to 10 Rooms
2 AND 3 BATHS

Rentals 1300 to 3500

790 Riverside Drive

156-157 Streets

Resident Manager, Billings 2200

200 West 86th St.

5 Rooms

3 Bedrooms

8 Large Rooms

2 Baths

Doctor or Dentist's Apartment.

Revised Rentals

Oscar D. & Herbert V. Dike

220 West 86th St. 23 East 48th St.
Wilkeson 6248 Vanderbilt 5434

NEW CORNER APARTMENTS

333

West End Ave.

Southwest Corner 161st St.

7 Large Rooms

3 Baths

Slawson & Hobbs

MANAGING AGENTS

163 West 72nd St. Loosen 7249

CHELSEA'S NEWEST HOUSE

337 West 21st St.

JUST COMPLETED

3 AND 4 ROOMS

EVERY HOUSEKEEPING CONVENIENCE

\$75 to \$100

DUROSS COMPANY

87 17th Ave. WATKINS 5600

An Opportunity to Purchase
A Most Desirable Apartment
In location, character and size
The 2 Remaining Duplex Apartments

108 East 86th Street

are offered for sale at a
Discount of 30%

7th to 8th Floors, North, 9 Rooms, 4 Baths
7th to 8th Floors, South, 8 Rooms, 4 Baths

SLAWSON BUILDING CORPORATION
330 Madison Avenue
Vanderbilt 0386
or your own Broker



Parkside Apartments

The CITY of NEW YORK spends millions to maintain CENTRAL PARK—every acre of which is visible from your windows in

THE ALDEN

225 Central Park West
north corner 82nd Street

A new APARTMENT HOTEL ready in
MAY containing suites of 1, 2, 3, 4 rooms.
Serving pantries, refrigeration, large
closets. Plans upon request.

THIS IS A BING & BING
BUILDING

180 Riverside Drive

N. E. Corner 90th St.

6-7-8-9 Rooms 1-2-3 Baths

If you are interested in getting the best value on the West Side, see these beautiful apartments before leasing elsewhere. This house is so a par with any house—built or under construction. Every modern innovation and convenience. Because this house was not erected when building costs were at their peak, RENTALS ARE SURPRISINGLY MODERATE.

Rentals—\$2,700 and upwards
Representative on premises or

WOOD, DOLSON CO. Inc. Agent

Broadway, 124-126 Sts. Endicott 3800

Unfurnished—West Side.

A wholesome, luxurious
HOME
at reasonable rentals

Isham Garden
Apartments

Overlooking the Hudson
at Isham Park & Broadway

COMFORT-PRIVACY-LUXURY

All modern conveniences

Kindergarten on Premises

2-3-4-5 ROOMS

Doctors' Apartments

207th St. Broadway Subway

Private Bus service all midnight

Ownership Mgt. Billings 7700

290

Riverside Drive

North Corner of 101st Street

New 15-Story Apartment

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms

Southern Exposure

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.

Managing Agent

21 East 40th Street

Phone Vanderbilt 2027

Choice Apartments

At Attractive Rentals

Elevator and All Improvements

166 West 72d St.

8-9 ROOMS AND BATH

78 West 86th St.

8 ROOMS AND BATH

218 West 112th St.

8 ROOMS AND BATH

25 Fort Washington Ave.

6-7 ROOMS AND BATH

415 Fort Washington Ave.

8 ROOMS AND BATH

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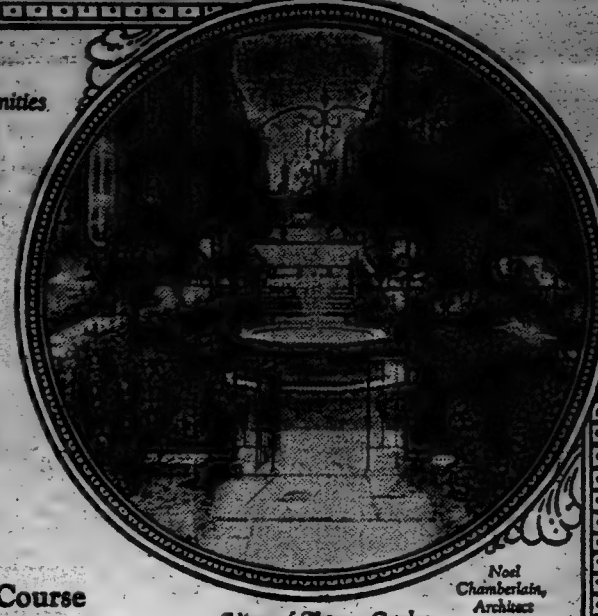
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While the environment of other communities is changing

Wise Restrictions
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THERE is only one spot in New York City where your apartment outlook is over beautiful landscaped gardens and wide parked streets.

A miniature 9-hole Golf Course
Tennis Courts - Community Club House
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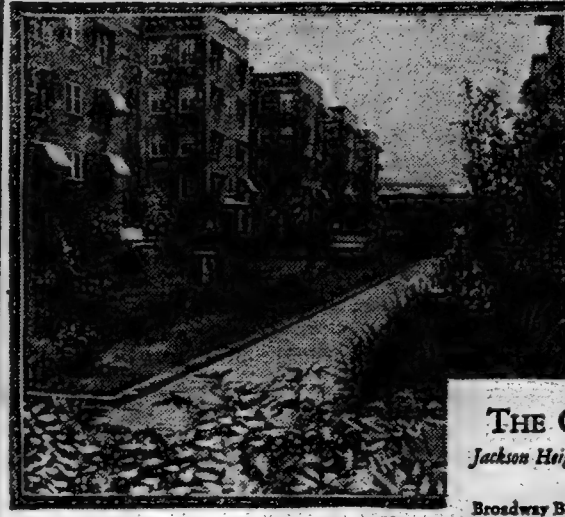


Vista of Towers Garden

A visit to Jackson Heights will show you the choice of architecture, such as Italian, French, or English, as well as the choice of floor plans—such as a standard 5-room apartment with one bath, or a special 5-room suite with two baths and sun parlor.

CHOICE SUITES
of 5 to 7 rooms
1 to 3 Baths, Maids' Rooms
\$150 to \$300
Moderate Initial Payment.
TERMS ARRANGED
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Open Saturday afternoons and Sundays
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Designed by Olmsted Brothers

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Published by THE BUILDING MANAGERS AND OWNERS ASSOCIATION of New York

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Southeast Cor. 10th Street
3 rooms and dining alcove, \$2500
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1 and 2 rooms, complete
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Recently Constructed Building
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Park Avenue, 1060
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All Southern Exposure
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3-4 rooms, kitchen and dining alcove
Reasonable Rent
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Between 54th and 55th Streets
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With 2 & 3 Baths and Needle Shower Compartments.
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Near Riverside Drive
8 LARGE ROOMS

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3-4 ROOMS

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644 Riverside Drive
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4-5-7 ROOMS

3569 Broadway
Corner 146th St.
3-4-5 ROOMS

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(PUNCH'S ALMANACK 1845)

and when you DO live at

Hudson View Gardens

WHERE could a young couple, or an old couple for that matter, find a more delightful home? What would more certainly give contentment than ownership of a model apartment in a building of mellowed Tudor architecture with outlook upon landscaped gardens and the majestic Hudson?

Purchase of a 3, 4 or 5 room 100% cooperative apartment for servant-less housekeeping is made convenient for any eligible family. A moderate initial payment gives possession. Dr. Chas. V. Paterno, who planned and built Hudson View

Gardens, will arrange the financing so that terms can be carried over a period of years. Here you will have a sound investment, save half your "rent" and live in a community of home owners. The increasing value of real estate in this section is made even more certain by the coming of the Ft. Washington subway, now under construction, to augment the present transportation facilities.

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About August, 1926

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1 WEST 70th STREET
at Central Park West
11 ROOMS 3 BATHS
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Ground Floor Apartments
Suitable for Physicians or Dentists
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"The Jewel of the West Side"

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Tile Kitchens.
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10 closets in the six-room apartment.
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New 15-Story Building
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Most beautiful and elegant apartment; southern and eastern exposures; all modern improvements; superior service; immediate possession.

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Larger apartments at proportionately low rentals

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ROOMS—\$1350 to

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5 Rooms, 2 Baths; Open Fireplace

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Private Park. Children's Playground.

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Finest Elevator Apartments of

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Central vacuum plant, dining

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elevators; vacuum heating

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STENOGRAPHER SECRETARY. Large firm on Broadway has you can transcribe and type with some degree of speed. Must know your shorthand. Good work, education, salary, etc. Terminal, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, high class position in busy or official office. rapid and accurate; \$40 a week in own handwriting, giving qualifications and experience. Please to apply unless thorough.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer, 22 years downtown. At least 10 years' experience in dictation work; fully knowledgeable in time, style, spelling, age. Expected location: upper New York City. Address: Box 963, ZIP 9 9 9.

STENOGRAPHER—First class. Fine use of up-to-date of the permanent, easy work; satisfied with the work. Please call for help. Smith Pharmaceutical Co.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced stenographer's office; must be of bookkeeping, payroll and other work.

MASTER WATERPROOFER—LONG ISLAND C.

STENOGRAPHER—Stenographic and dictation work.

STENOGRAPHER—Insurance company, state office wants one with insurance experience, steady position; state, age, 35, salary, \$10,000. Write: STENOGRAPHER, Reginald

STENOGRAPHER, 33329
goods house requires serious
and energetic young
lady, age 20-25, for
P. 612 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 33330
large downtown insurance
company with good experience
and salary. W. 70 Times
town.

STENOGRAPHER, 33331
Experienced for work
bank; salary \$100 a month
opportunity to work into secretarial
field. Age, education and experience
and salary. Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 33332
neat in appearance; compe-
tently trained; salary, education
desired. P. 376 Times.

English and engineering worker; give state and national details and salary. 342 knowledge. Imported salesmen. Particulars.

STENOGRAPHER—Must be spelling, punctuation; state salary; 43 Times.
STENOGRAPHER—Must be experienced; Queens residence; user & Lemke, 801 Vernon.
STENOGRAPHER, experienced; good opportunity for advancement; 43 Times.
STENOGRAPHER, with high school graduate; at Times.
STENOGRAPHER, bright, accurate; state salary.
STENOGRAPHER—Architectural; 43 Times.
STENOGRAPHER—State salary; 43 Times.

W. 090 Times
position; must
know English
Y. references.
Send appor-
twaitboard;
Times Brook-
office assis-
tance exper-
ience 21, 130
bookkeeper;
in planning
Provisions,
Y.
GR - Refined
and fine
religion

Times.
STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper,
one hour to spare in morning.
Send resume.
STENOGRAPHER and referee
rapid, accurate; five references
desired. T 264 Times.
STENOGRAPHI-
capable, experienced, for
tion. Charles Kupferman, 4
STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY
in planning
Monday. H. Lieblich & Co.,
STENOGRAPHI-
German stenography; part
liculars, etc.; Box 664, 219
STENOGRAPHER and typewriter
state age, salary. E 452

men desired.
STENOGRAPHER—Must of
machine. \$ 575. Times or
circulars. 1584

good typist;
O. Box 27,
3 years' ex-
stary. W 735

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to start, real
West 31st St.
rent, chance
to start, 20 Locust
nday 9 A. M.
s' experience.
Co., 35 West

STOCK GIRL

FRANKLIN SIMON
5TH AV., 57TH AND

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SALARIES TO

BRIGHT GIRL

(OVER 17 YEARS O

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Section - 10 **Sale on Eand.**

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
6-story elevator, adjoining corner of
Wash., real est. bldg. \$17,000.
H. C. KRANICH CO.
BROADWAY **APARTMENT 8441**

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—AVE. CORNER
6-story new law, 1 marriage, rental
\$100.00 per month.
H. C. KRANICH CO.
BROADWAY **APARTMENT 8441**

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—Corner walk-up
Nicholas Ave.; bargains; 6-story with
\$19,000. down balance mort-
gage \$100 times.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—34 family new
walk-up \$100 times 1 room;
required about \$100,000; orthopaedic.
MILSON & CO., 185 West End.

LINDEN ST.—NEW YORK CITY
high-walk-up; 50x100 ft. all improvements—
price \$117,000.00; cash sale;
1,031 sq. feet Bingham 6366.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CORNER, easily
renting, rents about \$150.00; re-
v. \$2,000.

PINELAND, 60' x 100' SUBDIVISION,
on 5th and 6th Aves. 6-story covered
3 apartments; gross area 81,000
sq. ft.; purchase price \$100,000. Particulars
under Smith St. East 10th St.

SPRINGMOUNT HOUSE, 100' x 100'—Four-
apartment house, all improvements;

JOHN VILAS BARGAIN OFFERED
Between 2d and 3d Aves. In the Rm.
\$104.00, four-story and basement
Rm. 8 1/2 ft. wide, 16 ft. deep, 12 ft. high,
cabinets, cold water; price \$23,000.
Fridge \$2,000. Call \$2,945.

J. W. WARREN
Box Mr. Alphonse, 1st Broadway
Established 1900, Tel. 0778 Corbinant.

VILLAS CORNER—3-story, 8 stories,
room, 17 1/2 ft.; a most valuable cor-
ner lot, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, cash;
opportunity. Kaplan Realty, 204
East 10th St., Room 21.

VILLAS southwest corner 75d St. and
Ave. J—rent \$110.00, 4-story, 4 stories
and basement, centrally located, cash;
Kaplan Realty, 204 East 10th Street 49th
St. and Ave. J—rent \$110.00, 4-story,
cash; hot water; rent \$8,000.00 per
year; cash \$1,000.—Herman, Y East 42d
St. 100.

VILLAS Bergen, 200x100, 8-story; open
basement; rent \$4,000, price \$22,000; call
Barney Greenberg, 100 West 42nd
Street 37th.

VILLAS—2-story between 1st-8d Aves.
\$80,000.—Kaplan Realty Co., 204 East
10th Street.

VILLAS—4-story—good for garage sites.
Wybocha, 381 West 71st.

CASH BURS & 100-FOOT 6-STORY
VAPOR APARTMENT HOUSE, 173D
ST. LUIS, MISSOURI. THE NEW
BETTERMAN MEDICAL CENTRE—
100,000 sq. ft. FREE! 100,000 sq. ft.
to FLORIDA. WILL TAKE BACK
ONE-YEAR SECOND MORTGAGE.
CALL: NORMAN & PERRY, 10 WEST
10TH, MOBILE 4.

MUST BE SOLD.
100 cash will buy a 6-story elevator
off Broadway, Washington
Square, N.Y. City. 110,000 sq. ft.
condo. owner will take back second mort-
gage 10 years. Principals apply sole.

CHARLES R. FAIR VALEN, INC.,
1000 WILSON ST. BOHANNAN 6.

GENUINE BARGAINS.
100 buys fully tax exempt 5-story, 50x
100 Bronx; average \$110,000; 110x120
\$113,000.
100 buys new 6-story, 100x100; 3-a-
side, East Bronx; rent \$20,000; average
price \$133,000.
100 buys fully tax exempt West Bronx,
4 1/2-5-34; rent \$22,500; price \$125,000;
100 buys new 6-story, 112x120, up-to-
5-a-side, East Bronx; rent \$41,000;
price \$235,000.
100 buys new 6-story corner, 100x53,
100x100, 3-story, 100x100; rent \$20,000;
price \$125,000.
100 buys new 6-story, 100x100; rent \$28,700; price \$205,000.

[illegible][illegible]

CHANGE: owner needs cash; will sell Bronx corner store property; fully paid \$200,000; 10% down; monthly payments \$5,500; modern improvements; location; 100 ft. frontage.

ATTENTION: NEW YORK CITY, CALLE 111th St. 3-story, new-lawyer offices; 100 ft. frontage; 100 ft. deep; \$1,000,000; \$200,000 down; \$100,000 cash; \$100,000 mortgage; 41 EAST 140TH ST. Open Sunday.

MARKAHL'S OPPORTUNITIES—we have new and old apartment houses; little prices; good terms and little cash. Bronx, Manhattan, Long Island City, 415343.

CLASS CORNER: \$100,000 walk-up; cash on one mortgage; 20% after amortization; principal. Sherwood, 331 MADISON.

CLASS CORNER APARTMENTS—Park Ave. 100 ft. frontage; 100 ft. deep; principals only. Freundlich, 415 3434.

WEST BRONX CORNER: wonderful profits \$25,000, cash \$25,000; price \$100,000.

INRAD, 5 COLUMBUS CIRCLE—DOWN BIDS FROM PRINCIPAL six-story building, 5 Columbus Circle, New York City; rents over \$34,000; expenses \$17,000; only \$100,000 cash; 1,587 sq. ft.

RENTAL: SACRED—\$1,000 per month; immediate offer accepted; brokers 144 EAST 86th, Butterfield \$120.

NEEDING CASH will sell Bronx corner store property; fully paid; always excellent income; rental \$5,000; price \$200,000.

near Canal St. In close estate; first
ber sets H. O. D. Dike, 220 West
— \$3,500 cash; two-family brick, 12
bunny rooms, all improvements, top
ment; good neighborhood; near sta-
— 877 Canalwell Av. (1st St.).
— 1000 AMSTERDAM, good five-story
rents over \$7,000; price under \$50,000.
— 1000 AMSTERDAM, 8 & 9 CLINTON ST. CIRCLE.

Buildings and Factories.

MANHATTAN—Factory, west side, 40,000 sq. ft.; 60,000 sq. ft.; 25,000 sq. ft.; 10,000 sq. ft.; 5,000 sq. ft.; 2,500 sq. ft.; 1,250 sq. ft.; 625 sq. ft.; 312 sq. ft.; 156 sq. ft.; 78 sq. ft.; 39 sq. ft.; 19 sq. ft.; 9 sq. ft.; 4 sq. ft.; 2 sq. ft.; 1 sq. ft.; 1/2 sq. ft.; 1/4 sq. ft.; 1/8 sq. ft.; 1/16 sq. ft.; 1/32 sq. ft.; 1/64 sq. ft.; 1/128 sq. ft.; 1/256 sq. ft.; 1/512 sq. ft.; 1/1024 sq. ft.; 1/2048 sq. ft.; 1/4096 sq. ft.; 1/8192 sq. ft.; 1/16384 sq. ft.; 1/32768 sq. ft.; 1/65536 sq. ft.; 1/131072 sq. ft.; 1/262144 sq. ft.; 1/524288 sq. ft.; 1/1048576 sq. ft.; 1/2097152 sq. ft.; 1/4194304 sq. ft.; 1/8388608 sq. ft.; 1/16777216 sq. ft.; 1/33554432 sq. ft.; 1/67108864 sq. ft.; 1/134217728 sq. ft.; 1/268435456 sq. ft.; 1/536870912 sq. ft.; 1/1073741824 sq. ft.; 1/2147483648 sq. ft.; 1/4294967296 sq. ft.; 1/8589934592 sq. ft.; 1/17179869184 sq. ft.; 1/34359738368 sq. ft.; 1/68719476736 sq. ft.; 1/137438953472 sq. ft.; 1/274877906944 sq. ft.; 1/549755813888 sq. ft.; 1/1099511627776 sq. ft.; 1/2199023255552 sq. ft.; 1/4398046511104 sq. ft.; 1/8796093022208 sq. ft.; 1/17592186044416 sq. ft.; 1/35184372088832 sq. ft.; 1/70368744177664 sq. ft.; 1/140737488355328 sq. ft.; 1/281474976710656 sq. ft.; 1/562949953421312 sq. ft.; 1/1125899906842624 sq. ft.; 1/2251799813685248 sq. ft.; 1/4503599627370496 sq. ft.; 1/9007199254740992 sq. ft.; 1/18014398509481984 sq. ft.; 1/36028797018963968 sq. ft.; 1/72057594037927936 sq. ft.; 1/144115188075855872 sq. ft.; 1/288230376151711744 sq. ft.; 1/576460752303423488 sq. ft.; 1/1152921504606846976 sq. ft.; 1/2305843009213693952 sq. ft.; 1/4611686018427387904 sq. ft.; 1/9223372036854775808 sq. ft.; 1/18446744073709551616 sq. ft.; 1/36893488147419103232 sq. ft.; 1/73786976294838206464 sq. ft.; 1/147573952589676412928 sq. ft.; 1/295147905179352825856 sq. ft.; 1/590295810358705651712 sq. ft.; 1/1180591620717411303424 sq. ft.; 1/2361183241434822606848 sq. ft.; 1/4722366482869645213696 sq. ft.; 1/9444732965739290427392 sq. ft.; 1/18889465931478580854784 sq. ft.; 1/37778931862957161709568 sq. ft.; 1/75557863725914323419136 sq. ft.; 1/151115727451828646838272 sq. ft.; 1/302231454903657293676544 sq. ft.; 1/604462909807314587353088 sq. ft.; 1/1208925819614629174706176 sq. ft.; 1/2417851639229258349412352 sq. ft.; 1/4835703278458516698824704 sq. ft.; 1/9671406556917033397649408 sq. ft.; 1/19342813113834066795298816 sq. ft.; 1/38685626227668133590597632 sq. ft.; 1/77371252455336267181195264 sq. ft.; 1/154742504910672534362390528 sq. ft.; 1/309485009821345068724781056 sq. ft.; 1/618970019642690137449562112 sq. ft.; 1/1237940039285380274899124224 sq. ft.; 1/2475880078570760549798248448 sq. ft.; 1/4951760157141521099596496896 sq. ft.; 1/9903520314283042199192993792 sq. ft.; 1/19807040628566084398385987584 sq. ft.; 1/39614081257132168796771975168 sq. ft.; 1/79228162514264337593543950336 sq. ft.; 1/158456325028528675187087900672 sq. ft.; 1/316912650057057350374175801344 sq. ft.; 1/633825300114114700748351602688 sq. ft.; 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 sq. ft.; 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 sq. ft.; 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 sq. ft.; 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 sq. ft.; 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 sq. ft.; 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 sq. ft.; 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 sq. ft.; 1/162259276829213363391578010288128 sq. ft.; 1/324518553658426726783156020576256 sq. ft.; 1/649037107316853453566312041152512 sq. ft.; 1/1298074214633706907132624082305024 sq. ft.; 1/2596148429267413814265248164610048 sq. ft.; 1/5192296858534827628530496329220096 sq. ft.; 1/10384593717069655257060992658440192 sq. ft.; 1/20769187434139310514121985316880384 sq. ft.; 1/41538374868278621028243970633760768 sq. ft.; 1/83076749736557242056487941267521536 sq. ft.; 1/166153499473114484112975882535043072 sq. ft.; 1/332306998946228968225951765070086144 sq. ft.; 1/664613997892457936451903530140172288 sq. ft.; 1/13292279957849158729038070602803456 sq. ft.; 1/26584559915698317458076141205606912 sq. ft.; 1/53169119831396634916152282411213824 sq. ft.; 1/106338239662793269832304564822427648 sq. ft.; 1/212676479325586539664609129644855296 sq. ft.; 1/425352958651173079329218259289710592 sq. ft.; 1/850705917302346158658436518579421184 sq. ft.; 1/1701411834604692317316873037158842368 sq. ft.; 1/3402823669209384634633746074317684736 sq. ft.; 1/6805647338418769269267492148635369472 sq. ft.; 1/13611294676837538538534984297270738944 sq. ft.; 1/27222589353675077077069968594541477888 sq. ft.; 1/54445178707350154154139937189082955776 sq. ft.; 1/108890357414700308308279874378165911552 sq. ft.; 1/217780714829400616616559748756331823104 sq. ft.; 1/435561429658801233233119497512663646208 sq. ft.; 1/871122859317602466466238995025327292416 sq. ft.; 1/1742245718635204932932477990050654584832 sq. ft.; 1/3484491437270409865864955980101309169664 sq. ft.; 1/6968982874540819731729911960202618339328 sq. ft.; 1/1393796574908163946345982392040523667856 sq. ft.; 1/2787593149816327892691964784081047335712 sq. ft.; 1/5575186299632655785383929568162094671424 sq. ft.; 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1/58460065493236116728147393308651365821825024 sq. ft.; 1/116920130986472233456294786617302731643650048 sq. ft.; 1/233840261932944466912589573234605463287300096 sq. ft.; 1/467680523865888933825179146469210926574600192 sq. ft.; 1/935361047731777867650358292938421853149200384 sq. ft.; 1/1870722095463555735300716585876843706298400768 sq. ft.; 1/3741444190927111470601433171753687412596801536 sq. ft.; 1/7482888381854222941202866343507374825193603072 sq. ft.; 1/14965776763708445882405732687014749650387206144 sq. ft.; 1/29931553527416891764811465374029499300774412288 sq. ft.; 1/59863107054833783529622930748058998601548824576 sq. ft.; 1/119726214109667567059245861496117997203097649152 sq. ft.; 1/239452428219335134118491722992235994406195298304 sq. ft.; 1/478904856438670268236983445984471988812390596608 sq. ft.; 1/957809712877340536473966891968943977624781193216 sq. ft.; 1/1915619425754681072947933783937887955249562386432 sq. ft.; 1/3831238851509362145895867567875775910499124772864 sq. ft.; 1/7662477703018724291791735135751551820998249545728 sq. ft.; 1/15324955406037448583583470271503103641996499091456 sq. ft.; 1/30649910812074897167166940543006207283992998182912 sq. ft.; 1/61299821624149794334333881086012414567985996365824 sq. ft.; 1/122599643248399588668667762172024829135971992731648 sq. ft.; 1/245199286496799177337335524344049658271943954463296 sq. ft.; 1/490398572993598354674671048688099316543887908926592 sq. ft.; 1/980797145987196709349342097376198633087775817853184 sq. ft.; 1/1961594291974393418698684194752397266175551635706368 sq. ft.; 1/3923188583948786837397368389504794532351103271412736 sq. ft.; 1/7846377167897573674794736779009589064702206542825472 sq. ft.; 1/15692754335795147349589473558019178129404413055650944 sq. ft.; 1/31385508671590294699178947116038356258808826111301888 sq. ft.; 1/62771017343180589398357894232076712517617652222603776 sq. ft.; 1/125542034686361178796715788464153425035235104445207552 sq. ft.; 1/251084069372722357593431576928306850070470208890410410 sq. ft.; 1/502168138745444715186863153856613700140940417780820820 sq. ft.; 1/1004336277490889430373726307713227400281880835561641640 sq. ft.; 1/2008672554981778860747452615426454800563761671123283280 sq. ft.; 1/401734510996355772149490523085290960112752334224656656 sq. ft.; 1/803469021992711544298981046170581920225504668449313312 sq. ft.; 1/1606938043985423088597962092341163840451009336898626624 sq. ft.; 1/3213876087970846177195924184682327680902018673797253248 sq. ft.; 1/6427752175941692354391848369364655361804037347594506496 sq. ft.; 1/12855504351883384708783696738729310723608074695189012992 sq. ft.; 1/25711008703766769577567393477458621447216149390378025984 sq. ft.; 1/51422017407533539155134786954917242844232298780756051968 sq. ft.; 1/102844034815067078310269573909834485688464597561512103936 sq. ft.; 1/205688069630134156620539147819668971377729195123024207872 sq. ft.; 1/411376139260268313241078295639337943555458390246048415744 sq. ft.; 1/822752278520536626482156591278675887110916780492096831488 sq. ft.; 1/1645504577041073252964313182557351774221835560984193662976 sq. ft.; 1/3291009154082146505928626365114703548443671121968387325952 sq. ft.; 1/6582018308164293011857252730229407096887342243936774651904 sq. ft.; 1/13164036616328586023714505460458814193774684487873549303808 sq. ft.; 1/26328073232657172047429010920917728387549368975747098607616 sq. ft.; 1/52656146465314344094858021841835456775098737951494197215232 sq. ft.; 1/105312292930628688189716043683670953550194755902988394430464 sq. ft.; 1/210624585861257377379432087367341907100389511805976788860928 sq. ft.; 1/421249171722514754758864174734683814200779023611953577721856 sq. ft.; 1/842498343445029509517728349469367628401558047223907155443712 sq. ft.; 1/1684996688890059019035456698938735256803116094447814308887424 sq. ft.; 1/3369993377780118038070913397877470513606232188895628616974848 sq. ft.; 1/6739986755560236076141826795754941027212464377791257233949696 sq. ft.; 1/13479973511120472152283653591509882054424928755582514479899392 sq. ft.; 1/26959947022240944304567307180197764108849567511165028959798784 sq. ft.; 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FRENCH AND SPANISH MEET RIFF ENVOYS, BUT FAIL TO AGREE

Moors Will Be Sent Back Today by Airplane to Submit Armistice Terms.

PLEAD LACK OF AUTHORITY

Withdrawal of Rifflans for Five Miles on 25-Mile Front Is Demanded as Guarantee.

ALSO ABD-EL-KRIM'S EXILE

Spanish Insist That He Be Not Allowed to Reside in Any Moslem Country.

CORRECTED, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. TAORIRIT, Morocco, April 18.—General Simon and his French and Spanish collaborators met the Riff representatives today at Fort Berthelette, ten miles from here, to discuss armistice terms preparatory to the peace conference which was to have been held at Oudja tomorrow. The upshot was that Abd-el-Krim's emissaries asked for five days in which to return to the Riff to consult their Emir on whether or not he is willing to concede the French and Spanish the demand that he retire his forces five miles behind the present line over a distance of twenty-five miles as a guarantee of good faith and security during discussion of the peace conditions.

French Lead Airplane to Rifflans. The conference was held after lunch, and at 6 o'clock this evening, when it ended, the question being discussed was whether the French would help hasten action by lending a military airplane to carry the Rifflans envoys back to Agadir. This request was granted by the obliging French and tomorrow Abd-el-Krim's delegates will return to the Riff on a French airplane to hold consultation with their chief.

Their contention was that they had not sufficient power to take such an important decision affecting the military situation. Even during the preliminary discussions of the past few weeks so important a step had not been discussed and in the friendliest way possible the above decision was arrived at. Whenever they return with Abd-el-Krim's assent—if they ever return—they will begin again at the beginning of the discussion of how peace is to be managed.

The setting for today's discussions was in rugged contrast to the mirrored halls in which peace terms usually are discussed, or the Forest of Compiegne where France imposed the last armistice. Camp Berthelette is a small advanced French post set in the midst of the most desolate regions in all Morocco. Its glaring white-battered walls shelter a garrison of thirty-five native soldiers and enclose a space only of some 200 yards square. It stands on a little plateau of rock and yellow clay looking out across the sparse drab valleys of Oued Moulaya and Oued Za.

Two hundred yards north is the Spanish line and a little way beyond it the brown verdurous mountains of the Riff rise like giant ash heaps at the foot of the barren plain. To the south stretches a yellow desert of clay, streaked with white alkali.

Native Villages Near By. Just outside the fortress is a dirty little native village of low thatched huts with naked half-breed children sprawling before them almost under the feet of goats and donkeys. Clinging to the fortress wall is a little civilian street of Arab teashops and vendors of various supplies for the Moorish soldiers.

Life is listless and intolerably dull—a matter only of food and sleep and endurance of the scorching sun. The place is as remote as the moon from our world, and the nearest town worth a passing thought is Fez, 200 miles westward.

Cars bearing the delegates approached this morning from Taourirt, where the Rifflans representatives had spent the night along the rough trail winding across the beds of dry rivers between flat expanses of arid plain dotted with mounds of clay and alkali. The sky was cloudless, the sun scorching.

Three kilometers in advance of the post's mounted guards, Spanish under a Moorish sergeant, guarded the pasturing zone surrounding the post. At the fort itself a guard of native foot troops in turbans and baggy brown trousers stood with fixed bayonets on either side of the gateway. In front of them Captain Piani, commander of the post, and Commandant Denis, watching the region waited for the arrival of the delegates.

Far down the road a car appeared in a cloud of white dust. A crowd of newspaper correspondents of half a dozen nationalities began pouring into the little town. At eleven o'clock the white guard came sharply to attention as the car passed with field white-robed Rifflans envoys and escorted by M. Gabrieli, one of the chief French agents in the pourparlers which preceded today's meeting. The Rifflans delegates are Azekane and Ahmed Chaddit, of the Beni Ourahgah, Abd-el-Krim's own tribe, and Hily, of

Continued on Page Six.

World's First Radio Parish Organized in Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., April 18 (AP).—The first radio parish, non-sectarian, believed to be the world's first radio parish, was formed here today, when the Rev. Howard O. Hough was installed as pastor.

Representatives of nine denominations were present, either in the studio audience or as participants in the program, when the services were broadcast from WCHS. Shut-ins and others throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States listened to the service, which was on the air from 1:30 to 2:30 P. M.

The Rev. Mr. Hough has been broadcasting a weekly service since November and because of the responses received has resigned as pastor of the Advent Christian Church here to assume the pastorate of the Radio Parish. Business men and others interested have pledged financial support. A violinist, a pianist and a mixed quartet assisted at the service today.

TURKS CALL TROOPS FROM FEAR OF ITALY

"Security Measures" Are Laid to Mussolini's Speech in Tripoli.

GREEK DEAL IS REPORTED

Compact with Italy Is Said to Have Included Loan Spent on Arms and Munitions.

CORRECTED, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 18.—Reports from Constantinople that the Ankara Government has called to the colors all 1926 classes of recruits and all recruits exempted from service in previous years, has aroused a considerable amount of speculation in diplomatic circles. According to the Constantinople dispatches the "security measures" taken are the result of apprehension caused by Mussolini's speeches in Tripoli and by a reported compact between Italy and Greece. An Italian attack on Anatolia is said to be feared and also the possibility of Greece attempting to recover the territories in the neighborhood of Smyrna which she lost in the 1922 disaster.

The extension of the compact between Italy and Greece is denied by the Italian Government, but The Daily Express says: "What is known to exist is an agreement whereby Italy gave Greece a loan of £2,000,000 to be expended in Italy on armaments and other provisions."

"Italian firms are now working at fever speed supplying the Greeks with tanks, armored cars and other munitions."

Mussolini Bid to Bait Arabs Seen. That Mussolini is making a bid for leadership in the Arab world as one of the preliminaries to his program of colonial expansion in Northern Africa and Asia Minor is a fact, according to The Westminster Gazette. It publishes an article by a "well-informed" correspondent in which it states that Mussolini hopes to obtain a footing in Asia Minor by force majeure and that he is at present within the mandatory system of the League of Nations, to obtain control of the territories in Northern Africa and elsewhere at present within the French sphere of influence.

Saying that to obtain both these objectives Italy would need to win over the Arabs, the article continues: "Now that Turkey is a secular republic and no longer the spiritual center of the Moslem world, Turkish and Arab interests are no longer identical. Turkey can no longer appeal to the Arabs on the basis of Islam. The French are hard put to it to hold their own against the discontent of the Arabs throughout their overseas possessions and mandated territories. All this is to Italy's advantage."

Turks Watch Mussolini Closely. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 18 (AP).—Though rumors have been current of a possible conflict between Turkey and Italy, the Constantinople newspapers declare there is nothing abnormal in the situation and refuse to credit the suggestion that Italy would make an unprovoked attack on Turkey. They express satisfaction, however, that the Government is taking all necessary precautions.

There is considerable nervousness among the people because of the urgent action of the Turkish Recruiting Bureau in calling up the classes aged 19 and 20.

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Pangalos Installed as Greek President; Relinquishes All His Dictatorial Rights

ATHENS, April 18 (AP).—General Pangalos was installed as President of Greece at the Cathedral today. He took the oath of office before the Holy Synod and the Ministerial Council. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired at dawn in honor of the occasion, and a similar salute was given at the conclusion of the ceremony. This afternoon General Pangalos received the congratulations of officials at Government House.

On assuming the Presidency, General Pangalos ordered the liberation of all political prisoners and journalists accused of attempted sedition, including M. Papanastasiou, former Premier, and General Condylis, former Minister.

WEISBORD SET FREE AS SHERIFFS MASS MEN TO GUARD MILLS

Bail Reduced to \$5,000, Leader Returns to Direct Strikers in Today's Picketing.

SAYS WRIT WON'T STOP IT

Asserts Injunction Aims Only to Jail Leaders of Walkout Without Jury Trial.

WISE ASSAULT EMPLOYERS

Rabbi Says They and Officers of Law Have Dishonored Their State—Criticism Moore.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., April 18.—Albert Weisbord, leader of the textile strikers, was released today from the Bergen County Jail at Hackensack, where he was locked up yesterday in \$25,000 bail. He came immediately to this city to confer with other strike leaders on plans for the resumption of picketing despite an injunction obtained by the Forstmann-Huffman Mills, which with other plants will open tomorrow.

The release of the strike leader was accomplished by the reduction to \$5,000 of the \$25,000 bail fixed by Recorder Richard F. Baker in his decision. The order for the bail reduction was signed by Judge William M. Seufert of the Bergen County Court of Common Pleas on the recommendation of County Prosecutor A. C. Hart.

Weisbord declined last night to say what he would recommend to the strikers in regard to picketing in violation of the injunction, but asserted that "workers who have not been deterred by tear bombs, by fire hose and by Cossacks will not be deterred by a piece of paper called a restraining order."

Prosecutor Hart said he would not present to the Bergen County Grand Jury, which will convene on Wednesday, the charges on which Weisbord was arrested at Garfield. These charges were that the strike leader "did unlawfully by speech encourage and incite to riot in Belmont Park Garfield, by exclaiming among other things: 'No scab will be allowed to enter this plant. Stop all scabs, bosses, foremen and pencil pushers. They say in France, 'They shall not pass.' Even if you have to use force, stop them.'"

"I have carefully examined the charges," said Mr. Hart, "and I am frank to say that I could not recommend to the Grand Jury his indictment on the charge as presented."

Sheriff and Force Arrive

Meanwhile Sheriff Charles W. Morgan of Passaic County came to Passaic from Paterson tonight with 150 deputies, all former service men, to protect the Butany, the Gera and the Forstmann-Huffman Mills in this city. He said he would enforce the terms of the injunction. Sheriff Nimmo of Bergen County also was preparing to have his deputies at the Forstmann-Huffman Mills at Garfield, and to depend on a measure upon the Rio, act, which he read last week, to aid the injunction in preventing mass picketing.

He said that he would enforce the injunction, which he understood, the deputies will enforce, will be to prohibit any save workers entering a restricted area within one block of each mill and restrict the number of pickets at each of the three mills to twelve persons. The Sheriff received the assurance of the strikers, it was said, that these rules would be observed by them.

While Weisbord was conferring with his lieutenants and issuing his statements, which Sheriff Morgan said he believed was in contempt of the injunction, several hundred strikers held an address at the Russian Greek Catholic Church, Monroe and Third Streets, by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, condemning the attitude of the employers, the police and the courts against the strikers. He asserted that the strikers were the victims of low wages, unsanitary working conditions and exorbitant rents and that the mill owners were engaged in a conspiracy to raise a false issue of communism and refusing to heed offers made by himself and other citizens to mediate the strike.

He said the "American people have looked with horror upon the debasement of police and judicial power to the purposes of strike-breaking," and called upon the Bar Association of the State to "protest against strike-breaking practices of the courts and redempt the honor of their Commonwealth."

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Buried Hoards of Alexander and Tamerlane To Be Sought by the Soviet in Turkestan

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BIGA, April 18.—The Soviet authorities have decided to organize an expedition for a systematic search for the treasures of Alexander the Great and Tamerlane.

The expedition will explore tumuli in Turkestan which are alleged to contain not only the treasures which Alexander hid during his great campaign but also fabulous wealth in gold and precious stones which Tamerlane extracted from the monarchs he conquered.

No mention is made in authorities on the campaigns of Alexander the Great of his hiding the spoils taken in the cities and provinces which he subdued. In the campaign which took him and his hosts triumphantly through Turkestan in 329-330 B. C. it is known that he accumulated around his body, chiefly taken from the Persian kings.

The fabulous wealth of the Persian dynasty, for instance, concentrated at Susa in the exigencies of the flight before Alexander, fell into the hands of the Macedonian virtually intact. No estimate of the extent of the spoils obtained at Susa appeared to be available. Different treasures were taken by Alexander when he reached Persopolis and yet more at Ecbatana. Upon his return through Bactria he was laden with the riches harvested in the conquest of the provinces north of Hindu Kush. In connection with the belief that Alexander cached some of his treasures in Turkestan, tumuli some authorities indicate that, his regular custom was to send back to Macedonia the booty obtained rather than hide it for recovery later. The shifting fortunes of war made the dispatch back home the wiser policy.

The treasures taken by Timur, the great Oriental conqueror, better known as Tamerlane, were enormous in value. He came before the world as a roving leader of victorious armies in 1358, setting forth from Kesh, near Samarkand. He spent thirty years in various wars and expeditions. His conquests led him among the Moguls of the Caspian and to the banks of the Volga and to the Ural. He fought his way through almost every Persian province, including Bagdad, Kerbela and Kurdistan, and with each victory his armies stripped the city and its inhabitants of everything portable and valuable.

In 1366 he directed a campaign into India and historians agree that he looted him among the Moguls of the Caspian and to the banks of the Volga and to the Ural. He fought his way through almost every Persian province, including Bagdad, Kerbela and Kurdistan, and with each victory his armies stripped the city and its inhabitants of everything portable and valuable.

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Continued on Page Two.

LAVA RIVER ENGULFS HAWAIIAN VILLAGE; BOILS INTO THE SEA

Hoopuloa Wiped Out by Mauna Loa Eruption as Natives Appeal to Goddess.

THREE CRATERS SPOUTING

Fountains Leap 400 Feet and Three Rivers of Lava Zigzag Down the Mountain.

PLANES FLY OVER SCENE

Sight Is Declared Awe-Inspiring—Few Lives Are Thought to Be Lost.

KONA, Territory of Hawaii, April 18 (AP).—The village of Hoopuloa, on the southwest shore of the Island of Hawaii, was completely wiped out this morning by an avalanche of lava that burst forth from the volcano Mauna Loa. Ten to fifteen homes were engulfed, but there is no report as to what became of the inhabitants.

A flood of molten rock pouring out from the crater struck the sea at 4:21 A. M., starting the ocean boiling several hundred feet up at sea. Plunging into the water, just south of Hoopuloa, the lava turned in the direction of Kona, filling the bay and completely burying the landing and from ten to fifteen homes located in the vicinity.

All houses and the wharf at Hoopuloa were engulfed under fifty feet of lava, the postoffice being the last building to go. It burst into flames at 4:30 P. M.

A stream of lava, which flowed from an 8,000-foot level in about four days, approached the ocean Saturday afternoon. It split into two branches. When 500 feet from the water one stream turned toward Hoopuloa and the other started in the direction of Miloli.

Hawaiian Kahuna started incantations in the ancient form of appeal to Pele (a Hawaiian goddess associated with the volcano Kilauea) not to destroy their homes any more. Their appeal failed to stop the flow and a steady onrush of lava continued its course of destruction.

Army airplanes arrived a few hours after the village was wiped out, but were unable to locate the flow definitely because of the dense steam and smoke.

The aviators reported that the heat was intense at an elevation of 3,000 feet. Huge clouds of steam billowed over the ocean, rising to a height of several hundred feet.

As the lava struck the water, tremendous roils of steam about four feet high, showering the entire region about the bay.

So far as can be learned there were no casualties. The head of the super-heated flow had been hovering above the village for more than thirty-six hours. Last night the lava broke through the mountain, stirred the great pile of cooling slag into action, and the giant moved forward over the village and into the ocean.

The village of Miloli is believed to be safe.

A Gorgeous Sight at Sea.

ABOARD S. S. HALEAKALA, ISLAND OF HAWAII, April 18 (AP).—Several hundred passengers gazed awestruck today while the great volcano Mauna Loa, rising into the clouds from the Island of Hawaii, belched forth a fiery river of lava. As the vessel cruised along the south coast of the flow coming down the slopes of the mountain presented a most gorgeous picture.

Viewed from the ocean, the upper half of the flow appeared as a molten river, which broke at various points into lakes of fire, sending up an incandescent glow of tremendous beauty. At 3 A. M. today a new outbreak appeared on the Kan side of the mountain, two distinct actions being visible.

Three Rivers of Lava. HILO, Hawaii, April 18 (AP).—The flow of lava moving in the direction of Kahuku was within three miles of the Government road today, cracking and sizzling on an 1,800-foot front. As the molten stream rolled on it gathered momentum and is expected to reach the road by Monday.

The volcano Mauna Loa, ablaze with fire, presents the most spectacular show it has offered in the memory of man.

Fountains estimated to be 400 feet high leaped from three different craters last night, while three rivers of

Sofia Will Rebuild Cathedral Wrecked by Bomb a Year Ago

SOFIA, April 18 (AP).—Last Friday a year ago the Sveti Kral, or St. Nedelja Cathedral, was wrecked by the explosion of a bomb, which killed more than 150 persons and injured about 300 others who were attending the funeral of General Georgiev. Arrangements have now been completed for rebuilding the church and the work is to begin soon.

The church authorities offered a prize for the best design for the new edifice. These plans will be turned in on May 1, when the jury, made up of members of the Church Building Society, will meet to decide upon the winner of the prize, which is 30,000 leva (normally about \$2,000).

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ARMY MEN STIR ROW AT CADMAN MEETING

He Attacks Military Training in Schools and Reserve Officers Protest.

CALL IS SENT FOR POLICE

Objectors Are Put Out Without a Hearing and Assault Speech as Anti-Defense Propaganda.

A telephone call was sent for the police to quell a disturbance at the Bedford Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon when the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, attacked the Reserve Officers Training Corps as "encouraging belief in violence as the final resort in international differences."

The trouble occurred when a group of Army Reserve Officers, who had obtained advance copies of Dr. Cadman's speech, objected to certain passages of the address.

They attempted to put several questions to the speaker and while triumphing on the platform drowned out the officers' protests. Halley Hammond, Executive Secretary of the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A., called the police to the scene.

Dr. Cadman spoke at the Gates Avenue Station, who promptly sent a patrolman to handle the situation. Dr. Cadman's speech was "Disarmament and World Peace," and while at the outset of his remarks he declared he was not "an out and out pacifist," his speech was a direct attack on the Army Reserve system and the introduction of military training in high schools, universities and other institutions of learning.

Officers Ejected for Protest

The officers who objected to Dr. Cadman's remarks were Colonel Robert Star Allyn, President of the Brooklyn Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association, and Commanding Officer of the 87th (Reserve) Coast Artillery Regiment, Lieut. Col. Howard L. Campton, Chairman of the Citizens' Military Training Camp Association of Kings County, Lieutenant James Holton, Secretary of the Brooklyn Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association, and Herman R. La Tourette, Supervising Patriotic Instructor of New York of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

All were ejected from the Y. M. C. A. by ushers, aided by Patrolman Patrick Carey of the Gates Avenue police station, but as they were in charge of the meeting, they refused to leave the premises.

There were several hundred persons in the auditorium when Dr. Cadman was introduced by Mr. Hammond. The Reserve officers occupied seats in the rear and in accordance with the customary procedure a number of questions were written out and handed up to the platform to be answered by Dr. Cadman at the conclusion of his address.

Dr. Cadman briefly reviewed the cause, effect and history of the war, and then launched into his attack on the introduction of military training in schools and colleges.

He said the present system of military training was established by the National Defense act of 1916 and amended in 1920. Then he continued:

"It was the provision of regulations have been issued by the War Department; manuals have been prepared by army officers and reserve officers; training camps have been established in many civilian educational institutions. Some 1,700 officers and enlisted men serve as instructors and commanders in these institutions."

Sees War Department Control

"The War Department with the cooperation of the institution concerned is given direct and complete control of the training."

General Andrews also will take the stand this week, appearing for the third time. He will then have an opportunity to clarify his statement of last week that making of beer, under Government contract for home use, might be "helpful" to enforcement. Later, Mr. Andrews issued an explanatory statement saying that he was not "advocating" such a course.

In a statement tonight on "padding" in the prohibition law, the Department of Justice disclosed that from July 1, 1925, to Jan. 1, 1926, padlock injunctions had been issued, and that proportionately this was a larger number than in the preceding fiscal year, from July 1, 1924, to July 1, 1925, when 4,333 places were enjoined. The department stated that during two months forty-two places were closed in the Southern District of New York for one year, eighty-one places for six months and one place for three months.

DRY'S TO BRING UP HEAVIEST ARTILLERY TOWND UP HEARINGS

Plan to Introduce Statements by Industrial Leaders of Prohibition's Benefits.

WILL QUOTE FORD AND GARY

Wheeler Gives Out Opinions From Many Business Men Endorsing Dry Law.

TELLS WETS TO 'FACE FACTS'

Anti-Prohibitionists Propose to Use Their Remaining Time In Arguments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—With a fraction over fourteen of their allotted twenty-four hours remaining, the dry forces will resume tomorrow presentation of testimony before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee against any modification of the Volstead law and in favor of strict enforcement. Among the witnesses taking the stand will be Bishop Cannon of the Anti-Saloon League of America, Mrs. Ella Boole of New York and Ida May Smith, both of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and probably Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, since 1921 in charge of the division handling cases under the prohibition laws.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, who has command of the dry witnesses, is saving some of his big guns for the middle of the week, with the object of ending presentation of the dry side of the controversy in a "Garrison finish."

It is also understood to be Mr. Wheeler's intention to submit testimony and statements in an effort to convince the committee that the effect of prohibition upon business and industry has been most salutary, and that American captains of industry are opposed to modification.

Among these will be statements attributed to Henry Ford, Judge Elbert H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and others that the effect of prohibition upon workmen in industry generally has been good.

In a radio speech, broadcast from Washington last night, Mr. Wheeler indicated that he had such statements, declaring that many leading industrial leaders were endorsing prohibition. He ridiculed the "Face the Facts" slogan of the wets, and charged that, while it was "a clever slogan," it was "but a bluff."

Quotes Industrial Leaders

Mr. Wheeler gave this New York Times tonight a statement in which he embodied some of the statements which, he said, had come from industrial leaders, and to which he referred in his radio speech last night.

"This is no time to raise the white flag to the liquor interests," said Mr. Wheeler. "Prohibition is at its Gettysburg. The fight can be and is being won."

The truth was, Mr. Wheeler asserted, that nobody who wanted booze would ever be satisfied with anything that could not interfere with it, and modification were granted as to permit light wines and beer the law would not be observed by the liquor interests. Considering the difficulties of enforcement, he said, it was a great tribute to the American people that prohibition has succeeded so well.

The wets still have a fraction over two hours of their allotted time remaining for presentation of testimony. They do not contemplate the introduction of further testimony, but Colonel Julien Codman, member of the wet forces, desires to utilize the remaining time of the wets in an argument to the committee.

The dry do not care whether the wets do or do not make an argument before the committee," Mr. Wheeler said tonight. "The wets are concerned, we do not think it makes any difference whether we or they have the last word."

Indications tonight are that the Senate subcommittee will allow both sides to submit arguments, Mr. Wheeler closing for the drys and Colonel Codman for the wets.

General Andrews also will take the stand this week, appearing for the third time. He will then have an opportunity to clarify his statement of last week that making of beer, under Government contract for home use, might be "helpful" to enforcement. Later, Mr. Andrews issued an explanatory statement saying that he was not "advocating" such a course.

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Test of Wheeler's Statement.

Mr. Wheeler's statement in full regarding the attitude of Henry Ford, Judge Gary, John D. Rockefeller Jr. and other industrial leaders reads:

"Face the facts as to this matter. Fact: Henry Ford, I am giving you testimony that he is a dry. Mr. Ford authorizes the statement that he knows very well what has been the

PA

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HARRIS, VOGHT & CO., Inc.**
20 East 48th St. 14 Wall St.

Roofing Agents
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225 1/2 41 W. 34th ST.

**Daily Style Hint
For Well-Dressed
New Yorkers**

NEW YORK, April 29.—Are you one of those men who glances a speculative eye upon the sky in the morning? You needn't if you wear a Camel Hair Top Coat. It is the all-weather coat; warm on cool days; cool on warm days; shower-proof; non-wrinkling; soft; light.

The Camel Hair Top Coat is the indispensable garment of a citizen of the world; of the thorough-going practitioner of the Fine Art of Dress; of the man with whom to be well-turned-out is first thought and second nature.

Day colors—cheery Tans, Browns, Blues, Greys and Glen Urquhart Plaid. Evening colors—Midnight.

John David



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**PRODUCES A PERMANENT
LAWN THAT WILL "STAY-GREEN"**

1	lb.	\$.70	12½	lb.	\$ 7.25
2½	"	1.85	25	"	14.00
5	"	3.25	100	"	55.00

Information on Lawn Making
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SEEDMEN
30 & 32 Barclay St., New York

EASTON'S

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PREPARED BY
GILBERT A. CANTON
MADE IN U.S.A.

MAYONNAISE

3 1/2
Ounce Jar
10¢

For sale in New York and Brooklyn
by the following chain stores:
Daniel Reeves, Inc.
Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
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and all delicatessen and grocery stores

**The Home of the
BLUE BAR PIPE**
Where the Woodmen

TOUGH. beautifully-grained old briar roots are growing scarcer every year. But roots 100 years old are used by master craftsmen in making The BLUE BAR—the world's finest pipe.

Come in and let us show you our collection of 100 years of pipe making.

BLUE BAR
Pipes 8⁰⁰
J.M. Langford Co., 6 E. 42d St., N.Y.C.

Four Piece Suits

..... And here, Sir, are Scottish, English and Irish cheviots, worsteds, tweeds and flannels—all sporting fabrics which impart that Westchester look in Manhattan. Our custom tailors cut your choice of these importations to your measure and your taste. All four garments—knickerbockers, slacks, waistcoat and jacket—will be thoroughly and comfortably correct. Prices are notably low, beginning at

\$50

Made to Measure. Samples on Request

Arnheim

BROADWAY at NINTH STREET.

Tailor of Fine Clothing for Gentlemen

Imported and Domestic Woolens

cut to individual patterns

TERMINAL
(Where the Gentleman is Reformed)
BARBER SHOPS

EVERYTHING embraced in fine barbering, plus a type of service that is absolutely exclusive with Terminal!

SHAVE 25c HAIRCUT 60c

HOTEL ROOSEVELT
45th Street and Madison Avenue

GERMANS IN CHINA TRY NATIVE JUSTICE

They Conduct Themselves With
Decorum and Arbitrate Civil
Causes Among Themselves.

NOT DOCTORS HAVE TROUBLE

They Are Sued in Chinese Courts
Patients Die Without
Signing Releases.

JUDGES TRY TO BE FAIR

When Foreign Press Makes an
Outcry, However, They Are Strict
and Placate the Chinese.

By THOMAS F. MILLARD.

Special Correspondence The New York Times.
SHANGHAI, March 13.—Some interesting, although perhaps not entirely definite, conclusions regarding the abolition of extraterritoriality in China can be drawn from experience of Germans in this country since they lost that status.

First consider the psychological influence of the loss of extraterritoriality on the Germans themselves. A stock argument (rather it is an assertion usually stated very positively) of a large foreign element here is to this effect: "If extraterritoriality is given up we will might as well pack up and leave China. I don't want to stay here after that."

Today there are about as many Germans in China as there were before the deportations. It can be recalled that the German Government, not on its own inclination but instigated by certain of the Allies, after the Armistice was signed in 1918, deported Germans wholesale, a useless and unjust act which most judicious foreigners here regret now.

A majority of them here now are the same persons who were here before. When they returned to China they understood that henceforth they would be subject to the laws and legal processes of China. Yet they came back and took up their lives and occupations again under generally adverse circumstances apart from the disabilities that might arise from their new legal position. If they felt tremors, they faced the situation with outward calm.

That Germans did not return to China to begin the difficult task of regaining their former place and building up again their shattered commerce and professional work without full consideration of the conditions is shown by an agreement which they made among themselves. In view of the uncertainty about how they would fare in Chinese courts they agreed that in personal and business disputes among Germans they would not go to law, but would submit their differences to the decision of a kind of private Board of Arbitration composed of Germans.

So far this plan has worked very well. In regard to civil actions there has been, I understand, only one instance in five years when it was necessary for Germans to invoke Chinese police authority and law against another German; and that case the Chinese acted promptly and effectively.

In regard to acts of Germans which bring them under the process of Chinese criminal law some cases may be noted. First, all Germans now living in China are particularly warned against actions which may lead to criminal prosecutions. They are very careful in their conduct, not only with Chinese but also with other foreigners. That, I take it, is not altogether a bad thing.

It was a little annoying for foreigners in Japan to change their habits after the loss of extraterritoriality there, but they did change, and nowadays conduct themselves with care and circumspection. A foreigner thinks twice in Japan before using violence or losing one's temper in disagreements with servants and Japanese of the lower classes, or of any class. A German in China now thinks three times when in exasperation he feels inclined to chastise a stupid or insolent Chinese servant or coolie.

A few months ago a German was walking on a street in Mukden and a group of small Chinese boys (it was a time of widespread anti-foreign agitation) ran after him, shouting offensive epithets. Finally, in exasperation, the German turned about and struck, not very hard but more as a gesture than with intent to injure, with his walking stick at one of the urchins near him. The contact of the stick with the boy was light, but it was enough to make the lad fall into a gutter and hurt himself. At first the boy did not seem to be much hurt, but he died from the injury received when he fell, or so his parents claimed. The German was charged with manslaughter and arrested. His trial attracted much attention. He was convicted and sentenced to a few years of imprisonment.

I have talked with some German lawyers about that case, and all of them agree that on the evidence any court might bring in a conviction. Their only criticism is that the Chinese Judge failed to give due consideration to the mitigating circumstances, that the foreigner did not intend to hurt the boy, that indeed he did not mean actually to hit him, but only to scare him, and that it was not the boy but the fall which presumably caused death. From the facts of that case I do not think one like it would cause much comment in America.

Affected by Old Customs.
The differences in that case as it was, and as it would be if the foreigner had extraterritorial status, is that under extraterritoriality the Chinese parents, knowing that their suit would have to go into a foreign court, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred would have been satisfied to receive a modest cash compensation for the child's death. In the past almost all similar cases have been settled that way.

criminal malpractice against the doctor, who in the end, I believe, had to pay heavy damages in order to exonerate himself. By that evidence the doctor did everything possible to save the patient and the death was unavoidable. Let under an old Chinese law the doctor was responsible for the patient's death. How this affects German physicians practicing in China is evident. Many German doctors have a fine practice here, and Germans conduct a number of good hospitals. They are in a dilemma; but a way has been found to minimize the risk by requiring Chinese patients and their relatives to sign legal papers exempting doctors from criminal and civil prosecution because of results of treatment given.

But on this point I find that German doctors here are philosophical and go on cheerfully enough. They believe that in a foreign country foreign doctors in China will be in the same position. Furthermore, it is probable that when extraterritoriality is abolished the Chinese Government will do what most governments do, and limit or put restrictions on foreign professional practitioners—medical, legal, technical and of all kinds. The honest, self-respecting professional men and women here hope for after they lose extraterritoriality is that the law will provide that those already established in China will be allowed to continue practice without discrimination against them in favor of Chinese professional practitioners. And I observe no disposition among responsible Chinese elements to object to that; indeed, intelligent Chinese want the foreign professional people to remain in China at least for some time, because they realize that this is for the benefit of China. In time the Chinese want and expect to be able to supply their own scientific and legal needs.

In those cases when Germans have been forced to appear in Chinese courts as defendants or litigants the observation of German lawyers is that Chinese judges seem so anxious to show that they are not afraid to apply Chinese law to these foreigners that, if anything, they are too strict in seeking to enforce the law. They seem to fear being criticized for applying foreign law more leniently than Chinese law are treated in the same courts. That is a psychological reflex of political conditions. Germans have talked with observe this tendency and therefore they have become chary about having any of their affairs of that nature aired in the press. An effect of the publicity given to the cases I have mentioned, and the effort of the Chinese to show that they are not afraid to apply Chinese law, is to put up extraterritoriality for other foreigners here, that justice was done to the deportations. It can be recalled that the German Government, not on its own inclination but instigated by certain of the Allies, after the Armistice was signed in 1918, deported Germans wholesale, a useless and unjust act which most judicious foreigners here regret now.

A majority of them here now are the same persons who were here before. When they returned to China they understood that henceforth they would be subject to the laws and legal processes of China. Yet they came back and took up their lives and occupations again under generally adverse circumstances apart from the disabilities that might arise from their new legal position. If they felt tremors, they faced the situation with outward calm.

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STRESEMANN BACKS THE RUSSIAN TREATY

Calls It Reich's Legitimate
Elaboration of Locarno
Security Treaties.

GREAT BRITAIN SATISFIED

Poland and Czechoslovakia Want to
Be Reassured—Benes Drafts
List of Questions.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireles to The New York Times.

STUTTGART, April 18.—Germany's coming treaty with Soviet Russia will insure the neutrality of the two nations toward one another, Foreign Minister Stresemann explained in the course of a speech he delivered before the annual assembly of the German People's Party here tonight. Dr. Stresemann characterized the negotiations between Berlin and Moscow as the legitimate elaboration of the Locarno security treaties.

Declaring that the Reich was in no sense responsible for the premature publication of the news about the Russo-German treaty, which, however, he said, had been fully notified to the Locarno powers, the Foreign Minister observed:

"When Germany undertakes treaty negotiations with Russia which guarantee both powers against the participation of either in an aggressive act against the other, and moreover insure the preservation of mutually beneficial economic and amicable relations, the basis is the same as that on which other nations found their relations with Russia."

"Our whole policy must be aimed at obtaining genuine pacification of Europe with recognition of Germany's equality. Conclusion of the treaty with Russia should represent the natural expansion of Locarno."

Britain Acquiesces in Move.
Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 18.—There is authority for stating that former Secretary Sir Austen Chamberlain has let it be known in Berlin that the view taken by the British Foreign Office of the proposed Russo-German treaty is not unfavorable.

The conviction here is that when the full text of the treaty is published it will be found to bear out the assurances already given in Berlin that it fits into the framework created by the Locarno conference and will not prevent the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. This view of the British Government has been communicated to the other signatories of the Locarno treaties through the usual diplomatic channels.

The fact that the Locarno treaties have not yet become effective makes this position extremely delicate and doubt is entertained in Prague and Warsaw regarding the exact bearing of the new Russo-German compact. Dr. Benes, acting in complete accord with Count Skrzynski, has already drawn the attention of the British, French and Italian Governments to the necessity for discussion of the effect the new treaty may have on the proposed entry of Germany into the League.

Benes Drafts Questionnaire.
Dr. Benes considers that questions have arisen to which he hopes the German Government will be able to return satisfactory answers before Germany's entry into the League is possible and he has drawn up a list of these questions under five heads which he is communicating to the signatories of the Locarno treaties, including Germany.

The position of Czechoslovakia derives importance from the fact that she is the only one of the Little Entente, but also of Poland at the next meeting of the League Council.

On the German side complete satisfaction is expressed with the attitude taken by the British Foreign Office and assurance is renewed that the new treaty does not contain any "backdoor" clause, that Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann remain faithful to the principles laid down at Locarno.

RADITCH AND SERBS NEAR OPEN FIGHTING

Croatian Deputies Back Leader,
Ousted From the Cabinet, by
Rejecting Call to Belgrade.

SECOND BLAZE IN DRUG DEN

Occupants Fight Rescuers' Attempts
to Save Them From the
Flames.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireles to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, April 18.—The break between the Serbs and the Croats is growing apace and now has reached a point where it is not far removed from the previous state of open hostilities between them.

The fiery Croatian leader, Stephan Raditch, has been freed from what little restraint the official position of his cabinet member had placed on him and is prosecuting with his old-time vigor the war he has declared on the "corrupt Serbian Government." The Government, on the other hand, shows signs of abandoning its conciliatory policy in favor of its previous methods of force.

The Croatian Deputies at Zagreb declare that the Government, through the police, ordered them and members of their party's secretariat, to come to Belgrade. All but seven, who have split with Raditch and joined the Government, say they will refuse to obey any summons from Belgrade unless it comes from the speaker of Parliament.

Until a year ago the Croatian Deputies refused to attend the Yugoslav Parliament. Meanwhile, the Government has caused great excitement in Zagreb by closing the "Comrades Bank" in Zagreb, which is the financial institute of the Croatian Peasant Party, and seizing the books to ascertain what Raditch gets his funds.

It is suspected that Moscow is financing the Raditch movement. A well-informed foreign police source stated this is probable, though it is believed that the Raditch aim in Yugoslavia, as well as throughout Central Europe, is no longer Communism, but Pan-Slavism. On the other hand, there seems to be some foundation to Raditch's charges of corruption against the Government. A responsible Serbian official in deprecating these accusations said:

"Of course, there is corruption here, but there is corruption in all countries. It is noteworthy despite continued talk of corruption on all sides, practically no documentary proofs ever have been produced."

It is rumored that the Government is contemplating getting rid of the obstreperous Raditch by having him declared insane.

The Government, as it now stands, is unlikely to command a majority when Parliament meets and a new crisis seems inevitable. All of the opposition parties, including the Serb opposition, refuse to join in publishing a united manifesto declaring that the Cabinet does not represent the country.

SPOTLESS TOWN BANK SHUT

Closes in Wilmore, Ky., Where
Movies and Drama Are Taboo.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMORE, Ky., April 18.—The Wilmore Deposit Bank has closed its doors because of the large amount of frozen and uncollected loans on its books. Thereby Kentucky's only "Spotless Town" loses its financial institution and many are reported hard hit. Because depositors have been assured they will not lose anything stockholders may be assessed 100 per cent. A conference will be held tomorrow to discuss a possible reorganization.

The bank had deposits of \$315,000, loans and discounts of \$386,000 and \$57,500 bills payable. Its capital was \$100,000 and surplus \$5,000. The assets have been turned over to the State Banking Commission.

Wilmore has gained much notoriety because no theatres, moving pictures, vaudeville or drama, almost no worldly amusement of any sort, is allowed. The town is the seat of a large denominational college and the law forbids that such amusements would tend to make students study more and keep their attention on their work.

The Fundamentals Association, organized a nation-wide campaign against the theory of evolution and modernist ideas had its headquarters here.

Confirm Class of 105.
A class of 105 persons was confirmed yesterday by the Rev. C. D. Trevelyan at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Good Shepherd, Fourth Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, where 1,200 communicants looked on. Speaking to the members of the class, Mr. Trevelyan reminded them that they were setting out to be Christians.

6 DEAD AND 3 DYING IN 2 CHICAGO FIRES

Woman Pours Gallon of Kero-
sene Into Stove, Causing
Explosion During Party.

TURKS CALL TROOPS FROM FEAR OF ITALY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireles to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18 (AP).—Five persons are dead, three are dying and twelve others are in hospitals nursing injuries here today as a result of two fires that terminated rapidly carried into the early hours of Sunday morning.

A can of kerosene poured on a fire exploded at the climax of a birthday party, showering the guests with liquid fire and fatally injuring four of them.

A four-story brick building was swept by flames which originated at a drinking party. Three occupants of the building were killed, a fireman was fatally injured, and six others were taken to hospitals.

At the birthday party, Mrs. Frank Smagaczek hurled the contents of a gallon can of kerosene into a stove when the room grew cool. Ten guests at the table were deluged with the blazing liquid as it exploded. They were rushed to a hospital, where two of them died. Two others were found to be burned so seriously that they cannot live, and a fifth, Frank Smagaczek, will be permanently blinded if he recovers.

His wife, who caused the explosion, escaped unharmed. Joseph Jamison, proprietor of the burned brick building, admitted, according to the police, that he had been selling whiskey for the last six months. Quantities of drugs and hypodermic needles were found in the building, and Patrick Roche, Federal Narcotics Agent, said he was investigating the matter.

Some of the tenants of the building appeared to be dazed, according to firemen and policemen, and fought their rescuers before they could be taken to hospitals.

One 200-pound man jumped from the third story and struck a ladder on which firemen were carrying a victim to the ground. The ladder snapped, causing one of the deaths and serious injury to a fireman.

TURKS CALL TROOPS FROM FEAR OF ITALY

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

21 AND 22 YEARS, AS WELL AS ALL RESERVE MEN OF THE AGES OF 23 TO 26.

Angora advised that every one has been following Mussolini's voyage closely and the general political situation, and that Turkey has not failed to make proper preparations.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireles to The New York Times.

ANGLE-ITALIAN Accord on Abyssinia.
ROME, April 18 (AP).—The Italian press publishes reports of English and French newspapers of the financing of an Anglo-Italian agreement concerning Abyssinia, but there is neither confirmation nor denial here, nor does the press make any comment.

Political circles recall the exceptionally good reception given by the present regime to the heir to the Abyssinian throne when he visited Rome, and also point out that when the Italian Embassy at Buenos Aires was vacant, it was suggested that Count Coll di Polignano be transferred there, but immediately it was declared semi-officially that his presence in Abyssinia was necessary.

This is now interpreted in the sense that the Minister had begun negotiations, which would better be continued through him as he enjoyed the confidence of the heir to the throne.

Italy-Turk War Predicted Here.
Charging that the regime of Premier Mussolini had fangled the finances of Italy, Dr. Carlos Pansa, anti-Fascist lecturer declared last night that the only way the condition could be covered up would be by a war and predicted that Italy, backed by Greece, would declare war on Turkey within six or seven months. He added that he expected an upheaval in Italy.

Dr. Pansa, who was speaking at the Bedford Park Congregational Church, Bainbridge Avenue and 201st Street, the Bronx, called Mussolini a "fraud," attacked the dictator personally and minimized his claims of reducing unemployment in Italy.

According to the lecturer, Mussolini's real motive in friendliness to the Vatican was "to further his political aspirations." He assailed Mussolini's ban on the Masonic order and asserted that the Italian Government had sent an order to this country directing the dismissal of all consulate or other governmental employees who were Masons.

Dr. Pansa further charged that importing companies doing business with Italian firms had been "blacklisted" and that Mussolini had attained any degree of popularity in this country.

B. Altman & Co.

Recently Arrived from Austria!

100 Hand Embroidered Silk Shawls

The shawl promises to be one of the most favored vogues of the coming season—an occasion to select one in either white or black, hand-embroidered in pastel or vivid colorings and edged with deep fringe.

at a very favorable price
\$35.00
SECOND FLOOR

Slim Foundations for
Straight-Line Frocks!

BETALPH Glove Silk BLOOMERS

The chic of a costume starts with its very foundation. That is why Betalph Glove Silk Bloomers are so artfully made to preserve natural slenderness.

Of special interest just now are bloomers in shades to match hosiery. Then there are the tailored styles as well as those trimmed with net, lace or applique. In pastel shades.

Variously Priced
\$2.65, \$2.90 and \$3.50
UPWARD
SECOND FLOOR

The Silk Hosiery OF QUALITY



Guaranteed for Satisfactory Wear
In All the Smartest Shades
for Spring

- Women's medium-weight silk hose, with lisle tops and soles \$1.75 a pair
- 3 pairs for \$4.95
- Women's silk chiffon-weight hose. \$2.35 a pair
- 3 pairs for \$6.50
- Women's silk medium-weight hose. \$2.75 a pair
- 3 pairs for \$7.50

A Precaution
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ALTMAN
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MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

ITALIAN DEBT BILL EXPECTED TO PASS

Administration Leaders Believe
They Have a Majority of
Six in the Senate.

FRENCH NEGOTIATE AGAIN

Success of Italian Agreement Is
Expected to Hasten Settlement
With Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Interest in the Senate this week centers about the action which is to be taken in regard to the tentative agreement for the settlement of the war-time debt of Italy to the United States which was made by the American Debt Commission and the Italian mission headed by Count Volpi. An agreement has been reached to begin voting on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the Administration leaders, after another canvass of the situation, are confident they will obtain ratification of the compact. It already has been accepted by the House.

The chief hope of opponents of the Italian debt compact is that they may be able to collect enough votes to recommit it to the Senate Finance Committee, but unless there is a further swing to their side before Wednesday, this effort will fail. The Administration forces and the Democrats who are in favor of ratification at the last count seemed to have about six votes more than necessary to prevent recommitment, and it is believed that once that proposal is voted down an even larger majority will be obtained for ratification.

It is considered of special importance by Administration leaders that the Democrats in the Senate who are seeking to bring about a quick settlement of the remaining international problems which revolve about the war debts that the agreement with Italy be ratified, as it is believed that such action will result in the reopening at an early date of the negotiations with France and a successful conclusion of the long controversy which has been carried on over that issue.

That the French nation is prepared to proceed with negotiations was indicated today when the French Embassy made it known that Ambassador Beranger was clothed with full authority to represent his Government and sign an agreement, if terms satisfactory to both countries can be reached. The embassy also declared that reports cabled from Paris to the effect that Finance Minister Poincaré would come to the United States, either in May or June, personally to carry on the negotiations, were unfounded and that Ambassador Beranger would carry on all negotiations himself.

The understanding here has been that the American officials are prepared to call a meeting of the American Debt Commission soon after the Senate acts on the Italian debt—the supposition being that such action will be for ratification and carry with it a vote of confidence.

FRENCH AND SPANISH MEET RIFF ENVOYS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

Mitious. It had been announced that Hiti had been replaced by Haddou because of illness but Haddou came today only as go-between for France and Abd-el-Krim. All these men are experienced in Western as well as Oriental diplomacy.

Azerkane, who is Abd-el-Krim's brother-in-law and Foreign Minister, is known throughout the Riff as "the little bird" because of his small stature, gentle manner and shrewdness. Several times during the war, dressed in European clothes, he has passed through the army lines into French and Spanish territory.

Caid Si Haddou also is a man of considerable experience in negotiation with French, while Chedditi had during the war made several voyages to Algiers in search of arms and sympathy, not always without success.

Says Peace Is Possible.

While awaiting the arrival of the French and Spanish delegates, Caid Azerkane wrote out for the newspapermen a short declaration in which he praised the courtesy with which he had been received by the French and added:

"We have come to the conference with the most ardent desire to make peace and have great confidence we will succeed. We are going to ask the French and Spanish Governments to help us in the realization of our aspirations, which will enable us to live in peace and security. We now know the preliminary conditions to open the negotiations, and are convinced that peace is possible if concessions are made on both sides."

"On our side we are willing to make large concessions on the sole condition that we are not asked to abandon our reasonable rights."

This language, with its peace and security phrase, smacked strongly of much heard in other places during these past years. When asked if he had full powers, Azerkane replied:

"I hold my powers from the Emir, who speaks in the name of all the tribes whose Caid he appoints."

This attitude is certainly different from the one expected from the Riff representatives. In Paris and Madrid there has been a lot of talk of negotiating with the tribes over the head of Abd-el-Krim, but it seems these gentlemen are nothing more nor less than his accredited representatives.

When asked if he would accept the French and Spanish demand for retirement of the Riff forces five miles on a twenty-five-mile front as an indication of good faith and the occupation of the abandoned strategic points by the French, the Riff Foreign Minister replied:

"I think that I shall be obliged to ask delay, which may be five days, in order to communicate with the Emir."

It was this answer which he gave later to General Simon, and thus the preliminaries to the peace negotiations are adjourned for at least three more days.

Demand Abd-el-Krim's Elimination.
CAMP BERTEAUX, Morocco, April 15 (AP).—The French, Spanish and Riffian delegates met at noon today to discuss military conditions for an armistice preliminary to the official gathering of the peace delegations in conference at Oujda.

The Franco-Spanish armistice terms were presented, and the Riffian delegates asked for five days in which to consult with Abd-el-Krim, the Riffian chieftain, before giving a final answer.

BENEFIT NETS \$41,000 FOR TUBERCULOSIS AID

Performance Is Held at the Manhattan Opera House for Adirondack Fund.

More than \$41,000 was obtained last night at a benefit performance held at the Manhattan Opera House in aid of the Adirondack Fund for Tuberculosis, which maintains the Northwood Sanitarium at Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Founded in 1920 by Summer residents of Lake Placid, the Adirondack Fund is intended to care for patients in the advanced stages of tuberculosis. The present facilities at the Northwood Sanitarium are inadequate, providing only twenty-two beds. Those in charge of the fund hope to be able to enlarge the capacity to fifty beds and also to improve equipment.

Dr. Edgar Mayer is in charge of the work at Northwood, assisted by Dr. Edward Baldwin of the Trudeau Sanitarium. The fund is impartially administered and is non-sectarian in principle. Officers of the fund are Edwin Mayer, President; Mrs. Morris Rosenthal, Vice President; Dr. Edgar Mayer, Secretary; Maurice M. Feustman, Treasurer.

Mr. Marcus A. Rothchild was managing director of last night's benefit. The Ticket Committee was in charge of Mrs. Daniel Poli and Mrs. Samuel Slicher, chairmen, and included Mrs. Paul Adler, Mrs. Fred Bach, Mrs. Sylvia Barnett, Mrs. Edwin Brand, Miss Rose Kahn, Mrs. Jack Coleman, Sylvan George, Mrs. George Drucker, Mrs. Adolph Elsas, Mrs. Irving Fox, Mrs. Charles Freeman, Mrs. Edwin S. Friendly, Mrs. I. Friedman, Mrs. Harry Goldberg, Mrs. Sanford Goldfarb, Mrs. Fred H. Greenbaum, Mrs. V. Kaufman, Mrs. Murray Klammer, Mrs. Milton M. Klein, Mrs. Waldemar Kope, Mrs. Montague Lester, Mrs. John Magnin, Mrs. Edwin Masbach, Mrs. M. D. Kossesohn, Mrs. Alfred Rose, Mrs. Paul Rosenthal, Mrs. S. M. Schatzkin, Mrs. William Shatzkin, Mrs. M. J. Sittenfeld, Mrs. Sidney Sonn, Miss Hannah Simon, Mrs. Ferdinand Strauss, Mrs. M. J. Strook, Mrs. Byron E. Van Raaite, Mrs. M. S. Vogel, Mrs. Stanley Wolf, Mrs. Max Young and Mrs. Martin Zinn.

Mrs. M. J. Strook was Chairman of the Program Committee, with Mrs. William Schatzkin in charge of the committee which sold the programs.

WORLD FILM CONGRESS.

All Phases of the Industry to Be Discussed at Paris Conference.

Edward L. Bernays, Commissioner for the United States of the First International Motion Picture Congress, announced yesterday that the congress would be held from Sept. 27 to Oct. 3 in Paris. It has been organized by the French National Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, under the auspices of the League of Nations, to gather data on the motion picture industry in all its phases—social, political, educational, economic, artistic and technical.

The program includes discussion of production and distribution, education and the motion picture, legal and corporation problems, film technique and the organization of a central world body for film study and development.

swer. This was granted and they will be sent back in an airplane.

The terms emphatically set forth that Abd-el-Krim would not be recognized and demanded that the French troops be permitted to advance seven kilometers along the front.

The Riffians declined to permit the French and Spanish troops to advance and also objected to the proposed terms for the exchange of prisoners.

An official communiqué says: "The object of the day's conference was to ascertain in what degree conditions previously mentioned might serve as a basis for pourparlers. This long exchange of views led the Riffians to ask that they might be enabled to communicate quickly with the Riff. This facility was immediately granted them. They were permitted to go to the Riff by airplane, and their return is awaited for resumption of the preliminary conference."

It is learned on good authority that the Spaniards at the conference insisted not only that Abd-el-Krim depart from the Riff, but that he be permitted to reside in any Moslem country.

To this the Riffian delegates stoutly objected.

OFFERS TO PRESERVE BEAUTIES OF NIAGARA

Super Power Corporation, Seeking Grant, Would Cover the Crops With Water.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, April 15.—Plans to preserve and enhance the scenic beauty of Niagara Falls are set forth in letters which have been sent to Secretary of State Kellogg and leaders of the Senate by E. C. Randall, President of the American Super Power Company.

Among the officers of the American Super Power Corporation, chosen at a meeting in New York City last week, are Henry L. Doherty of New York, Chairman of the Board, and A. B. Leach of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The plans of the corporation, which are predicated upon an early amendment to the existing treaty between Canada and the United States by which more power might be developed by both countries at Niagara Falls and on the St. Lawrence, call for a \$68,000,000 development at Niagara Falls and a \$211,500,000 development in the St. Lawrence.

The corporation plans to offer to install at the crest of the Horseshoe Falls remedial works to stay the sliding of the crest and if the Federal Water Power Commission grants a license to divert such waters of the Niagara as may become available under the proposed amendment to the international treaty.

Through the establishment of islands the water would be spread over the ledges, some of which are now

bare and render the entire more beautiful than this, generally known as the American Falls.

Expense of this undertaking would be borne by the corporation jointly with the Ontario Hydroelectric Commission.

The corporation has purchased Conner's Island in the Niagara River above the falls for an initial and nearly half a mile of river frontage in the lower gorge, where it plans to erect the largest power house on the continent. A tunnel beneath the Niagara River from Conner's Island to the shore and a canal from thence to Lewiston is proposed.

It obtains a license, which it is an applicant to develop hydroelectric power from additional treaty waters, it will transmit power to New York City and other cities, notably Binghamton, along the 315-mile right-of-way, which has been obtained.

PRaise NEGRO AID TO NATION

Speakers Say Only Culture Truly American Came From That Race.

The contributions of the negro to the making of America were outlined by negro speakers last night at the forum of Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

Two outstanding contributions have been the negro's labor and his right for freedom, declared Dr. William B. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis.

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told of the negro's contribution to music, declaring that "the only things cultural in American civilization that have come out of American soil have been from the American negroes." He enumerated folk lore, which originated from negro slavery; dancing in its every phase, even down to the Charleston; American popular music, which he said originated directly with the negro, and finally the negro spirituals.

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The Lady Taylor

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Baby Python Calf
Patent Leather
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\$18.50

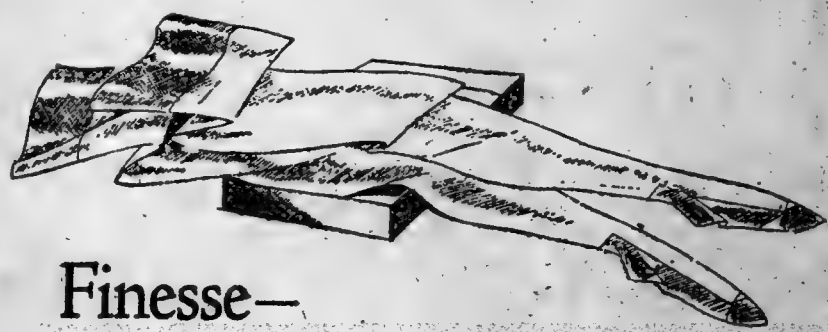


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We Could

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Ten Shops Throughout Greater New York

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926



Finesse— Newest Shade in Silk Stockings

The fine distinction of color in silk stockings is a matter of constant interest to the smartly dressed woman. For spring days and spring costumes, nude is increasingly seen. "Finesse" is one of the paler nude tones, delightful in its delicacy.

Lortay 300—\$1.95

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Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Women's Crepe Frocks

Use Color-Contrast

\$39.50

Frocks for day-time and afternoon wear, favor the fashion of contrasting color introduced in Paris, and adopted by New York. That sketched in navy, black, green, or white, with vestee and cuffs of rose color is one of a large group at the same price.

Other frocks \$25 to \$45

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THIRD FLOOR

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Simply tailored and generous in cut, these costume slips are ideal to wear under any frock.

Silk Costume Slips

\$5.95

Tailored slips of a fine quality crepe-de-Chine with hip deep shadow-proof hem. White, flesh and street colors.

Costume slips of Swan silk, spotless to water, in the same colors, \$7.95

SECOND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Smart Felt Hats

Follow Paris

\$15



Zephyrweight felts, copies of Paris models—small, simple and very chic. Hats for immediate wear in town and others for sports and country wear, the latter in light colors.

Other felt hats \$18.50 to \$35

Untrimmed Hats

Felt hats, untrimmed copies of Paris models—small correct styles in a great variety of colors. Reduced for clearance, \$6.50

FOURTH FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
Telephone Wisconsin 3300

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926

Women's French Gowns

Reduced to

\$49.50

French beaded gowns for dinner and evening wear. Gowns of satin or lace. Two-piece frocks of flat crepe, all reduced in price for immediate selling. The French beaded frock sketched, is one of a large selection at the same price.

Other frocks \$55 to \$125

THE LITTLE SALON
THIRD FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK
Telephone Wisconsin 3300



A boneless one-piece corset of pink satin with four sections of surgical elastic is sketched left \$8

The circle sash sketched right is worn low over the hips. \$6

A Circle Sash

\$6

Especially good for sports wear. This circle sash girdle is of broche and surgical elastic. Sizes 27 to 34.

Long-line brassieres of figured material with elastic inserts, \$2

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Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Summer safety for your furs in Lord & Taylor's cold storage vaults

LOST HIS CITIZENSHIP PAPERS ON ICY TRAIL

Alaskan Miner Appeals to Court Here to Reissue Data Lying in Pack Near Mt. McKinley.

WRITES OF HARD JOURNEY

Fears He Can't Recover Property He Left After Breaking Leg and Traveling 75 Miles on Crutches.

Tucked away between the frying pans and the salt port in an old, weatherbeaten prospector's pack, lying somewhere beside an icy trail in the wilderness near Mount McKinley, are the naturalist's papers of one Frederick Zorn, issued by the New York Supreme Court in 1920, in which was made known by County Clerk William T. Collins yesterday.

The story of the lost pack is contained in two letters written by Frederick Zorn to the Supreme Court. The first, dated Feb. 15, 1920, expresses fear that the writer will never be able to recover the pack, and petitions the Court for duplicate papers. The second, dated March 19, 1920, expresses fear that the writer will never be able to recover the pack, and petitions the Court for duplicate papers. The duplicate papers were issued by the Supreme Court on March 30.

The first letter to Court.

To the Honorable Superior Court, New York City. I, the undersigned, Frederick Zorn, with originally my home in New York City since 1877 or lived there until 1900, when I went to Alaska to United States territory Nov. 18, 1920, while on an icy trail in the solitary wilderness near our 20,000 high Mount McKinley I fell and broke my left shin bone far from humanity. I had to leave my pack in the woods. I had my original New York Superior Court issued Citizen Papers, issued to me personally by the Court Oct. 8, 1920. I fear I will never be able to recover my Citizen Papers in the wilderness up there as it will suffer destruction with the rest of my things. I had to leave behind and with superhuman effort I made my way to humanity seventy-five miles on the ice on crutches alone, and managed coming out of the jaws of death. Placed

in a hospital in Anchorage, Alaska, and transferred to this Pioneer Home at Sitka. Now I respectfully petition the Honorable Superior Court of N. Y. C. for a copy of my original Citizen Papers. I am now an inmate of the Pioneer Home. I was born in Germany 1857.

Text of Second Letter.

The second letter reads: "Twenty-six years ago I gave up my business, my home and my family in New York City and the Devil of a Crook Promoter coerced me to go to this Hell—the prospector's Hell—Alaska but it is a wonderful rich in minerals and placer gold deposits and with systematic mining machinery I could have taken more than \$30,000,000 worth in Gold, Platinum and Coal but mining, a noble industry is now looked on as Bunko Game because Bunko stock promoters sold 'Fake Mining Stock' Robbed the Public of their money and sent us real explorers and Discoverers of God's Clean Wealth in Mother Earth to the Poorhouse—politely its called Pioneer Home there are 100 men like me once Fearless Energetic taking their life in their own hand, braving the Hellish unknown Wilderness Discovering clean wealth but unable to get real financial aid to develop our prospectors claim with paying mine—now old, feeble tottering shadows waiting for their last breath—to go beyond the needs of strife for life, nevertheless I still am physically strong only my leg broke I hope to get back to my Discovery in home somebody may cause to get me mining machinery on mine and my now late son Darwin's discovery and develop our ground. I surely will give up the Lion Share to anybody that could or would set me agood side Gold Dredge to work up in our Mt. McKinley Region and take out some \$25,000,000 worth of gold and platinum from out of 1200 acres of well approved mining ground, no joke."

MATTEAWAN OVERCROWDED.

State Insane Asylum's New Annex Won't Be Completed This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, N. Y., April 18.—The State Asylum for Criminal Insane in Matteawan will have to remain congested with inmates for another year, as the new annex under construction will not be ready until early next year.

Figures obtained today show that the institution, to which persons adjudged insane before trial for felonies and misdemeanors are committed, is 50 per cent. overcrowded. It has accommodations for 667 prisoners, but has to handle 888, or 331 more than the State provided facilities for.

The new building is to accommodate 320 patients.

CIRCUS FOLK MOURN 'BEST-LIKED FREAK'

Krao, the 'Missing Link,' Buried With Tributes of Tears From Side-Show Associates.

SHE NEVER COMPLAINED

Giant, 'Fat Lady' and 'Leopard Girl' Pay Last Respects to the Bearded Woman of Siam.

The "strange people" wept as the body of Krao Farini, the "bearded lady," "missing link" and "ape-woman" of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, was carried from the undertaking establishment of Jacob Herrlich & Sons, 333 East Eighty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon to be buried in Saint Michael's Cemetery, Astoria. Krao had died of influenza on Friday.

Friends and circus associates of Krao attended the funeral service.

"If any one has gone to heaven that woman has," said Carrie Holt, fat lady who had known Krao in the side show for eight years. Miss Holt, towering up to seven feet, said Krao had "the best disposition I have ever known," and Jim Tarver, the "Texas giant," who had to bring his own chair, declared that Krao, during the fifteen years he had known her, had never once uttered a complaint.

Victoria Anderson, "leopard girl" with the spotted hair and skin, cried a bit as she looked at Krao for the last time, and so did Mrs. Jacob Zeller, who was Krao's companion for years. Krao was known as "the best-liked of freaks" and "the peacemaker of the side show," and the affection she inspired was evident at the service.

Krao was said to have come from the jungles of Siam. She was small and dark, with jet black hair and a beard that fell to her waist. From between her shoulder blades there sprouted a thick growth of hair something like a horse's mane.

The Rev. Augustus Steimle of the Church of the Advent spoke of Krao's spiritual qualities. She was master of several tongues, he said, and knew the literature of many peoples.

Krao started her American career in a dime museum in Philadelphia back in the '80s. Before that she had been a protégé of Farini, an English circus promoter whose name she eventually adopted. For years she traveled with Barnum & Bailey, and

when in New York she always went to stay with Mrs. Zeller at 222 East Ninety-sixth Street. When called upon to travel through city streets she always wore a veil, for she was in terror of curiosity whips away from the "big top."

Friends at the funeral service said that sensitiveness to "papers" led Krao to request cremation, but owing to a health regulation that prohibits incineration except when the request is in writing, the Herrlich establishment had to bury the body.

The bier was surrounded, with great sheaves of lilies and roses. "Lead Kindly Light," "Abide with Me" and "Jerusalem the Golden" were the hymns that were played.

Parents to Discuss Cooperation.

More than 1,000 parents with children of high school age are expected to attend a mass meeting of the United Parents' Association at Morris High School, 156th Street and Boston Road, next Friday evening to discuss better cooperation with the school authorities and to consider the problem of choosing the right high school for their children.

FRANK BACH'S HOME, IN PURCHASE, BURNS

Sparks Fire E. E. Smathers's Stable, Half Mile Away, Which Also Is Destroyed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—The large country house of Frank Bach of New York, called Little Meadow Farm, at Purchase, five miles from White Plains, was destroyed by fire last night, resulting a loss of more than \$50,000. Sparks were carried by a high west wind to the roof of one of the large stables of E. E. Smathers, horseman, half a mile away. This building, which was filled with hay, was also destroyed.

Firemen from Harrison, N. Y., Fort Chester and several other towns fought the flames until 4 o'clock this morning, but owing to the shortage of

water, they were unable to save anything.

Valuable paintings and bric-a-brac in the home of Mr. Bach, who is interested in the glass industry, went up in flames. At the time the fire started, Mr. and Mrs. Bach were dining with friends in Manhattan. The chauffeur of a private automobile discovered the red in the house was on fire and notified Stanley Kurichanski the gardener.

In the house at the time were a cook, nurse and maid and the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Bach. The gardener rushed to be second floor and aided the nurse in carrying out the child. The other servants were unable to save anything, not even their clothing or money. So rapidly did the fire spread, employees from the country homes of E. Collins, owner of Brook Farm, William A. Reed Jr., and other neighbors hurried to the Bach place and aided the firemen. According to the gardener the fire was probably started by a defective electric light wire. Only two big chimneys and the stone pillars of the porch were left standing.

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TWO NEW COATS AFTER PAQUIN

which emphasize important details of the mode.

WHEN it comes to coats, the name of Paquin is on the lips of all chic women of the world. For there is no couturier who can achieve the simplicity and softness of silhouette in coats like Paquin. Each of his coats is a masterpiece of the mode!

Paquin's charming bolero-tiered coat in black or navy blue wool rep. Copies at 125.00.

Paquin's coat with the bow at the front—of black flat with beige or pink moire. Copies at 145.00.

The Woman's Floor includes in its collections sizes 36 to 48.

THIRD FLOOR

McCutcheon's

5th Avenue 49th Street
Telephone VANDerbilt 5430

Spring Sale of Dress Fabrics

Cotton Prints—Tiny little patterns for the small miss, striking effects for her older sister, in bright or delicate colors, on light or dark grounds—there's a Print here for every little girl's Spring frock. Durable to stand strenuous play; fadeproof to endure many a trip to the tub. 50c, 65c, 75c a yard

Novelty Cottons have this season's newest designs, printed or woven, on fine Crepes or Voiles. Rayons and Striped Broadcloths. 75c a yard

Bordered Voiles come in striking or delicate colors. Very fine French Voile, and 2½ yards make a smart frock. 54 inches wide. \$1.75 a yard

French and English Cottons have effective block printed designs on excellent quality Crepe. Limited quantity. \$1.50 and \$1.95 a yard

Silks

Honan Pongee is the favorite Silk for every daytime hour. In white, Spanish-yellow, turquoise, jade, orchid, coral, ecru, beige, peach, grey, rosewood, Copen, powder blue, reseda and Lucille-green, phantom and lacquer-red, bluejay, Neptune, rose. \$1.75 a yard

Washable Crepe de Chine—Firm quality silk appropriate for dresses or underthings. In white, flesh maize, coral, Pan, moonbeam, peach, Nile, ciel, beige, seashell, Sarouk, bois de rose, steel, Copen, navy and black. **Guaranteed fast colors.** 40 inches wide. Exceptional value \$2.95 a yard

Clearance of Short Lengths

Dress and blouse lengths of all the fashionable Silks in solid colors and in printed effects, Printed Cottons, Crepes, Voiles, Wool Challis, Flannels, printed or solid color Linens—all drastically reduced for quick clearance.

THIRD FLOOR

Presenting FOUR IMPORTANT FASHIONS IN COATS

by Kurzman

The CALLOT DOUBLE GEORGETTE COAT. The original was in black over white, with black and white pleated stoles. Reproduced by Kurzman exactly as the original, and in black with rose. \$145

The VIONNET DOLMAN WRAP. The original was in black velours with black and white grosgrain ribbon. Reproduced by Kurzman in the same fabric. \$150

The LANVIN DOUBLE-STOLE COAT. The original was in tan kasha, with gold embroidery, and cocoa ermine. Reproduced by Kurzman exactly as the original; also in black faille with white, and in green georgette with beige. \$225

The WORTH COAT with the MINK SHAWL. Reproduced by Kurzman exactly as the original, in heavy black satin with full-length shawl collar of dark Eastern mink. \$265

Kurzman
IMPORTER
FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

Presenting FOUR IMPORTANT FASHIONS IN GOWNS

by Kurzman

CHANEL'S TIERED CHIFFON for afternoon, with large soft chiffon shoulder flowers. Reproduced in the Chanel red of the original and in Chanel green, and navy. \$85

The REDINGOTE DRESS, a Kurzman original, very beautifully tailored, of black or navy cloth, over white faille silk. \$100

The LACE DINNER GOWN, in black or beige; sheer fine lace, over flesh satin. A Kurzman original. \$125

The AGNES ENSEMBLE. Originally created in matelot blue kasha with a silk frock of quaint print. The Kurzman reproductions are in navy, green, or matelot blue. \$175

Kurzman
IMPORTER
FIFTH AVENUE at THIRTY-SIXTH STREET

LUGGAGE

FITTED SUIT CASES
For Week-Enders

Cases assembled from all over the world—every one as practical as it is attractive—every desirable size and colour included. We feature 24 inch cases with removable tray at \$45.00

Other Fitted Cases
25.00 to 900.00

LUGGAGE DEPARTMENT—SEVENTH FLOOR
SAKS—FIFTH AVENUE
FORTY-NINTH TO FIFTIETH STREET

COX SAYS HYPOCRISY RULES IN POLITICS

Glad He's Out of It, Ex-Governor Asserts—Calls This an Era of Intellectual Dishonesty.

SEES HARM IN PROHIBITION

"Fiddlers" in Senate Are Playing to Racial Vote, He Declares—Comes Here From Florida.

James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio and Democratic candidate for President in 1920, in an interview last night at the Hotel St. Regis, said he was out of politics for good.

"I think the man who is out of public life is a most fortunate person," he said, "for the reason that it is an era of intellectual dishonesty and hypocrisy."

"I spent two days—forty-eight hours—on a boat coming up from Miami, and when I arrive in New York and pick up the newspapers, what is the first thing I see? The first pages are filled with the debate between the wets and the dries in Washington, the side coming that the morality of the country ought to be conserved by the dyes, and the wets insisting that we have had an increase of crime in the conditions bordering on disruption of law because of prohibition."

"Aside from that controversy in Washington, you see two or three fiddlers in the Senate playing to the racial vote, some hoping to get the German vote and others exhorting in an effort to capture the Slavic vote."

"Not long ago the newspapers were filled with details of the case of the Countess of Cathcart—a case that has made the whole world laugh at us."

Mr. Cox said that if nations put a guard at their frontiers, to establish rules of morality for aliens crossing their borders, one might expect next an attempt to regulate the way men and women had their hair cut.

"What a nation of hypocrites!" he remarked.

Asked if he had any solution to offer for the prohibition problem, Mr. Cox said:

"There shouldn't be any thing done until it is perfectly obvious that it should do. I am not sure that the solution is yet apparent. But something has got to be done. I am sure about that. The official in the country is being corrupted. Whether you are wet or dry, you have got to admit there has never been such a corruption fund as has grown up under prohibition."

Mr. Cox expressed contempt for the employer who publicly described the benefits to his employees from prohibition but was a habitual violator of the Volstead act. He expressed the belief that prohibition was working great harm to members of the professional classes.

"The flask has become the symbol of the devil," he said, "and nowadays when a young woman wishes to give a present to a young man she often picks a pocket flask."

Mr. Cox said he had begun to enjoy life in the fullest sense since he quit public office and devoted himself to his newspapers. He explained that he was glad to have made the Democratic Presidential race in 1920, because he was privileged to "take up the banner" that had been carried through the stress of war by Woodrow Wilson.

"There is nothing that the President of the United States could say on any conceivable subject right now that would attract one-hundredth part of the attention that baseball results attract," he said.

Mr. Cox declared he had read the letters of Colonel E. M. House, but declined to give his opinion of them, except to suggest:

"Whoever advised Mrs. Wilson not to give out President Wilson's letters for publication, made a big mistake. He described the situation in Florida as a 'readjustment' rather than a 'reconstruction' and that the readjustment had been awaited hopefully by many who believed in the future of Florida."

The speculative element which went to Florida and bought town plots under first payments which they were unable to continue, he said, have now about disappeared.

Arriving in New York, Mr. and Mrs. Cox went to a movie, and they found the house sold out, except for the second balcony.

"We enjoyed our evening in the second balcony," said Mr. Cox. "The people up there seemed to be the very best."

AMERICAN DYES SHOW GAIN IN PRODUCTION

Output of 86,000,000 Pounds in 1925 an Increase of 25 Per Cent Over 1924.

WASHINGTON, April 18 (AP)—An approximate 25 per cent increase in American dye production in 1925 over 1924 was revealed today in preliminary figures compiled by the Federal Tariff Commission.

Production totaled 86,000,000 pounds, valued at \$30,000,000, compared with 73,000,000 pounds, valued at \$24,000,000 in 1924.

The increase was due largely to greater activity in the domestic textile industry, and improvement in the export trade in indigo and sulphur black dyes.

Outstanding features of the year, the commission said, were continued recessions in dye prices due largely to severe competition among domestic manufacturers, and conspicuous progress in manufacture of fast dyes, many such dyes being produced in 1925 for the first time in the United States.

Dye imports showed increases of 75 per cent in quantity and 65 per cent in value, while dye exports increased 64 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value over those of 1924.

MANY SEEK SUMMER COURSE

Fifty-five Apply to Princeton School of Geology.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 18.—Fifty-five under graduates, graduate students, instructors and professors in Washington, D. C., have made application for the Princeton Summer School of Geology, Professor Richard L. Brown, University of Maryland, Hobart College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan University, Middlebury College, Northwestern University, Rutgers Polytechnic Institute, Rutgers College, University of Stockholm, Sweden; Teachers School of Science, Boston, Wesleyan College, and Yale.

Two distinguished foreign geologists will accompany the party as guests of the school, thus adding research to undergraduate and graduate instruction which is the principal function of the trip. They are Dr. O. T. Nicholas, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and tutor in geology, and Dr. A. H. Westergaard of the Geological Survey of Sweden.

The field studies this year will be conducted in Northern New York, Vermont, Central Pennsylvania and perhaps in the Southern Appalachians.

Episcopal Dinner This Evening

Many men and women prominent in the Episcopal communion will serve as patrons and patronesses of a "Get Acquainted" dinner to be given this evening in the Hotel Astor by the Board of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society to its staff of 100 clergy and lay members of its staff who work in the city hospitals, prisons and other institutions.

LAVA RIVER ENGULFS HAWAIIAN VILLAGE

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

lava, zigzagging dragon-shaped down the mountain, cast a red glow on the clouds and filled the air with maroon-colored smoke.

Mauna Loa has been an awe inspiring sight since it began disgorging flaming masses a week ago. After a period of five years of inactivity. The mountain reaches 14,978 feet into the air and is perpetually capped with snow. It is the highest active volcano in the world. It is part of Hawaii National Park, created by Congress in 1908.

The crater is called Mokuawewe. In 1880-81 Mauna Loa belched forth a great flow of lava that came to a stop within a scant half mile of this city. In 1885 the lava came within five miles of here. While many of the previous flows have been preceded by tidal

MEDICAL ASPECTS OF CRIME TAKEN UP

Mrs. Derby Selects Committee to See What Part Disease Plays in Situation.

ASKS ALL STATES TO AID

Chairman Davison of the National Commission Announces Formation of Special Body.

F. Trubee Davison, Chairman of the National Crime Commission, announced yesterday the organization of a special committee on the medical aspects of crime, selected by Mrs. Richard Derby, daughter of the late Theodore Roosevelt. The committee will study all matters dealing with the physical and mental condition of criminals in relation to the causes of crime. The committee consists of:

JOHN M. PARKER, former Governor of Louisiana.

RAY LYMAN WILSON, President of the Stanford Junior University, Cal.

Judge FREDERICK P. CABOT of Boston.

Judge FRANKLIN C. HOYT, New York City, Judge of the Juvenile Court.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, publisher, Emporia, Kan.

Col. ARTHUR WOODS of New York, former Commissioner of Police, who established a psychiatric laboratory at the Police Department.

Mrs. E. M. TOWNSEND of Oyster Bay, member of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

E. A. VAN ALLENBURG, former editor of The Philadelphia North American.

GUSTAVUS POPE, Detroit, Mich., one of the directors of the Red Cross.

ELIOT H. HOOKER of New York, President of the Hooker Electric Company.

Mrs. Derby, who will be Chairman of the medical subcommittee, gave out the following statement in regard to its aims and purposes:

"I believe that the work of the subcommittee on the medical aspects of crime is to collect and make available the latest information as to the relationship between disease and crime."

"There must be an increasing spirit of cooperation between the members of the legal and the medical profession. In the States where such cooperation already exists the Judge and the Psychiatrist are working with the psychiatric expert for a wise solution of the problems which are of equal interest to both groups in their fundamental relation to the welfare of the community. The anticipation of crime must be our goal."

CHINESE HURT PORTUGUESE

Strike Pickets Shoot Macao Soldiers, Who Return Fire.

HONGKONG, April 18 (AP)—Chinese strike pickets stationed on the outskirts of Macao today fired upon and wounded several Portuguese soldiers stationed on garrison duty.

The Portuguese returned the fire, whereupon the Chinese retired.

The Portuguese strongly protested to Chinese authorities at Canton.

waves none has accompanied the recent phenomenon.

As part of the outbreak huge boulders crashed down the mountainside. Guards have been stationed at strategic points to warn residents of danger.

HONOLULU, T. H., April 18 (AP)—

Honolulu was one of the few typically Hawaiian villages remaining in the islands. It comprised a cluster of from ten to fifteen homes of the old Hawaiian style, numbering a population of about 100 persons.

The World's Most Active Volcano.

Mauna Loa, or "big mountain," is one of the three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes set aside as national parks by Congress for protection and development as national spectacles. The others are Kilauea and Haleakala.

Mauna Loa has poured forth more lava during the last century than any other volcano on the globe.

Around its base is a gorgeous tropical forest, including mahogany groves, dense growths of tree ferns rising to height of 40 feet, and green meadows. Sandalwood, extinct almost everywhere else, grows here luxuriantly.

MAKES SENSE OF DUTY KEY TO SOCIAL UPLIFT

Alfred W. Martin Tells Ethical Culture Audience to Set Standards by Example.

Personal responsibility and its relation to social betterment were discussed yesterday by Alfred W. Martin at the services of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West, held at the Ethical Culture Temple.

"The mother may not be able to supply the shallow standards that bewitch her daughters, but she can pitch the key of her own life so high as to rob those standards of their seductive witchery. The father may not be able to save his boy from the temptations of a great city, but he can set a personal example of temperance and purity which that boy is much more likely to copy from his father than from any other man in town."

"Do you bewail the fact that such enormous sums are being spent on dinners and dress? Then see to it that your own table is above reproach, and your own dress beyond criticism. Do you deplore the fact that there is in this country an unparalleled passion for wealth? Then see to it that your own soul is unimpaired by this stain. Do you complain that organized greed has gone so far that it can greed the law and buy legislation to achieve its iniquitous ends?"

"Then permit me to remind you that the war against dishonesty will have to be carried beyond the Supreme Court of the United States to that of the private conscience, before we can look for a beginning of the remedy for that evil."

Break Ground for Glendale Church.

Ground was broken for the new Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, at Foodick and Cooper Avenues, Glendale, Queens, yesterday by the pastor of the church, the Rev. F. W. Abel, in the presence of a small crowd of parishioners. The new building will seat 300 and will have additional accommodations for Sunday school and social functions. It will cost about \$35,000, exclusive of the interior furnishings.

The real estate agents were busy at Coney Island, and at the Rockaways, where more than 100,000 visitors spent the day, the real estate trade was also active. Only a few of the visitors ventured into the surf.

The Station Master's office at the Pennsylvania Station reported that the Atlantic City and Asbury Park traffic on the railroad had been heavy, and that the Long Island traffic, particularly to the Rockaways and Long Beach, had been a good deal above normal for a Sunday in April.

SUNSHINE DRAWS THROGS TO SHORE

About 200,000 at Coney Island, but Cold Wind Drives Them Home Early.

CROWDS AT OTHER RESORTS

Sixteen Men Arrested and Eight Women Sent to Jail in Bungalow Raid.

A warm sun drew several hundred thousand persons to the various resorts in and around the city yesterday, but a cool wind made itself effective as the sun dropped on the horizon and sent the visitors home early.

The Coney Island crowd was estimated at 200,000. All concessions and amusements were in full swing and the consumption of "hot dogs" was large. About fifteen of those happy persons known as the "Icebergs" went bathing at the foot of West 74th Street while crowds stood on the shore to watch. The police had a quiet time. Not a single lost child was reported.

HERBERT TAREYTON CIGARETTES

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Early in the morning, however, Inspector Byron Sackett and a squad of men made the first bungalow raid in the season and arrested sixteen men in a bungalow at 2 F West End Avenue, Manhattan Beach, and gave summonses to eight young women. Neighbors had complained of the noise made by the party. The men were fined \$2 each in the Coney Island Court. The summonses handed to the young women are returnable in the same court today.

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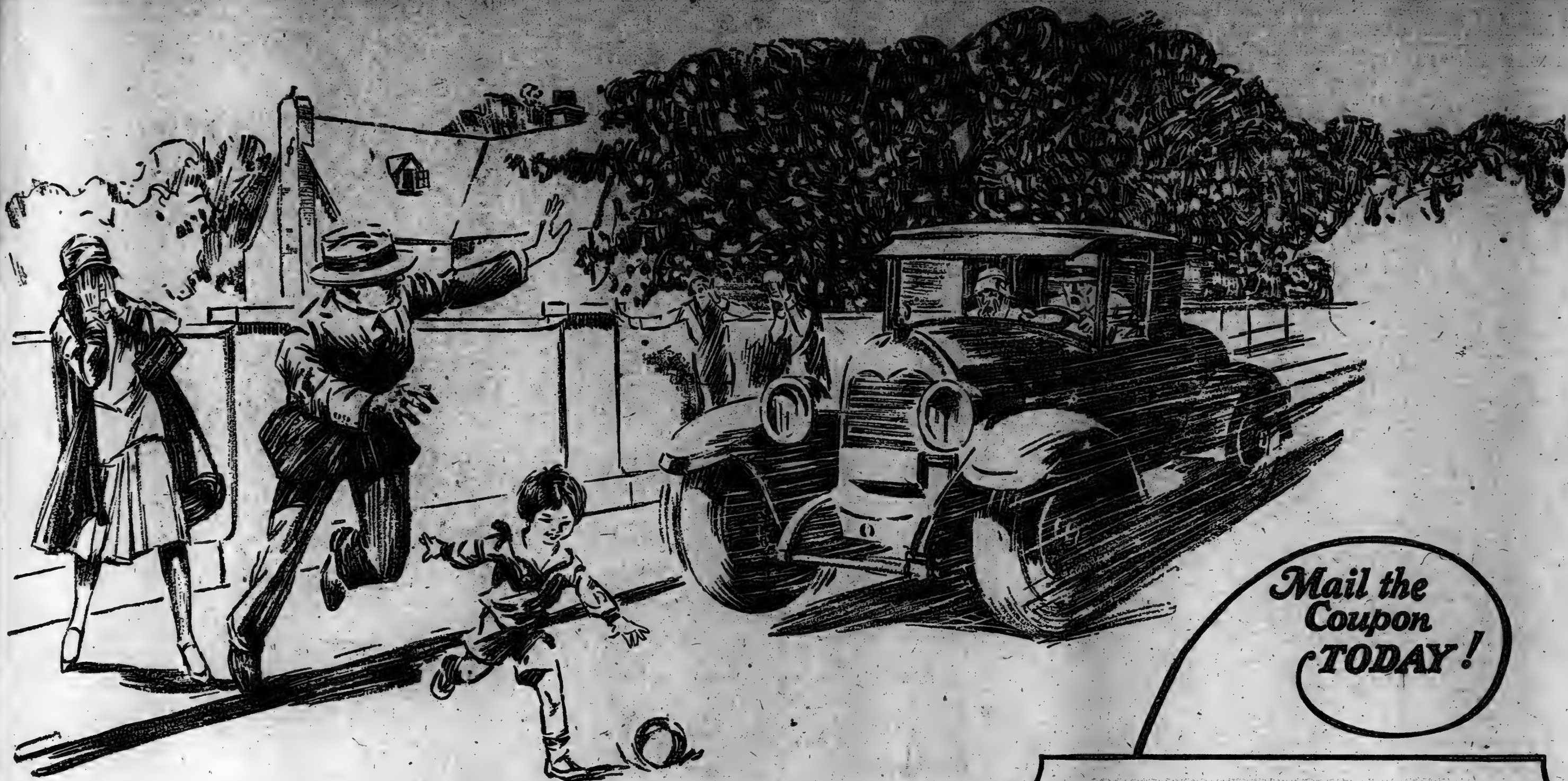
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MANNING CONDEMNS TREATY WITH TURKS

**Bishop, Replying to Borah, Sees
Brutality Condoned and
Honor Surrendered.**

CALLS ANGORA 'ANTI-HUMAN'

Criticizes Missionaries Who Favor
Ratification—Rebukes the
Suggestion of Force.

Bishop William T. Manning of the Episcopal Diocese of New York made public last night his answer to a letter written to him April 5 by Senator William E. Borah, in which the Senator rebuked Bishop Manning and other Bishops of the Episcopal Church for signing a protest against ratification of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey. Bishop Manning's letter follows:

Diocese of New York,
Synod House,
New York, April 17, 1923.
Hon. William E. Borah, The Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Borah: I thank you for the communication which you have given to the protest against the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty signed by 110 Bishops of the Episcopal Church.

In some respects, however, your reply shows a strange misapprehension of the grounds upon which our protest is based. Your letter implies that we are opposing this treaty because the Turks do not profess the Christian faith. You cannot, then, seriously suppose that this is our position. You say that "to refuse friendly relations with all peoples who reject Christianity is to be unchristian." With this statement we, of course, agree.

Alleges Brutal Conduct.

As you will see if you reread our protest, we oppose ratification of this treaty not because the Turks are non-Christian in faith but because of their brutal, inhuman and unchristian conduct toward those to whom we have given solemn pledges and whom, if this treaty is ratified, we shall be bound to treat as equals. A Government which has murdered or expelled from their ancestral homes over 4,000,000 helpless people and is still continuing these outrages; which has converted over 3,000 churches into stables, barracks and houses of prostitution, and which is now holding in revolting slavery over 100,000 Christian women and girls in Turkish harems and in anti-Christian Government, and it is in this sense that we use the term.

We favor friendly relations with all nations—both Christian and non-Christian—but we do not favor a treaty which condones brutal and bestial acts and policies such as those which Turkey has not only been guilty of in the past but is committing in the present, as shown by the report made by the representatives of the League of Nations in November, 1922, which is printed with our protest.

Quotes Root on Recognition.

To ratify this treaty would be to resume friendly relations with the present Turkish Government on the basis of the present policy and attitude of that Government. It is the official relation of the United States to another Government which we are considering, and what Mr. Elihu Root said recently in another connection is much in point here:

"The recognition of one Government by another is not a mere courtesy. It is an act having a definite and specific meaning, and it involves an acceptance by the recognizing Government of the principles, purposes and avowed intentions of the recognized Government as being in conformity with the rules which govern the conduct of civilized nations toward each other."

You state that our missionaries and business interests want the treaty and that their arguments seem to you conclusive.

The policy of the United States as to any particular country is not to be determined pursuant to the opinions of Americans living in that country, but is to be determined from the point of view of right and justice and of the honor and interests of the United States.

Only Eleven Mission Schools Left.

And upon examination we find that the treaty does not even mention the missionaries; that the mission schools in Turkey have been reduced from 1,049 to eleven, and their attendance from 50,000 to about 2,500, and that the teaching of religion is forbidden in these schools. What room does this leave for the work of Christian missionaries? Senator King, who visited Turkey last summer, and Dr. Post, who after 21 years' service as medical missionary and relief worker in Turkey, returned home last summer, testify that the remnants of the American mission schools have been Turkified; that they are under the immediate control and direction of the Kemal Government, as if they were supported or subsidized by that Government, and that they are made into instruments for the teaching of what the Turks regard as civilization.

The position taken by the missionaries to whom you refer is a sadly disappointing one to those who know the situation intimately. Our three former Ambassadors to Turkey—Mr. Straus, Mr. Morgenthau and Mr. Eikens—are all of them opposed to this treaty. It is unfortunately possible for some missionaries to be more interested in the preservation of the mortar and bricks of the mission buildings than in the purposes for which they were sent into Turkey; but if this is their position, then I must declare that they are missionaries in name only.

Calls It a Surrender.

I have before me a circular letter, which has apparently the approval of the Department of State, by a missionary advocate of the treaty. This Christian missionary intimates that if we also in rejecting this treaty the gentlemanly Turks will massacre the remaining 100,000 Armenians in Turkey. That argument reveals, in its horrible nakedness, the true character of the Turkish Government, and that you are advocating friendly relations not only with an anti-Christian Government but with an anti-human Government. I care not what opinion a few business people and missionaries of the type described by you hold of this treaty, but I hold to the deliberate opinion that the Lausanne Treaty, in its present form, is a base surrender of American rights to a rebranded military despotism and a cowardly betrayal of Christian Armenia.

The interests of Robert College and Constantinople College are no doubt important; but the principles of right and justice are infinitely more important. Better a thousand times that these colleges should disappear than that the United States should enter into a shameful and unchristian treaty.

You say that by entering into relations with the Turks through this

treaty we shall be "establishing the only real foundation for peace." I disagree with you. The only real foundation for peace is justice and righteousness. Peace cannot be established by disregarding our principles and abandoning to their fate a brave and helpless people.

No Suggestion of Force.

You mention the use of force and the employment of an army and a navy, only to say that you presume I am not in favor of such use. Suggestion as to the use of force has been made before in this connection, but it has only been made by those who, like yourself, favor this treaty, and sometimes with the hope that the idea of using force may be attributed to the opponents of the treaty. It certainly cannot be attributed to my fellow Bishops and myself, for we have never suggested or considered it.

We are not advocating the use of force as the setting up of an Armenian "home" within the bounds of Turkey. We recall the sufferings of the Armenians, the military services rendered by them to the common cause and the solemn pledges made to them by two Presidents of the United States and we insist that in any treaty with Turkey the Armenian rights, as defined by the arbitration of President Wilson and as endorsed and reaffirmed by President Harding, even on the eve of the Lausanne Conference, shall be preserved, so that they may be fulfilled, in due time through diplomatic means.

In other words, we advocate the performance of our moral obligation to Armenians to the full extent of our opportunity.

You contend that although this treaty is far from satisfactory it is the "best" we can secure at this time and is better than no treaty at all. I dissent from this. No treaty at all is better than one which disregards our sacred obligations and does not admit that this treaty is the best that we can secure at this time. I believe that if this treaty is rejected, President Coolidge will secure a better and an American treaty, not one dictated by the other contracting party and copied in substance from one made by other powers.

Discusses Trade Advantages.

No "practical" considerations can justify our ratifying a treaty such as this one, and even the material advantages which it is supposed we shall secure through it are as doubtful as those which some are now urging as a reason for our entering into relation with the Russian Soviet Government. Our commercial interest in Turkey is insignificant. Our normal exports to that country amount only from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 annually. As to that, we require only equality of opportunity. This equality, however, the proposed treaty expressly denies.

We advocate the rejection of the Lausanne Treaty, or its ratification, subject to the necessary reservations.

If this treaty is ratified in its present form, we not only condone the past, but we accept the present and we give up the future. We know that at this time the Kemal policy is a policy of abominable cruelty, one of utter disregard of the most elementary human rights and of treaty obligations. And for the future, we know that the ratification of this treaty will confirm the existing policy of the present Turkish Government, that it will definitely show to Kemal as well as to the Armenians that our promises were written in water and that we are willing forever to abandon them. Such an abandonment would be the end of our influence, moral or other.

Upholds Moral Influence.

The moral influence of America in bringing about better conditions throughout the world in general and in Turkey in particular, is an influence in which you and I believe, will not be lost, as you fear, by the rejection of this treaty. On the contrary, it will be immeasurably heightened and strengthened.

I know how powerful are the influences which are working for the ratification of this treaty, but I have good hope that it will be rejected, or very greatly changed, and whatever the issue, I am thankful that so large a number of our Bishops have lifted up their voices in open protest against it and in behalf of those heroic and devoted people now under the power of the Turk whose only human hope lies in our great country remembering its obligations.

With much respect, I am sincerely yours, WILLIAM T. MANNING.



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HUGHES HEADS MOVE FOR HISTORY FUND

**Accepts Chairmanship of New
York Group in a National
Campaign for \$1,000,000.**

TO FRAME PLANS AT DINNER

Membership of National Committee
Announced—Former Senator
Beveridge Is the Leader.

Charles Evans Hughes will serve as Chairman of a committee of New York financiers, business and professional leaders taking part in a national movement to raise \$1,000,000 as an endowment fund for the promotion of "American history and history in America." Announcement that Mr. Hughes had accepted an invitation to act as Chairman of the New York group was made yesterday by the American Historical Association at its headquarters, Columbia University, in New York.

"Mr. Hughes, in accepting the chairmanship, said that he was gratified to find that history was reaching out for public support," said the announcement.

"As soon as the personnel of this committee is complete, plans for an active campaign for funds will be discussed at a dinner now being arranged by the former Secretary of State in association with the officials of the Association's National Committee on Endowment of which former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana is President."

In announcing Mr. Hughes' acceptance, Professor Selig J. Buck of the University of Minnesota, Executive Secretary of the Committee on Endowment, also made public the full membership of the National Committee on Endowment, which will work under direction of Chairman Beveridge in directing the organization of State and city committees all over the country.

Professor Charles M. Andrews, Yale; Professor John S. Bassett, Smith College; Dr. H. A. Cushing, former Professor of Law at Columbia; Dean Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota; Dr. Worthington C. Ford, Boston; Dean Charles H. Haskins, Harvard; Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Carnegie Institution, Washington; Dr. Edward B. Krehbiel, New York, former Professor of History in Leland Stanford Junior University; Dr. H. Barrett Learned, author and editor, Washington; Stewart L. Mims, New York, former Professor of History at Yale.

Also Dr. Charles Moore, Library of Congress, Washington; Professor William A. Morris, University of California; Professor Dana C. Munro, Princeton, President of the American Historical Association; Conyers Read, Philadelphia; Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, President of the Chicago Historical Society; Henry M. Wriston, President of Lawrence College.

A group of prominent New York men and women have accepted membership on a National Advisory Committee of the association. They include: Elihu Root, Nicholas Murray Butler, John W. Davis, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Rollo Ogden, Walter Lippman, Dr. John H. Finley, Dwight W. Morrow, Professor James T. Shotwell, Ida M. Tarbell, Ruth Putnam, George A. Plimpton, Dr. Henry Osborn Taylor, Norman H. Davis, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, David Hunter Miller, Dr. Albert Shaw and Dean E. E. W. Fosbrooks.

Stuart F. Bloom Wins Divorce.
Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., April 13.—Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins has granted an absolute divorce to Stuart F. Bloom of Ossining from Mrs. Lilla Bloom. The only witness was Dr. Norman R. Bloom, the plaintiff's brother, who testified that Mrs. Bloom had told him that her child's father was not her husband, and had admitted that she lived with John Bretty of North Tarrytown, where, according to Dr. Bloom, she was known as Mrs. Bretty. Mr. Bloom said he had not lived with his wife since 1920.

DIG UP CITY BY DEAD SEA.

State Research Expedition Reports Progress at Kirjath Sepher.

NY, LOUIS, Mo., April 13 (AP).—Excavation work in the buried City of Kirjath Sepher, thirty miles west of the Dead Sea, has been started by the Archaeological Expedition led by Dr. Melvin G. Kyle, President of the Eastern Theological Seminary, St. Louis.

Progress of the expedition, which seeks ancient records in the buried city further to verify the Bible as a trustworthy historical work, was announced yesterday by Dr. Robert Harp, setting head of the seminary. Buried walls have been unearthed and high points, where temples of worship probably stood, have been located at the site of the city, which flourished in 1500 B. C.

The expedition is under the joint auspices of the St. Louis Seminary and the American School of Oriental Research at Jerusalem.

Anderson Appeal Negativated.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 13 (AP).—An appeal to the Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here, by William H. Anderson, former Superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League, requesting a hearing on charges brought by him against the League for alleged fraud was negatived by adoption of a resolution of confidence in the League.

**STRYKER DEFENDS
WEBB-LOOMIS BILL**

State Medical Society Council Says Measure Was Framed to Abolish Quackery.

REPLIES TO UNTERMYER

Purpose of Grievance Committee Is to Give Physicians Self-Government, He Declares.

In answer to attempts by opponents to discredit the Webb-Loomis bill, pending in the Legislature, Lloyd Paul Stryker, counsel for the State Medical Society, issued a statement yesterday declaring that the bill was designed to improve the practice of medicine and abolish quackery. Mr. Stryker replied to criticism by Samuel Untermyer, who objected to the creation of a Grievance Committee to supervise physicians, as provided by the bill.

"The purpose of creating the Grievance Committee is to make it possible for the medical profession to have self-government," Mr. Stryker said.

"A careful examination and analysis of the provisions relative to the Grievance Committee will disclose that it consists of ten licensed, experienced, seven of whom are appointed by the Board of Regents on nominations made by the Medical Society of the State of New York. The New York State Homeopathic Society and the New York State Osteopathic Society and three members appointed by the Board of Regents and to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court."

He declared also that the bill had been prepared with great care and conferences of a committee of physicians appointed by the President of the State Medical Society, the State Health Department, the State Department of Education and the Attorney General's office.

"The bill is in many respects an advance in the regulation of the practice of medicine," he added. "It protects the public health by safeguarding citizens from the danger of the unlicensed quack and charlatan."

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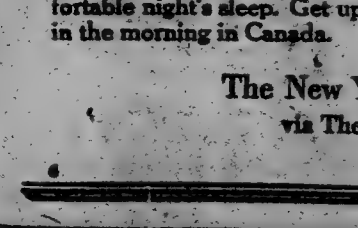
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D. A. R. CONGRESS WILL OPEN TODAY

Coolidge and Others Will Welcome Delegates From Every State This Evening.

BUILDING FUND IS GAINING

Several Candidates in the Field to Succeed Mrs. Cook as President-General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Daughters of the American Revolution, representing every State in the Union, Hawaii and the Philippines, will vote for a new President-General, seven Vice Presidents and a Board of Control at the thirty-fifth Continental Congress of the national society, which will open here tomorrow.

There is great interest among the delegates in the new building, Constitution Hall, authorized by the last Congress. It is to cost \$1,225,000, and its seating capacity will meet the demands of future congresses for many years.

President Coolidge, the French Ambassador, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Senator Reed of Pennsylvania are on the program for addresses tomorrow evening. Marie Tiffany of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing and the United States Marine Band will give a concert.

Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Branger and other prominent guests will occupy places on the stage or in a reserved box. The President and Mrs. Coolidge will receive the entire congress at the White House Wednesday afternoon.

Tuesday afternoon will be given over to State meetings and conferences, and on Tuesday evening there will be a reception to the Daughters by the President-General and national officers in Continental Memorial Hall.

Miss Janet Richards, a charter member of the society, will give a brief review of the work of the organization on Friday evening, and Vice President

Dawson and the Secretary of Agriculture also will speak.

The fact that \$200,000 has been pledged for the new building since last April, and that the plan of Coolidge bonds offered by the Treasurer-General, Mrs. Alfred J. Brownson, is finding favor with the majority of delegates already assembled, apparently assures the success of the building program. Mrs. Brownson, as a result of her work, has become a familiar figure among the delegates from whom will be chosen a successor to Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who will retire as President on Saturday after a term of three years.

Under the revised Constitution no President-General is eligible to succeed herself. It is, however, entirely within the law to give a second or even a third term to an ex-President-General, and in the last twenty-four hours a rumor has been heard that Mrs. George Thatcher Guernsey of Independence, Kan., a former President of the society, may be called again to fill the highest office. Mrs. Guernsey has been in Washington nearly a week in touch with the district leaders as well as national officers.

Mrs. Wallace Hanger, a native Washingtonian, who opposed Mrs. Cook in a closely contested campaign three years ago, has declined to seek election this year, and there are reports that she will throw her influence to Mrs. Brownson. Mrs. Livingston R. Schuyler of New York, a former President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Ell A. Helmick of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. Joseph S. Trillinghouse of New Jersey are avowed supporters of Mrs. Brownson.

Mrs. Charles White Nash of Albany, State Representative of New York and Chairman of the Magazine Committee, has been regarded as one of the strongest candidates.

Mrs. Rhett Goode of Alabama, Mrs. Charles W. Richardson of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Samuel H. Perkins of Indiana and Mrs. Lora Anderson of Massachusetts are in the "favorite daughter" class.

NEW LONG DISTANCE OFFICE.

Yonkers Telephone Facilities Increased to Meet Growing Demand.

For the first time since telephone service was used in Yonkers a long-distance department was established in the city yesterday with six operators on duty.

Heretofore the long-distance calls to and from Yonkers were handled by the company's office in White Plains, but the out-of-town traffic has grown to such an extent in Yonkers under the management of Fred C. Kura, local agent and manager of the two Yonkers exchanges, that the company decided to set up a long-distance department for the accommodation of its 15,000 subscribers.

SAYS BRITISH LABOR WILL BACK MINERS

Henderson Holds Baldwin Will Make Bad Mistake to Rely on Unions' Neutrality.

NATIONAL PAY BASIS ISSUE

Government Ready to Give Financial Aid Until Industry Gets Settled Under New Conditions.

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Events in the coming fortnight will decide whether there will be peace or war in the British coal industry. The position, although less serious, is similar to that of last July when another crisis was averted only when the Government provided a state subsidy to enable the mine owners to pay wages which the owners contended were not justified by the economic condition of the industry.

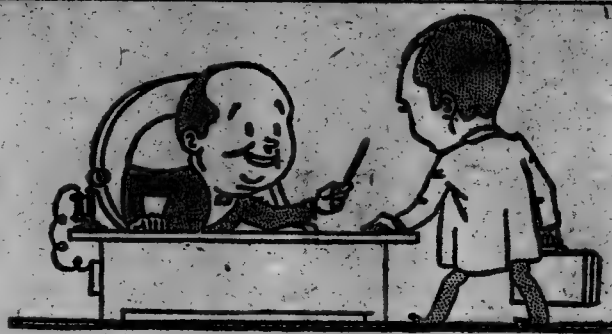
This subsidy, which cost the country £20,000,000, will come to an end on April 30, and the mine owners are already posting notices terminating the existing wage agreements on May 1. The miners have refused to consent to any reduction whatever; therefore, either a strike or a lock-out seems inevitable unless a settlement can be adjusted within the next fortnight.

The Government last Fall appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the coal problem. The commission's report has been accepted by the Government and the owners, but the miners, although acquiescing in its main recommendations, so far as proposals for a reorganization of the industry are concerned, take exception to the owners' interpretation of its recommendations.

The mine owners contend that without a subsidy they cannot pay the existing scale of wages. The view of the Government and the community generally is that the miners ought to agree to some reduction pending reorganization, which, it is hoped, will restore the industry to a "live-and-let-live" condition. Although the miners have not entirely closed the door to negotiations, they argue that it is up to the Government and country to see that there shall be no reduction in the miners' standard of living.

Arthur Henderson, labor leader, de-

clared that if the Government is relying upon the unwillingness of the miners to accept a wage settlement on a national basis, it is making a disastrous mistake. The Government today is in a much better position than it was in July last when it was caught without any policy, and it is believed that when Premier Baldwin sees the mine owners next Tuesday he will be prepared with plans for helping the disputants to agree. All that is yet known is that the Government is prepared to grant temporary financial assistance to bridge the gap between the cessation of the subsidy and the settling down of the industry under new conditions. It is believed that the Prime Minister may propose some form of State loan to facilitate the amalgamation of the mines as proposed by the commission. The first task, however, is to secure an agreement on the wages question, and present indications are that the owners will agree to negotiate wages on a national basis, provided the miners will be content with a lower minimum percentage.



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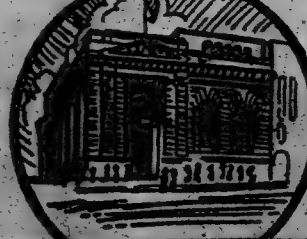
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CROSS ICE TO FIND FLIER.

Michigan Men Go to Beaver Island.

CHARLEVOIX, Mich., April 18 (AP).—A relief party left Cross Village early today with a dog team for St. James, Beaver Island, to learn why Captain J. F. Donnellan of Chicago, an airplane pilot, had not returned from his flight to the island on Thursday.

The party comprised Alvina Yelder, Donnellan's mechanic, and a half dozen fishermen.

Shore residents believe the trip across the ice, a distance of eighteen miles, which is extremely treacherous at this season, would take five to eight hours. The party had not returned to the mainland early tonight and there was a probability that nothing would be heard from them until tomorrow morning.



When Lem Lemblant "needs some printing done"

It's an easy matter for Lem Lemblant who runs the General Feed and Hay store in Ryeville. When he "needs some printing done," he simply phones Joe of the Ryeville Weekly Clarion and Job Printing Office. That's all there is to it.

But suppose Lem Lemblant wanted a twenty-four sheet poster, or a book, or a direct-mail campaign or more involved printed forms, and needed counsel and service from his printer—?

Joe might be willing to try, but he simply couldn't deliver. His meager equipment and limited ability couldn't meet the demands. Lem would have to go to the city.

The difference between large cities and average-sized towns is a difference of relative completeness of the division of labor. In the world's largest cities, elaborate divisions appear even within a single industry.

In New York City, the Printing Centre of the World, for example, are complete facilities—equipment and experience—to print anything that is printable. Regardless of what the buyer of printing seeks, some New York printer can supply it—in some cases dozens of New York printers, in many cases, hundreds.

There is the confusion! Whom should the buyer of printing consult in order to get the kind of printing he wants, when he wants it and how he wants it?

The members of New York Employing Printers Association and Allied Industries not only want you to know the completeness of New York's printing resources, but they want to help you select capable printers judiciously and quickly. So they have prepared a classified directory of Association members showing the types of work each is best equipped to produce. If you have not already received a copy of this helpful directory, by all means ask for one on your letterhead.



This is the tenth of a series of messages in which you, a user of printing, are made better acquainted with the New York City printer and his tremendous capacity to serve you.

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comes this interesting discussion of

WALL STREET

We reprint below, in full, an unusual editorial from THE INDIANAPOLIS COMMERCIAL of April 2, 1926.

—THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

Business Is Business

"Big Business"—
Some Wall Street Impressions
Ridiculous—
Good Information in Wall Street Journal—
Wall Street Needs Press Agency—
Discusses Intelligently Before Casing—

The question is being asked frequently as to whether Hoosiers are not too conservative and cautious for their own good and for the development of their state. Our people are not well informed on business conditions and on how so-called "big business" is operated. So-called "big business" is frowned upon. Wall Street is too frequently considered a den of crap shooters and The Wall Street Journal a clever publication issued for the purpose of covering up the crooked financial dealings of interests bent upon fleecing the public. This opinion probably is held by many persons who have never even seen a copy of The Wall Street Journal. For the good of our state we wish that 100,000 Indiana families could serve The Wall Street Journal with their ham and eggs at breakfast for a solid year. We believe here this would have a wholesome effect on the thinking of Indiana people.

Now what we have just said about Indiana people and Wall Street does not reflect unnecessarily on the people of Indiana alone. They are no different from the rank and file of American citizens. Many untrue statements concerning Wall Street and its institutions have been circulated by demagogues of the political type, and Wall Street has been entirely too busy with its own problems to take the time to endeavor to correct misleading and untrue impressions. But the time has come when Indiana institutions should endeavor to correct ridiculous impressions that exist in the mind of the so-called man in the street.

We believe that every high school in Indiana should be a subscriber to

The Wall Street Journal. Not only is that publication a marvel in editorial style and accuracy, but it is a true mirror of real American business life. Its editorial comment is so sane and convincing as to become a national guide for proper economic thought. Its columns reflect daily the progress and failure of business. To read it carefully provides the basis for a liberal education in the worth-while things of the present day. Moreover, The Wall Street Journal probably has cleaner and saner views on the money-making game than any other publication in New York. It has the faculty of taking a confusing international question and by tearing it in parts before your eyes of revealing the true meaning of international events.

Quite recently The Wall Street Journal published an editorial concerning an Indiana man, who is now much in the public eye. It was suggested that this editorial should have state-wide publicity, but men who know the tendency of public thought shook their heads sorrowfully, and said it would not be advisable to quote The Wall Street Journal in this part of the United States as the man mentioned might immediately be considered by thousands of ignorant men and women as a stock gambler, wearing checked pants, white vest and with a three carat diamond sparkling in his cravat. And the sorrowful part of that advice is that it was sound and applicable not only to Indiana, but to most of the United States. Our cartoonists have created that impression and it still sticks. Wall Street needs a press agent who can reach the common people and the common people need enough intelligence to try to learn the truth.

Now it is not our intention to give Wall Street and all that belongs to it a coat of white wash. The "scrub" probably has just as many evils to correct as the remainder of the United States but probably not any more. We do contend that the Middle Western farmer who knows more about raising corn, cattle and hogs than Wall Street will ever know should try to cut his teeth when it comes to knowing more about business, economics and financial affairs. While the farmer and small business man is studying Wall Street for all of the fifty-seven brands of business and financial hell that besets us in this rather well-to-do country of ours, there are thousands of men on Wall Street who are conscientiously trying to understand the problems of the farmer and business man in other parts of the country. And if Wall Street is trying to do that, she is at least more intelligent and helpful than the man who is shouting about something he knows nothing about.

O'CONNELL SAYS RICH LOSE THEIR FAITH

Cardinal Declares in Boston That Some Catholics Had Better Remain Poor.

PRAISE FOR PROTESTANTS

Wealth Does Not Turn Their Hearts or Heads, He Says, Referring to Their Charity.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 18.—Declaring that he had ceased to wish that Catholic people would become wealthy because he had seen that in many instances property brought to them only silly pride, vanity and selfishness, which caused them to lose touch with the plain people, Cardinal O'Connell, in an address to the St. Vincent de Paul Society here this morning, said that, on the other hand, Protestant people, while perhaps lacking in external demonstrations of religion, are not affected in this manner by wealth, but have become wonderfully charitable and surely would receive God's blessing.

The address was delivered at the quarterly communion breakfast of the society, which is the principal charity dispensing agency of Catholic laymen. "I used to think, on some time ago," the Cardinal said, "that it would be a fine thing to help along our Catholic people to become materially very well to do, prosperous. I have given it up. You lose them when they do. I do not know why it should be so, but it is so. I won't say in every single case. That is not true. There are noble men and women Catholics who have become enormously wealthy and who live simple, beautiful lives. They live well, as their fathers and mothers lived, and they live to do things for all fine causes.

Says Poverty Is Good for the Soul.

"I wish it were not so; I wish I had not to say it; but it is the common sentiment of all of us who know that some of the Catholics had much better have remained poor than to have acquired large fortunes; much better for their own lives, for their prospects of heaven; better for their own characters; because so often we see the results of a sudden attainment of wealth that ends in the silliest kind of vanity and pride. I shan't mince words.

"The reason is they are not ready for this great wealth. When they get it they do not know how to use it, or do anything with it, and they become closed up like clams in a shell, just perfectly self-satisfied. They live in the interior of the shell of vanity which they have woven around them and you can't teach them or tell them anything.

"They have lost touch with the world, with real life; and the cause of it is their silly vanity because they have a few million dollars. That is very often the case, and I am very sorry to say that. I do not know what the averages are in this matter, but it is worth studying.

"Somebody ought to take up the problem, find out what proportion of our people get suddenly rich and lose their heads and hearts, and compare it with the others who are not of the faith, because what I see all around me is that the Protestant people of today, if they seem to be lacking in external—what shall I say, demonstrations—of religion, have become wonderfully charitable. If they do not go to church, they give to every worthy cause and do not close themselves up and hold tight to every dollar that is coming to them.

"Now that is true. Remember these non-Catholics who are constantly giving millions of money to great causes, to fine causes, will certainly receive God's blessing. There is no question about that. God will dwell with them in their living charity of which He is the center and the heart.

"Now don't let us pride ourselves on our Catholicism if we do not do anything to deserve it or merit it. That would be silly. The most wonderful inheritance is the inheritance of the grace which comes with the Catholic Church. It is the most wonderful thing in the world. Don't forget it. Do not abuse it because you have a few pretty dollars; really, it doesn't speak very much for the training of these people. Then the Cardinal referred to the term self-made man and declared that in this connection it must be remembered that first of all God made man, and training in the church, the school, the home and all surroundings go to the making of the man.

"I have given up wishing riches for our Catholic people until they are ready to use them. I am not continued, 'until they mean what they say when they call themselves Catholics. The great body of our Catholic people are noble-hearted and generous to a fault. They oftentimes give more than they can afford to give, though God gives it back to them.

"That is, first of all, the general trait of the ordinary run of Catholic people, the poor. We know the reality of the poor. The ones who have these qualities more than any one else. They know what it is to suffer, to have the world look coldly upon them. They know all these things and it seems to build up their characters for an understanding of life and brings them nearer and nearer to the altar of God where their great, oftentimes only, happiness is."

Pays Tribute to Middle Class.

The Cardinal then took up the middle class, characterizing them as generous-hearted people. He said there are persons who are bent only on getting more and more money, more than they have use for, more than they can spend on themselves, that they grow less and less generous.

"I want to repeat," he said, "there are many noble-hearted Catholics people. I know a dozen that just live to spend their money on fine and religious purposes. I know that many all over America. I know one of these women who said: 'I know what our blessed Lord has been given to discharging to the finest cause all over the world, to missions and charities, not only in our own place but in far-off places. It is perfectly wonderful, and the happiness that radiates from the faces of these people bespeaks the beautiful peace of their hearts.'

"I have given up wishing any riches on Catholics. They will always have enough. There is no question about that. God takes care of His own. He will be there to help them and give strength and ability to do the things that make for success in business."

In the beginning of his address the Cardinal praised the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for their character and work. He alluded to the fact that the society is composed of men in many walks of life who are in close touch with the plain people.

"The plain people," he said, "are the backbone of life and really the ones who make things go. We are not Socialists, nor Communists, but just Catholics. If everybody was just the same; if everybody in the whole world had the same amount of money, all would be a pack of laybones, and nothing would be done."

Referring to the history of some of the great men of the country, Cardinal O'Connell said:

"Take Franklin, for instance, one of our own, an American citizen, a great philosopher. He lived for years in poverty and toil and never had anything except the glory of his own phenomenal mind and the big work that he did for this country.

"And so, our first Presidents, with the exception of Washington, were really poor men. The Adamses were poor in comparison with the even ordinary citizen of the day. The Adamses were really poor and yet they were great men, and they were the ancestors of great men. All America ought to be proud of the Adamses."

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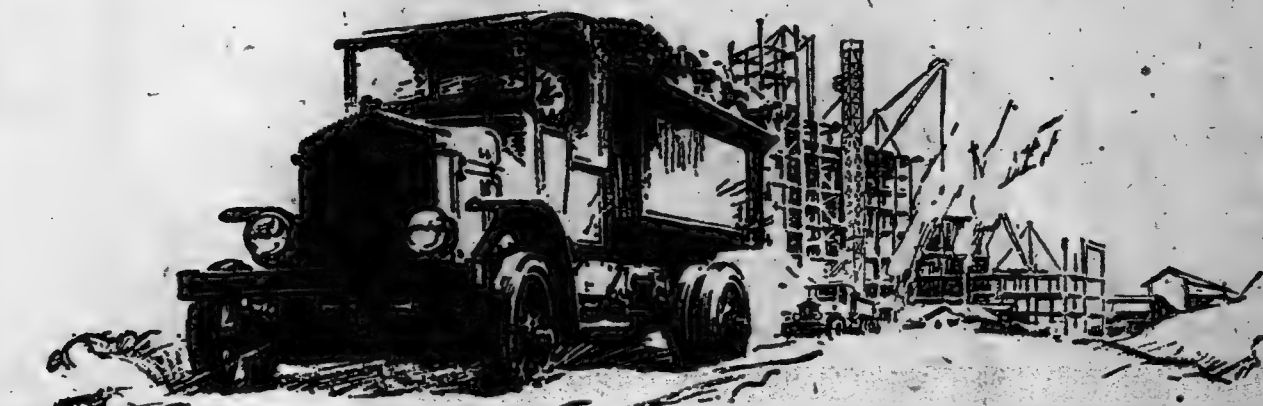
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Above everything else coal companies must have low cost, dependable delivery service. In spite of winter storms and sleet-covered streets, coal trucks must not falter in their daily rounds.

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HEMBERGER BROTHERS, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Visit Atlanta, 1,050 feet above sea level, in the heart of the South. A climate that is winning universal recognition as one of the most pleasant on the continent. Another great reason is the Atlanta Biltmore, one of the famous Bowman group and the South's supreme hotel.
Golf privileges for guests
RATES: Single, \$3.50, \$4, \$5
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Drink Runkomalt. Merely add a tablespoonful of Runkomalt to the top of a glass of cold milk and mix in a shaker. It dissolves instantly and makes a delicious "nightcap." Excellent food. Easily digested and helpful in building up your body while you sleep. This Runkomalt drink contains all the nourishing elements of malt, sugar, cocoa and milk. Ask your grocer.

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Walking is a fine exercise not to indulge in when motoring.
Carry a NICHOLSON Tungsten Point File along so you can always keep your contact points clean. Then you can be sure of a fat juicy spark that will keep your motor throbbing with power.
It exactly fits the spark gap.

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The odor of Carbona disappears while it is being used. There is absolutely no after-odor, and you can therefore wear the cleaned article immediately.

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Women Secure

against lost charm, this new way of solving oldest hygienic problem—offers true protection; discards easily.

"KOTEX," a new and remarkable way, is now used by 8 in 10 better class women.

You dine, dance, motor for hours in sheerest frocks without a second's doubt or fear.
Stops ALL danger of embarrassment.
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Influenza, Grippe and Pneumonia usually start with a cold. The moment you get those warning aches, get busy with good old Musterole.
Musterole relieves the congestion and stimulates circulation. It has all the good qualities of the old-fashioned mustard plaster without the blister.
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To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. Jars & Tubes



Better than a mustard plaster

FREETHINKERS LAUD BURBANK'S CAREER

Society's President Says He Was Too Great a Lover of Man to Be Religious.

OLGA PETROVA, PRESENT

Two Daughters of Robert Ingersoll Pay Tribute—Meetings Will Be Held Every Year.

Luther Burbank was praised as "an idealist and a lover of mankind at a memorial meeting of the Freethinkers' Society of New York, held at the organization's headquarters at 238 West Fifty-eighth Street yesterday.

Two daughters of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Eve Ingersoll Brown and Mrs. Maude Ingersoll Probasco, were among those who came to pay tribute to Burbank, who was at the height of his career and his philosophy of life, and Joseph Lewis, president of the Freethinkers' Society.

"Burbank was an infidel. He was not religious," said Mr. Lewis. "His name cannot be mentioned in the same breath with that impulse and that conviction which produces religious mania, religious strife, religious hatred, religious prejudice. Religious mania is childish; Christian loves Christian and Jew loves Jew. Burbank loved everybody. He was too human to be religious; he was a humanitarian, a lover of mankind.

"A religious person loves God so vehemently that he has no love left for man. Burbank hated the idea of a powerful God and said: 'The idea that a good God would send people to a burning hell is utterly damnable to me. I don't want to have anything to do with such a God.'

"Luther Burbank was not a religious man; he was a good man. He was a paid man, one of the grandest who ever lived," Mr. Lewis declared.

An observance in memory of Burbank will be held each year by the Freethinkers' Society, Mr. Lewis said. The date of such a meeting will be either the anniversary of Burbank's birth or of his death.

ELK HILLS YIELD \$90,797.

Former Doheny Oil Leases Show a Profit for March.

LOS ANGELES, April 18 (AP)—Naval reserve oil leases Nos. 1 and 2 of Elk Hills, which were taken out of the hands of the Doheny oil interests and placed in charge of Government receivers, showed a net profit for March of \$90,797.31.

The receivers' report, filed here yesterday, fixed March receipts at \$533,068.80 and disbursement at \$522,271.52.

ARMY MEN STIR ROW AT CADMAN MEETING

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

certain parts of our educational institutions and programs. The college or school which accepts the terms of the act in question turns over to an outside agency the control of a section of its curriculum. Detailed and specific regulations circumscribe the general authority of the heads of these schools and colleges. The instructors are furnished by the War Department. High schools are required to give three hours per week and five hours per week are required for the third and fourth years in college. Nor can the student who enters upon this course of training be relieved of his obligation except by regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war. It is a prerequisite for his graduation.

"While the training is voluntary and the decision in the matter rests with the school or college itself, certain financial and social advantages tend to influence that decision in favor of its acceptance. During the years 1924-1925 reserve officers training corps were maintained in 225 educational institutions. Of this number 124 were colleges or universities. Sixty-three were of high school grade. Thirty-nine were essentially military schools. The number of students enlisted was approximately 123,000.

"The avowed design of the curriculum is not only their physical well-being but to make soldiers of them. This purpose is emphasized as a vital element of the program. Let there be no doubt on this issue. In spite of much talk to the contrary the army regulations are explicit. They declare that the primary object is to provide systematic military training for civil educational institutions for the purpose of qualifying selected students for appointment as reserve officers in the military forces of the United States.

Fears Growth of War Spirit.

"Those who support this measure urge that past experience dictates its wisdom and necessity; that the Reserve Officers Training Corps is a substitute for a large standing army; that the training 'makes students better men and better citizens; that it operates in them an aversion to war; that it enables them to participate quickly in orderly mass movements.

"Those who oppose it, as I do, contend that it ingrains in the mental and moral structure of our students the conviction that preparedness for war and war itself are normal relations of nations; encourages belief in violence as the final resort in international differences and discourages the efforts now in progress to settle such differences by arbitration.

"It also unconsciously produces in schools the colleges a mental attitude inimical to the ideals of world justice and world peace for which we went into the World War. Nor does our country need such an extraordinary measure. It enjoys the enormous ad-

vantage of man power and economic power beyond calculation. If ever there is a need for an expansion of its military forces, let this be gained by other means than this act prescribed. It bids, take the War Department out of the public schools of the United States and keep it out."

As soon as Dr. Cadman finished his address, Mr. Hammond rose and announced that questions would be answered.

Lieutenant Holton Objects.

At this juncture Lieutenant Holton stood up and held up his hand to attract the attention of the presiding officer. Then Lieutenant Holton said: "This meeting has become political and I have a right to present my side of this question. The doctor (referring to Dr. Cadman) failed to mention that there are more than 400 colleges to which a young man can go who does not want military training."

Cries of "Boo" and "Put him out!" on one side and "Speak up!" "Let him be heard!" on the other rose throughout the hall.

Mr. Hammond made a motion to the Florida Trumpeters to commence playing and told his assistant to telephone for the police. Lieutenant Holton's voice was drowned out by the music and four others advanced on him and tried to catch hold of him. The lieutenant was surrounded by the other officers and the ushers desired in their efforts.

At the conclusion of the trumpet music Lieutenant Holton again stood up and commenting on an earlier statement of Dr. Cadman, who had said it was often necessary in wartime for a soldier to lie in accordance with army propaganda, said, "You have been doing just that thing all afternoon."

Again the cries of "Throw him out!" rose throughout the hall and Patrolman Carey and the ushers once more advanced toward the officers. This time they caught Colonel Allen by the arm and succeeded in ejecting him and the other officers. The officers and ushers were followed by about two score persons from the hall, while those inside listened to the conclusion of the meeting. None of the ushers nor officials of the Y. M. C. A. wanted to press any charge against the officers, and Dr. Cadman dismissed the incident by saying that it was not in accordance with the accepted procedure of the Sunday meetings.

"I think it was good fun," he said.

Colonel Allen's Statement.

Following the disturbance Colonel Allen issued a statement in which he said:

"Dr. Cadman can do so much good that it is a crying shame that he should get on the wrong side of this question, where he can do much harm to this country. He is unfair in attacking our National Defense Policy and at the same time protesting against army officers saying anything in favor of our defense policy in rebuttal. Our present military policy is the result of years of study and experience. I don't like military training, but it is necessary. I believe military training in the colleges should accompany certain other courses in ethics and international relations, this to appease those who fear militarism.

"But, at the same time, we must not

try to by-pass ourselves into the notion that we can get along without an adequate defense system which must include military training of officers for the reserve. I am surprised that the Y. M. C. A. should advise as a conference, which is merely a propaganda agency, giving no voice to the opposition. It was obvious that Dr. Cadman failed to answer any questions relating to the subject of his address. Such methods are almost certain to result in protests such as occurred this afternoon."

Speaks for Defense Act.

When the occurrence was reported to the office of the Commanding General of the Second Army Area at Governors Island, Colonel A. A. Frost, speaking in the absence of Major Gen. Charles F. Summerall, who is in Washington, said that the National Defense act of 1920, referred to by Dr. Cadman, expressed the best and most conservative American thought on the subject of preparation for defense. He asserted that leading churches, of other denominations, including Cardinal Hayes and Bishop Manning, have actively supported both the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Citizens' Military Training Camps, which provide for the commissioning in the reserve of young men who complete the summer courses at the camps.

"The act is devised to give us complete security against the dangers of war," Colonel Frost said, "to avoid any semblance of militarism or the formation of a military class and to accord with our strong desire for economy. In this act we provide for the smallest regular army which will guarantee our immediate protection and the defense of our foreign possessions. We provide for a National Guard to give the states a control over our emergency forces. Finally, we provide for an organized reserve and for a system of training our citizens so that they can enter the reserves and be somewhat prepared for their emergency tasks. The Regular Army and the National Guard constitute our police force. The organized reserves constitute the material from which we can organize a national posse to support the police during periods of international outburst."

KILLED AS STILL EXPLODES

New Jersey Farmer Killed 200 Feet—His Companion Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., April 18.—Henry Nason, 47 years old, a chicken farmer, was instantly killed this afternoon when a still on an adjoining property at Glendola, near here, exploded.

Morris W. Rouse, a resident of Belmar, is in Spring Lake Hospital in a dying condition. John Kohlsaat, a farm hand employed by Stephen E. Hall, owner of the property upon which the still was located, was arrested as a material witness.

Kohlsaat told the police he was standing in the doorway of a barn near where the explosion occurred when he saw the man blow 200 feet from the but. He tried to put out the flames which enveloped Rouse and Nason and was burned about the head.

Stores and Departments For Rent.

CASINO CONCESSION IN MODERN SUMMER hotel; includes billiard room, card room, cigar stand and bar; rent \$700. Pioneer Hotel, Mountain View, N. Y. Particulars Wisconsin City.

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IDEAL DEPARTMENTS WUNDERFUL LOCATION, units, goods, clothes and jewelry; rent \$1,000. Mountain View, N. Y. Particulars Wisconsin City.

DEPARTMENT IN 100 PER CENT DISCOUNT store, gent's furnishings and boys' clothing. For particulars phone Ethrick, Wisconsin 0021.

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Plants and Factories.

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FOR SALE

Plants and Factories.

WOODWORKING AND BARN CABINET plant, fully equipped, sold practically new machinery, individual motors, blowers, spraying outfit, plenty of lumber, hardware, finishing material, very cheap price. Bargain in quick purchase. 20 Mill Street, Jersey City.

OUTSTANDING FACTORY FULLY EQUIPPED, 200,000 sq. ft., 100,000 sq. ft. capacity on 100 acres, 100,000 sq. ft. capacity on 100 acres, 100,000 sq. ft. capacity on 100 acres. 100 Times.

WELL-EQUIPPED SHOE FACTORY FOR women's novelty shoes, in Rochester, N. Y. 100 Times.

10-MACHINE PLANT, FULLY EQUIPPED, also showroom and fixtures. Apply Forting & Greenman, 575 8th Ave.

PRINTING-VELLY-MILLER PLANT, ES-100,000 sq. ft., 100,000 sq. ft. capacity on 100 acres, 100,000 sq. ft. capacity on 100 acres. 100 Times.

Stores and Shops.

BEST MEN'S FURNISHINGS AND CLOTHING store in town of Rochester, N. Y. 100 Times.

FULLY EQUIPPED SHOE-STEEL ROOM for women's novelty shoes, Rochester, N. Y. 100 Times.

BEAUTY PARLOR, CENTRALLY LOCATED, old establishment, modern equipment. 100 Times.

MEN'S NECKWEAR STORE FOR SALE; fine location; small investment; 100 Times.

Hotels and Furnished Room Houses.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 100 Times.

FOR LEASE—SHADEFUL INN, CONTAINING 20 rooms, in Boston Post Road, Conn. one hour from New York; 15 years present management; suitable place for country or hotel. Address: F. L. Box 303 Times.

TWO ADJOINING PRIVATE HOUSES, 100 Times.

FURNISHED HOUSE, NEAR BRADWAY, excellent opportunity, 100 Times.

Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

GOING IN BUSINESS—WE DESIRE, 100 Times.

TEA ROOM, CANDY SHOP THOROUGHLY equipped, profitable business, must be offered; reasonable offer considered. X 533 Times.

FOR SALE

Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

FOR SALE—TEA ROOM, 100 Times.

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FINANCING—LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS, 100 Times.

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There's a little bit of MURAD in nearly every cigarette - but only a MURAD is ALL MURAD

"Words and music by Irving Berlin."

Popular songs, so inscribed, are invariably whistled and sung from one end of the country to the other.

Every popular song, in fact, has some Berlin quality—a charm of rhyme or tune that is reminiscent of the master of Tin Pan Alley.

But only Irving Berlin can compose a truly Berlin song. No modern troubadour holds such sway as he!

That's true of a MURAD, too, in contrast with any other good cigarette.

Other cigarettes often suggest some quality in which MURAD excels—a trace of MURAD's flavor or fragrance or coolness, a hint of MURAD's charm.

For all good cigarettes contain a variable percentage of Turkish tobacco, and their resemblance to a MURAD is ever in proportion to this Turkish content.

But in MURAD Turkish tobacco is not merely one of several ingredients. It is the only ingredient, the sum and substance of the entire cigarette.

So only a MURAD is all MURAD... only a MURAD is all charm.

MURAD The TURKISH Cigarette



All Turkish means All Charm

There's a little bit of IRVING BERLIN in nearly every popular song writer, but only IRVING BERLIN is ALL IRVING BERLIN

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Tijuana Meeting Ends; Jack Fairman Is a Winner

JACK FAIRMAN WINS TIJUANA AU REVOIR

Beats Dr. Clark in Mile Feature Before 10,000 as 125-Day Meeting Closes.

TRIUMPHS BY A NECK

Holds Off Veteran Challenger in the Stretch—Deep Thought Takes the Show Money.

TIJUANA, April 18 (AP).—After 125 days of racing here the meeting of the Tijuana Jockey Club came to a close today with George P. McNeill's 7-year-old gelding Jack Fairman coming down in front in the Au Revoir Handicap, the get-away-day feature. Jack Fairman's neck was the margin of his victory over the aged but still nimble Dr. Clark, while Deep Thought took the show money.

The weather had been threatening until mid-afternoon when rain in the form of a light drizzle increased in proportion as the day went on. Jack Fairman opened his two-length lead at the quarter. This lead was maintained to the stretch where Dr. Clark, held in fourth position, came forward, making up much ground, and was fast overtaking the winner at the finish. Two lengths back was Deep Thought, while but a nose separated Jack Fairman from Capitano, Star of the South, and Dr. Clark. Jack Fairman paid \$3.20, \$4.50, \$3.00; Dr. Clark \$7.40, \$3.20, and Deep Thought \$3.20 for a \$2 mutual ticket.

The summary: **FIRST RACE**—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

SECOND RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

THIRD RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

FOURTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

FIFTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

SIXTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

SEVENTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

EIGHTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

NINTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

TENTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

ELEVENTH RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

Twelfth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

Thirteenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

Fourteenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

Fifteenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

Sixteenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

Seventeenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

Eighteenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Deep Thought (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 2nd, Capitano (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 3rd, Star of the South (Hunt) 4:40 2.80; 4th, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 4:40 2.80.

Nineteenth RACE—Purse \$800; claiming: three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. 1st, Jack Fairman (McNeill) 5:50 10.00 3.00; 2nd, Dr. Clark (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 3rd, Capitano (Hunt) 5:50 3.00; 4th, Star of the South (Hunt) 5:50 3.00.

Manchester and Bolton Gain Final in British Soccer Play

LONDON, April 18 (AP).—Two Lancashire soccer clubs will contest the final of the Association Challenge Cup, the blue ribbon of English soccer, at the Wembley Stadium April 24. They are Manchester City and Bolton Wanderers, two of the oldest clubs in the country. This is the second time these teams have reached the final, the previous occasion being twenty-two years ago when Manchester won by 1 to 0. The Bolton Wanderers have reached the final on four occasions and were the first winners of the trophy in Wembley in 1923, when the gates were rushed and a quarter of a million persons invaded the playing pitch.

SARAZEN IS AT TOP OF PAUMONOK LIST

Crack Sprinter's Impost of 130 Pounds Two More Than That of Worthmore.

For the Paumonok Handicap, the \$5,000 sprinting classic which will feature the opening day of the Spring meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club at Jamaica on Wednesday, April 28, Mrs. W. C. Vanderbilt's Sarazen has received top weight of 130 pounds by handicapper W. S. Voeberg in the list of weights just announced. Sarazen is for three-year-olds and upward over the course of six furlongs.

Worthmore won the Paumonok last year, but Sarazen is asked to concede two pounds to the Everglades Stable's crack, Silver Fox, the Rancocas Stable's gray flash, is in at 124 pounds. It may be taken for granted that Sarazen will be a starter in the Paumonok, as he has been working in splendid shape for Max Hirsch. Worthmore is also in fine fettle. Wise Counselor will not face the barrier, as he has been shipped to Kentucky for a limited stud season.

A note is eligible and one that seems sure to go to the post is Harry Payne's Sarazen's No. 1, two-time winner of the \$10,000 Harford Handicap. He is in under 120 pounds.

The weights are as follows: Sarazen 130; Worthmore 124; Silver Fox 124; Rancocas Stable's gray flash 124; Everglades Stable's crack 124; Wise Counselor 124; Harry Payne's Sarazen's No. 1 120; Harford Handicap 120; Sarazen's No. 2 120; Sarazen's No. 3 120; Sarazen's No. 4 120; Sarazen's No. 5 120; Sarazen's No. 6 120; Sarazen's No. 7 120; Sarazen's No. 8 120; Sarazen's No. 9 120; Sarazen's No. 10 120; Sarazen's No. 11 120; Sarazen's No. 12 120; Sarazen's No. 13 120; Sarazen's No. 14 120; Sarazen's No. 15 120; Sarazen's No. 16 120; Sarazen's No. 17 120; Sarazen's No. 18 120; Sarazen's No. 19 120; Sarazen's No. 20 120; Sarazen's No. 21 120; Sarazen's No. 22 120; Sarazen's No. 23 120; Sarazen's No. 24 120; Sarazen's No. 25 120; Sarazen's No. 26 120; Sarazen's No. 27 120; Sarazen's No. 28 120; Sarazen's No. 29 120; Sarazen's No. 30 120; Sarazen's No. 31 120; Sarazen's No. 32 120; Sarazen's No. 33 120; Sarazen's No. 34 120; Sarazen's No. 35 120; Sarazen's No. 36 120; Sarazen's No. 37 120; Sarazen's No. 38 120; 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A black and white line drawing of a man standing with his hands on his hips. He is wearing a long, knee-length overcoat with a large diamond-shaped pocket on the left breast. Underneath, he wears a matching jacket, a vest, and a collared shirt with a tie. His trousers also feature the same diamond pattern. He is wearing patterned socks and shoes. The entire illustration is enclosed in a rectangular border.

S P O R T I N G

*COLORFUL SCOTCH TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS,
IN EXCEPTIONAL HERRINGBONE AND
OVER-PLAID EFFECTS, RESTRICTED TO THIS
ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA, ARE PRESENTED
IN VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-PIECE SPORTS SUITS.*

SIXTY DOLLARS
*AND MORE
READY-TO-PUT-ON*

TAILORED AT FASHION PARK

FINCHILEY
Fifth Avenue at 46th Street
NEW YORK

LOST AND FOUND

LOST.

BAG, black, week-end, between 62d and 63d St. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station going through Central Park. Suitcase, reward will be given person returning same to 1,107 6th Ave.

BON, between West 8th St. and Penn. Station, containing two dresses and other articles; reward \$10. E. T. Cowan. Telephone Watkins 2200.

BRACELET—Gold, engraved inscription, date 12-25-15; reward. Phone Wileman 2071.

CIGARETTE CASE, April 17, last Century Theatre to 141 East 4th St.; lady's green shark skin, gold-plate, lined, initials. Liberal reward. Banger, 141 East 4th St.

GLASSES—Tortoise shell, rim, in rough leather case, Saturday, Pennsylvania Station on West Side subway. Emmerling, Franklin 2134.

GLASSES—Tortoise shell, in case, Saturday B. M. T.; needed. Beachview 9376.

HANDBAG—Small, black suede, containing purse, keys, commutation ticket, check, money; last Friday; reward. Hotel Weylin, Apt. 407.

KEYS—Ring with five keys; reward. Auer, 303 West 43d St.

SHAWL—Spanish, Saturday night between 83d and 103 Broadway. Return Robert Bottoms, 543 West 111th. Reward.

WALLET (pikakin), initials "E. W." Saturday evening; reward. Phone Alwater 2233.

Jewelry.

BANK BOOK and \$30, Concordia, vicinity 160th; reward. Swanson, 1215 Grand Concourse.

BRACELET, with gold basket ball attached, engraved Metropolitan Champe 1923 and 1924; reward. Call Lanza 6662.

BRACELET—Diamond sapphire, Sunday evening, at Andre's Restaurant or in taxi between 58th and East 67th St.; liberal reward. Return, Carlton Co., 534 3d Ave. J.

BRACELET—Silver, links (Mexican) flower design, Saturday, 69th-40th; reward. Trafalgar 8312.

BRACELET, platinum, three diamonds, 12 sapphires; Thursday, subway, street; reward. Calabrese 6812.

BROOCH (Marquise)—Platinum, blue setting, Thursday, vicinity 72d St.; reward. Trafalgar 2266.

CUFF LINK diamond and crystal, between 72d and 82d St.; reward. Trafalgar 6836.

DIAMOND and sapphire ring, set in platinum, lost in C. P. R. car, between 103d and 113d St.; reward. Return, Mrs. J. J. Plough, 113 East 53d. Phone Plaza 9219.

ENVELOPE containing bracelet, monogrammed watch chain, stick pin, lady's brooch, diamond ring, lost Saturday, between 43d and 130 St. M. J. between East 7th St. and West 13th. Finder will receive \$500 reward. No questions asked. B. Goriand, 35 East 10th St.

EARRING—Pearl pendant; lost Sunday morning; suitable reward. Riverside 6915. Milla.

GOLD LOCKET—Engraved between 62d and 72d St.; liberal reward. Phone Hackensack 32219.

RING, dinner, 2 large diamonds and aquamarine, Madison Ave. between 66th and 67th St., April 16; liberal reward. 603 Parkside Ave. Brooklyn. Flatbush 1467 W.

RING—Pinkie diamond; lost; reward. Confession, 48 East 33d St. Plaza 1470.

WATCH and chain, pencil, gold engraved W. H. Jr.; suitable reward. Walker 7482.

WHIST WATCH—Gold, inscribed "Clara B. Kohn". Saturday; reward. Telephone Trafalgar 8689.

F. O. O. REWARD.

For return of following articles of jewelry: Lady's ring with large marquise diamond; necklace, 117 pearls, diamond clasp; fancy ring with large emerald and 66 small diamonds; lady's diamond solitaire ring; lost April 10 on P. R. R. ferry, Desbrosses St. to Jersey City or between ferry and Mill Road, Jersey City. Information reward paid for return of any article. Herbert J. Payne, 15 William St.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

ATREDALE, male, March 28, Superintendent, 240 Davidson Ave., Bronx.

FAIRVIEW, reward. Payson, 100 West 56th St., Circle 2074.

SIFF, male, white Eskimo, "Champy", April 17; liberal reward. New Rochelle 919V.

FOUND.

BOSTON BULL, harness, collar, Thursday, William St. K 42 Times.

DOG—Small tan and white, found vicinity Herald Square, Ashland 0122.

HANDBAG, tan, T. P. M., Penn. train at Philadelphia, lost by lady leaving train at New Brunswick; given to conductor. Calabrese 0357.

CLASSES CHAPMAN AS PRISON PRODUCT

Thomas M. Osborne Says Penal System Was Responsible Largely for His Career.

CALLS HIM INFERIOR TYPE

Ex-Warden Declares Prohibition Shows People Won't Back a Law Unless They Believe in It.

Thomas Mott Osborne, a former Warden at Sing Sing Prison, told prominent men and women in a discussion of the "crime wave" yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Schuyler Nelson Warren, 12 West Fifty-third Street, that Gerald Chapman's criminal activities were largely the result of the penal system, which, he said, aims only at punishment and ignores rehabilitation.

"Gerald Chapman was not a super-criminal," said Mr. Osborne. "He was simply a very ordinary crook, without standing and influence among criminals. Evidence of this is found in the fact that in the Connecticut crime which ended his career he could get no associate but the worthless son of a good family, who betrayed him."

"Letters I received from him when he was in Clinton Prison, together with my study of him since, show he was of an inferior type. There he was punished by solitary confinement. All his acts since then can be traced to the punitive measures enforced against him, when nothing was done to aid him toward good citizenship. He was the product of the penal system, yours and mine."

"It is not fair to compare crime conditions in this country with the situation in England," asserted Mr. Osborne. "England has a homogeneous Government and population, while we have forty-eight sovereign States and a great population derived from mixed immigration. England has had longer experience in dealing with crime."

Mr. Osborne said that while prohibition had created new crimes, he did not hold that prohibition and crime had any general connection. He said the liquor question showed that the people would not support a law which they did not want. On being informed of bootlegging by policemen, he said:

"The police problem is anything but efficiently handled. The New York Police Department is composed largely of efficient and honest men, but the crooks among them cannot always be got rid of because the Civil Service law prevents. The Police Commissioner may dismiss them, but under the law they have an appeal, and the courts are sometimes forced to reinstate them."

Mr. Osborne said his advocacy of prison reform and work to reclaim the criminal was "not based on sentiment for the offender, but a desire to protect society. He had found that most men in prison deserved to be there on general principles. If not for the particular offense for which they were sentenced."

Reform Rabbis Endorse Campaign.

The Association of Reform Rabbis of New York City and vicinity has endorsed the \$6,000,000 United Jewish Campaign of New York, for the relief of Jewish sufferers in Europe and the Near East. It was announced yesterday. A resolution unanimously adopted by the association yesterday calls for the drive a "great and sacred work."

David A. Brown, National Chairman of the United Jewish Campaign, spoke yesterday morning at Temple Israel, 202 West Ninety-first Street, and predicted that New York City would go over the top in raising its \$6,000,000 quota.

From the Founder's Writings

How Scarce the Good Talkers Seem To Be!

Though one of the pleasures of life is to come across a man or woman who talks well. Some of the old-fashioned men, neither priggish nor effeminate, are most interesting in their conversational ability.

To be simply loaded with epigrams and anecdotes, to be retailed or shot off on every opportunity, as Coleridge is reported to have said, especially when you have heard them two or three times, is to bring on an old-time weariness. It is never an exhilarating process to sit still and be pumped into for an hour.

It is a mistake for one to think that everything that interests himself is equally engrossing to others.

Some other assemblies need a Moderator as much as a Paris Conference.

(Signed)
John Wanamaker

January 9, 1920.

Wanamaker Bath Crystals During April—75c to \$5

STANDARD PRICES—\$1.25 TO \$9

These refreshing and exhilarating crystals—created in our own laboratory—in a few short years have achieved an enviable success. Five fragrances for softening and perfuming the bath. And, not the least of their charms are their lovely cool colors—a lovely rose pale green or yellow. Beautifully put up in glass jars in sizes of one, two and five pounds.



Size	April Price	Standard Price
1 lb.....	75c	\$1.25
2 lbs.....	\$1.25	\$2.25
5 lbs.....	\$3.00	\$5.00

Melisande, Fleur de Lis, Jasmin and Rose

Size	April Price	Standard Price
1 lb.....	\$1.25	\$2.50
2 lbs.....	\$2.50	\$4.00
5 lbs.....	\$5.00	\$9.00

Wanamaker Bath Tablets

During April—12c a Cake

STANDARD PRICE—18c

Round bath soap tablets of superior ingredients that will not injure the most sensitive skin—but will keep it, gloriously radiant as it should be. The tablet is of generous size and of a hardness that makes it last; yet it lathers freely. Three odors—rose, violet or cold cream.

The Perfume Shop—Street Floor, Old Building

THE

Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts.

Formerly A. T. Stewart

STORE NEWS

Formerly A. T. Stewart

Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

Store Hours 9 to 5:30

Annual Sale of Reconditioned Pianos

Accepted in Part Exchange for New Uprights, Grands and the Ampico

Upright Pianos, \$25 up
Electric Reproducing Uprights \$360 up
Upright Players, \$195 up
Grand Pianos, \$295 up



The English Shoe

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen Sponsors for Tennis

Is Here at Wanamaker's

The Pentagon Len Glen Tennis Shoe, which figures in many national and international tennis matches, being worn by stars who realize what an important part the shoe plays in their game.

Smart. Light in weight. Comfortable—no seams; no nails to work through. The thickness and resiliency of the crepe rubber sole make it easy to play on hard courts. Flexible as shoes with much thinner soles. And, it is durable. What more can one ask of the perfect tennis shoe?

For women—White canvas, \$5. White buckskin, \$6.50.

First Floor, Old Building
For men—White canvas, \$5. White buckskin, \$8.
Street Floor, New Building

IN THE AUDITORIUM

Monday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Wilbur C. Whitehead

"The Master Mind of Bridge"

will talk on

Bidding and Playing

So much interest was aroused by previous Bridge talks in the Auditorium that it has been decided to have Mr. Whitehead, the authority to whom experts concede first rank, explain his theories.

Using an illustrated board Mr. Whitehead will explain the bidding of hands and will then show their play.

You Are Invited to Submit Hands

The most interesting hands submitted will be played by Mr. Whitehead in the Auditorium.

Apply now for tickets to this most interesting talk on Bridge.

First Gallery, New Building

A Sale Repeated by Request!

Smart Washable Silks At Only \$1.25 Yd.

Silks that go to the fashionable country clubs in the guise of simple sports frocks; that make all manner of charming frocks for informal daytime occasions, and because of their practicality, silks that are ideal for Summer fashions for children.

Radium broadcloth—32 inches wide—in thirty-two accepted new shades. Printed tub silk—36 inches wide—in at least fifty of the newest patterns, and in such gloriously combined colorings you will find it difficult to confine your choice to one pattern. The Silk Rotunda, Street Floor, Old Building.

Presenting a Fashion EXCLUSIVITY

The 'C'est Paris' Coat

In the Most Fashionable

Black Silks

In the eyes of those women who make the mode the black silk wrap is smart for all occasions. One of the smartest of these all-important black silk wraps is the cape-coat that wears the 'C'est Paris' label, which is the Wanamaker mark for sophisticated modes. It is distinctly of Paris, and exquisite in its softness and simplicity. The original was created by the Miller Soeurs, and all its chic and distinction have been perfectly reproduced.

In flat crepe, with black-and-white polka dot printed silk lining, or in double Georgette crepe, with a black-and-white printed silk lining, or with white Georgette crepe facing, \$75.

The

'C'est Paris' Frock

—the very essence of simplicity—is also a reproduction of a Miller Soeurs model. Every slim line and chic detail is indicative of an important trend of the mode, and, above all, it is very wearable.

Plain or printed silk crepes in colors that are smart for now and later, \$49.50.

Second Floor, Old Building



The Silver King Wins!

Abe Mitchell, winner, and George Duncan, runner-up, of the Roehampton Professional Golf Tournament, both play the Silver King—the famous British ball.

Mitchell's long driving was a feature of the contest—and he, himself, says the Silver King has the longest flight of any ball.

Distance and Durability

These are the two qualities of the Silver King that make it the outstanding ball of the world for professionals, for amateurs and the average player.

Still One Dollar

The Price has not been raised.

Get Silver Kings at your Club Shop or from Wanamaker's Sports Shop.

Broadway to Fourth Ave., 8th to 10th St., New York
Third Gallery, New Building.



UPRIGHT PIANOS, \$25 UP

Hallett & Davis.....\$25	Whaley Royce.....\$90	Wagner.....\$125	Schomacker.....\$240
Bluthner.....\$25	Weiser.....\$90	Wuertz.....\$135	Marshall & Wendell.....\$240
Guilford.....\$25	Wilson.....\$90	Clinton.....\$135	Chickering.....\$240
Ward.....\$30	Schumann.....\$90	Winteroth.....\$135	Mason & Hamlin.....\$240
Briggs.....\$35	Christman.....\$90	Stultz & Bauer.....\$135	Kurtzmann.....\$245
Behr Bros.....\$40	Gilmore.....\$95	Schumann.....\$140	Gabler.....\$255
New England.....\$40	Sims.....\$95	Weiser.....\$140	Sohmer.....\$255
Windsor.....\$45	Harrington.....\$95	Lenox.....\$140	Kroeger.....\$260
Kring.....\$50	Knabe.....\$95	Merrill.....\$140	Marshall & Wendell.....\$275
Wilson.....\$50	Crown.....\$95	Hardman.....\$140	Lindeman.....\$275
Stone.....\$55	Wissner.....\$95	Kocher & Campbell.....\$145	Hardman.....\$295
Opera.....\$65	Norwood.....\$95	Pease.....\$150	Sohmer.....\$300
Erie.....\$65	Planioist.....\$95	Ludwig.....\$150	Emerson.....\$310
Gabler.....\$65	Huntington.....\$95	Steck.....\$150	Weber.....\$320
Mathushek.....\$70	Weiser.....\$100	Emerson.....\$155	Steinway.....\$320
Eatey.....\$70	Herbert.....\$100	H. Waters.....\$155	Knabe.....\$320
Wagner.....\$70	Wissner.....\$100	Chickering.....\$160	Vose.....\$320
Brinsmead.....\$75	Sterling.....\$100	Knabe.....\$160	Knabe.....\$360
Summer.....\$75	Schleicher.....\$100	Chickering.....\$160	Mason & Hamlin.....\$395
H. Waters.....\$75	Needham.....\$100	Kingsbury.....\$160	Knabe.....\$440
Wheelock.....\$75	Steger Bros.....\$110	Harrington.....\$160	Hardman.....\$460
New England.....\$80	Hardman.....\$110	Hensel.....\$160	Chickering.....\$470
Walters.....\$75	Campbell.....\$110	Kranich & Bach.....\$215	Chickering.....\$490
Winteroth.....\$80	Weiser.....\$110	Sohmer.....\$220	Chickering.....\$495
Haines Bros.....\$80	Trowbridge.....\$110	Sterling.....\$220	Knabe.....\$495
Walters.....\$80	Story & Clark.....\$115	Campbell.....\$120	Mason & Hamlin.....\$575
Winteroth.....\$80	Wissner.....\$120	Kranich & Bach.....\$120	
Schleicher.....\$80	Campbell.....\$120		
Steger.....\$90			

Electric Reproducing Uprights \$360 up

Autopiano.....\$360	Behning.....\$425	Weber.....\$450	Knabe.....\$530
Autotone.....\$395	Weber.....\$430	Knabe.....\$460	Steinway.....\$760
Autopiano.....\$395	Autopiano.....\$430	Knabe.....\$475	Steinway.....\$825
Vose & Sons.....\$410	Lindeman & Sons.....\$480	Schomacker.....\$495	Marshall & Wendell.....\$875
Kurtzmann.....\$415	Sons.....\$385	Hardman.....\$495	Haines Bros.....\$1000
Autopiano.....\$415	Sterling.....\$440	Knabe.....\$510	

Upright Players, \$195 up

Anderson.....\$195	Lindeman.....\$375	Lindeman & Sons.....\$395	Shoninger.....\$395
Faber.....\$275	Frederick.....\$385	Monarch.....\$395	Shoninger.....\$425
Lindeman.....\$325	Frederick.....\$395		

Grand Pianos, \$295 up

J. & C. Fischer.....\$295	Premier.....\$595	Kranich & Bach.....\$795	Steinway.....\$1095
Hazeltan Bros.....\$435	Howard.....\$595	Chickering.....\$795	Premier (electric).....\$1150
Brambach.....\$525	Emerson.....\$645	Chickering.....\$825	Knabe.....\$1235
Chickering.....\$535	Ellington.....\$650	Schomacker.....\$825	Chickering.....\$1425
Brambach.....\$545	Kimball.....\$695	Apollo (electric).....\$885	
Reed & Sons.....\$550	M. Witte & Sons.....\$735	Sohmer.....\$1050	

First Gallery, New Building

effective limitation of armament. Un-
til that point is reached, there will
be nothing but more or less futile
and superficial debate.
"Armaments are the result of a state

Each Presbyterian church will be asked to attempt to obtain the promise of one young man to study for the ministry. The Presbyterian Church each year through this board, invests \$100,000 or more in the education

The Crawford House was opened in 1872, and for many years was one of the leading hotels of the city. Its owner and chef house won fame as a

The trucks were taken through the Union. The postmaster was shown Lovejoy Elliott, of the Department of Ethics of the Ethical Culture School. The speakers were Matthew Woll, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and Harry A. Overstreet, Professor of Philosophy at City College.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Kaish; Joseph G. Wolber, President of the Lawyers Club of Essex County; Dr. David B. Corson, City Superintendent of Schools of Newark; Dr. James A. Nugent, City Superintendent of Schools of Jersey City, and H. D. Steward of South City.

se street corner meetings merely as
rivalries. They are far from that.
They contribute very materially to the
prevention of crime, to the inspiration
of the friendless and the downhearted,
and to the dissemination of a healthy
respect for God and country."

One concerning the milk situation tomorrow, when it is expected a decision will be reached concerning the adoption of a new plan for the investigation there, suggested to Justice Levy by District Attorney John E. McEneaney.

Telling the World about Long Island

The Greatest Awakening in the Country

A GOLDEN day is dawning on Long Island! New York's finest homeland and playground is now facing a great era of prosperity. It is an open door of opportunity for happier, better, more prosperous living—and it is now beckoning you to enter.

Many fortunes have been made on Long Island. Not only in real estate, but also in industries of every kind and every description—scattered from Queens to Montauk Point! Ask the Duck Raisers—ask the Cauliflower Growers—ask the Potato Growers. Let the banks and trust companies tell you. And then inquire from even the smallest merchant in any town or village.

Long Island is now preparing for its natural place in the scheme of things—the gateway to the United States. Already the greatest architects and landscape artists are planning the New York of the future—the greater New York—which will spread 120 miles eastward to great wharves for European vessels and intervening fields for trans-Atlantic flying machines!

If you have the red blood of real achievement in your veins—if you want to grow with the fastest growing community in the world—here is the call for you.

The LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION

20 West 34th Street, N.Y. City

W. R. THOMPSON, Treasurer Tel. Penn. 1774

Clip This Coupon and Mail It

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION,
20 West Thirty-fourth St., N. Y. City.

Without obligating me, please send me information about your organization and its plans for the New York of the future.

Name

Address

Alice Ross Bride of W. L. Molineux

Brunswick (N. J.) Girl Weds Rutgers Graduate, a Son of Major L. E. Molineux.

Alice D. Bush's Bridal

Her Marriage to Cr. Reginald Oates of New York to Take Place in Wilmington, Del., May 1.

Miss Alice Desher Ross, daughter of Mrs. Louise Desher Ross of New Brunswick, N. J., and the late Robert E. Ross, was married to Walter Lang Molineux of Metuchen, N. J., on Saturday in Christ Episcopal Church, New Brunswick. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Herbert Parrish and was attended only by members of the immediate family, and followed by a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother.

Mr. Molineux is the second son of Major and Mrs. Leslie E. Molineux of Metuchen. He was graduated in 1922 from Rutgers, where he was a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. During the war he served in the navy. Mr. Molineux is now with the New York Telephone Company.

The bride is a graduate of the Kent Place School at Summit, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Molineux have left on a wedding trip through the South. When they return they will make their home in New Brunswick.

Smith-Flint.

The marriage of Miss Virginia M. Flint, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Flint of Barrington, R. I., to Edwin Allen Smith Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Allen Smith of Clifton Avenue, Newark, N. J., took place in Barrington on Saturday. Mr. Smith graduated from Brown University in 1924 and his bride attended the University and the Rhode Island College of Education. The couple will make their home in West Haven, Conn. The father of the bridegroom is an officer of the Rhode Island Manufacturers Bank of Newark and the Mortgage and Title Guaranty Company of New York.

Oates-Bush Wedding on May 1.

The marriage of Miss Alice D. Bush of Wilmington, Del., to C. Reginald Oates of this city and Pittsburgh, will take place in Wilmington on the afternoon of May 1. Only the immediate families and a few friends will witness the ceremony which will be followed by a large reception at Hilton, the home of the bride's father, J. Danforth Bush.

Miss Eleanor Bush will be her sister's maid of honor and Miss M. Nevitt Oates, who recently returned from a visit of several years in the Orient, will be bridesmaid.

George Barrington Oates of Pittsburgh will be best man for his brother and the ushers will be John Adams Mayer of this city, J. Danforth Bush Jr. and Henry McComb Bush of Wilmington. Miss Bush, who made her debut several years ago, is a graduate of Farmington and a member of the Junior League. Mr. Oates was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1914 and during the war he was a Captain in the Machine Gun Corps.

'PINAFORE' TO AID HOSPITAL.

Performance Tonight in Aid of the Ruptured and Crippled.

The proceeds of the performance of "Pinafore" at the Century Theatre tonight will go to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled at 321 East Forty-second Street.

TO AID HOSPITAL WORKERS.

Bridge Will Be Given at the Allerton House Today to Raise Funds.

The American Association of Hospital Social Workers will give a bridge today at the Allerton House, 130 East Fifty-seventh Street, to aid its educational work.

Found nine years ago in Baltimore, the association now has its headquarters in the American Hospital Association building, Chicago. It aims at the development of higher standards of hospital training and equipment.

Miss Mary H. Combs of the Brooklyn Hospital is chairman of the board, which includes Mrs. Lillian M. Montell and Miss Amelia J. Massopust. Vice chairmen: Miss E. Louise Adams, Treasurer and Miss Edna M. Wagner, Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of Mrs. Eunice W. Hayden, Miss Grace R. Bolen, Miss Mary E. Wadley, Miss M. Antoinette Cannon, Miss Amy Cleaver, Mrs. Armistead Whitman, Miss Helen Prentice, Miss Hannah L. Joseph and Miss J. C. Palmer.

Gym Galets at Friends' Seminary.

The Players Club of Friends' Seminary, 228 East Sixteenth Street, will present on Friday in the school building The Gym Galets, a production of fifteen acts, of which the music and lyrics are original. The scenery and costumes have been designed by the students. Miss Vera Rogers will direct the performance, with Miss Dorothy Heyden assisting.

Among those taking part are the Misses Betty Odell, Janet Tietjens, Arnes Runney and Nina Marcan; William Hunter, Walter Teller and Nylor Merriam.

Mrs. Pinchot to Be Hostess. Mrs. Minton Pinchot will give a tea on Wednesday at her home, 9 East Eighty-first Street, for the patrons and patronesses and the Junior Committee for the Spring ball and pageant to be held at the Lorrains on April 29, for the benefit of Dr. Edward S. Cowley's free clinic.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence of Boston and Miss Katherine B. Lawrence of Newport are visiting Lawrence Smith Butler at his home in Smithtown, L. I. Mr. Butler gave dinner followed by dancing for them on Saturday night. The additional guests included Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Talmage, Mrs. Colgate Robinson, Mrs. Edwin C. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Edmund, Colonel and Mrs. Pike of London, William B. Rogers and Guy Marriener.

The marriage of Miss Evelyn Maynard Claffin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett Claffin of New Canaan, Conn., to Lieutenant Ruthven Elmer Libby, U. S. N., will take place in St. Mark's Church, New Canaan, at noon on May 1. Reception will follow at the home of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan are returning from Europe tomorrow on the Majestic. Mrs. Duncan sailed last Fall on a trip around the world and Mr. Duncan recently joined her in Paris.

Mrs. Louis Gouverneur Morris has gone to Baltimore with members of the Garden Club and will return shortly to join Mr. Morris and her mother, Mrs. G. A. Mollenberg Bailey, at 1,015 Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Bove have returned to 118 West Seventy-seventh Street after passing two months on a cruise of the Mediterranean.

Mrs. Charles F. Armstrong is at Mayfair House from Scotland, her home at Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lowell Putnam are sailing for Europe on Saturday on the French liner, which will give a luncheon today at the Madison.

Mr. and Mrs. Urban H. Broughton of London are returning today from Massachusetts, where they have been visiting Mrs. Broughton's sister, Mrs. H. Rogers, and will be at the Plaza until they sail for England on their yacht, The Sapphire, on May 8.

The Duchess of Devonshire, who has been staying at the Ambassador, is sailing early tomorrow morning on the Reliance to go to her home in Paris.

Sinclair Stuart has left the Shelton Hotel for his home in East Hampton, L. I., for the Summer.

Major and Mrs. Franklin Babcock of San Francisco have returned from the Philippines and are at the Weylin before opening their Summer home at Portland, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cummings Barr, who are at the Gladstone, have opened their home at Fort Washington, L. I., for the Spring and Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence F. Alcott and their daughters, the Misses Lucie and Jane Alcott, are at the Ambassador, Atlantic City.

Sir Thomas C. Glen-Coats has returned from Canada to the Ambassador, where he will stay until he sails for his home in Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Whitmarsh gave a dinner last night at the Plaza for Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. and Mrs. Francis Whitmarsh, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra J. Warner and Miss Marion Warner.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Livingston Pyne are returning from Europe tomorrow on the Majestic.

Mrs. Joseph Bell Cotton has left Mayfair House for Lake Forest, Ill., where she will visit her bride, Mrs. H. H. Holden Jr., and Mrs. Phelps Kelley, for two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Erskine Wood who spent the Winter at the Sulgrave, have left for their home at East Williston, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Arlington T. Scott of 901 Lexington Avenue, are spending a few days at the Traymore, Atlantic City.

Westchester. Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip has returned from London and is a patroness for the concert to be given tomorrow night at the Beechwood Playhouse, Scarborough-on-Hudson, by Ros. Eaton, soprano; Walter Mills, baritone; and Dan Dickinson, pianist.

Mr. Mills, who will sail next month to make his debut in England, will sing at the Beechwood with two songs with Miss Eaton besides the groups each will offer. Other patronesses for the concert include Mrs. Henry Maynard Claffin, Mrs. H. H. Brown, Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. Charles F. Samson, Mrs. Watson B. Dickerman, Mrs. Asa H. Geeding, Mrs. George H. Law, Mrs. Frederick W. Hilton and Mrs. Carl C. Conway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Reynolds of Bronxville gave a subscription dance. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Hegeman, Mr. and Mrs. William Sebring, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lynne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Green.

Others who gave dinners before the subscription dance were Mr. and Mrs. Basil Elmer, Mrs. Hewitt West, Mrs. Carlton Proctor and Mrs. Harold T. Johnston.

Mrs. Edwin Hecker, who has been the guest of Mrs. Rockwell Kent of Bronxville, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Sloothoff of Bronxville entertained at dinner on Saturday evening. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Schneider, Miss Claire East and Joseph Banc of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Huyler of Tenafly, N. J., and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Martin of Hartsdale.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Johns and Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Taylor of Bronxville are spending a week in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barnes of Bronxville have returned from California, where they spent the Winter.

Mrs. A. I. Warren will be hostess today to the history section of the Syracuse Club, at the home of Mrs. E. Irving Hansen Jr. of New Rochelle and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kieley of Pelham Manor were in Autell, Pa., on Saturday.

Francis T. Hunter of New Rochelle is at White Sulphur Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Seaman of Pelham Manor have returned from Charleston, S. C.

Mrs. W. C. Bower of Pelham Manor is spending a week in Atlantic City.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. George Brehm of Pelham Manor and daughters, Elizabeth and Jude, have returned from Europe, where they spent the Winter.

Dr. and Mrs. Michael Oxnato of Pelham Manor are in Italy and expect to return to France and England before returning in June.

Mrs. Percy N. Williams of Pelham is at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, for a sojourn of several weeks.

Mrs. Edward Penfield of Pelham Manor is entertaining Mrs. R. M. Booth of Albany and Mrs. Maurice Durand of Albany and Mrs. Walker Penfield of Ridley Park.

New Jersey. Mrs. Charles R. Erdman of Princeton is spending a month with her son, the Rev. Calvin Pardee Erdman, in Pasadena, Cal.

The Hayden Memorial geological gold medal was awarded to Professor William Berryman Scott of Princeton at the last meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. Professor Scott is President of the Geological Society of America and the President of the National Society of Scientists.

Among residents of Trenton who attended the wedding of Miss Sara Schoen of Atlanta, Ga., and Frederick Suggs of Trenton, on Saturday afternoon at the chapel of St. Basil's Church, New York, were Mr. and Mrs. S. Klesam Kerr, Mrs. Arthur J. Winner, Miss Dorothy J. Wilson and Arthur D. Forst Jr.

Mrs. Williamson Updike Vreeland has returned to Princeton from a short visit to her country home at Lyme, Conn.

Mrs. Hughes Oliphant Gibbons of Buffalo is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. Gibbons, at the Princeton Inn.

Miss Blanchard Scott of New York spent the week-end with her parents, Major Gen. and Mrs. Hugh Lenox Scott, in Princeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Brinsmade of New York are at the Princeton Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Russell and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver of Montclair will return this week from a Mediterranean cruise.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Williams, whose marriage took place on April 10 in Elmira, N. Y., are sojourning in Atlantic City. Mrs. Williams was Miss Arthur J. Winner of Elmira.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gedney of Montclair and their daughter, Miss Constance Gedney, will sail early in May for Europe on the Adriatic.

Miss Gedney's engagement to Edw. Scoble Baker of Great Neck, L. I., was announced recently.

Who. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Regent of Eagle Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill and Mrs. William A. Blackman of Montclair and Mrs. Richard C. Anthony of Glen Ridge are attending the National D. A. R. Congress in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Pettehoff of Upper Merionide spent the week-end in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Roland Nicol of Chicago is the guest of Mrs. Spencer Phillips of Montclair.

Colonel and Mrs. Allan B. Wallace have returned to their home in Summit after an absence of several months on a world tour.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Carroll and Miss Ruth Carroll of Newark will sail for Europe on May 1. Mrs. Carroll has given a series of parties recently.

Mrs. G. F. M. Lamont of Newark will give a bridge on April 21 and a luncheon and bridge on April 27.

Dr. Wells P. Eagleton and Dr. and Mrs. John F. Hagerty of Newark are returning from New Jersey attending the medical convention in Dallas. Dr. Eagleton will join Mrs. Eagleton in St. Louis, where she is attending the convention of the League of Women Voters.

The Guild of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark, held a card party on Saturday at the Washington Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. H. R. Rose of Newark are spending some time in Atlantic City.

There will be a subscription dance tomorrow night at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Everett Colony of West Orange heads the list of those ranging the dance.

Newport. The Newport Casino will open for the season on May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnstoch will not occupy their own Summer home this season, but have been cottage-hunting the last few days while at the Pine Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Leroy Jones of New York were at their Summer home on Saturday.

Mrs. William Thomas of Washington spent a Summer week in Newport this year for the first time, arriving in June. She has leased an apartment at the Pine Lodge.

Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer of Boston was a Newport visitor on Saturday.

Mrs. Robert Ogden Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harding and C. Whitney Carpenter of New York, Mrs. A. Davis Ireland of Washington, E. M. Church of Philadelphia, Miss Grace C. Downes, Miss T. S. Fitzpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rathbone of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. George N. J. and Mrs. E. F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. C. Tomlinson of Boston and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Howe and family of Gardner, Mass., were week-end guests at the Pine Lodge.

Mr. and Mrs. William Canfield of Providence were week-end guests at the Muenchinger-King; also Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Potter of Milton, Mass.

HAYES'S TASK OPENS CATHOLIC APPEAL

Cardinal is Inspired as 7,000 of 16,000 Workers Fill St. Patrick's Cathedral.

\$1,000,000 IS SOUGHT

Rev. J. C. Fleming Says Organization is Second to None—House to House Canvass Begins.

The annual Catholic Charities appeal was opened yesterday with services in St. Patrick's Cathedral where Cardinal Hayes addressed 7,000 of the 16,000 workers for the appeal who will try to raise \$1,000,000 by next Sunday when the drive for funds will end.

Describing the scene in the crowded cathedral as "inspirational," Cardinal Hayes went on, "The Catholic Charities organization is close to my heart and it is wonderful to know that 16,000 workers will carry on the appeal."

Urging the workers to do their best, the Cardinal told them that the appeal gave a wonderful opportunity to see for Jesus Christ. He spoke of the service performed by Catholic Charities and said that managers of the appeal hoped to obtain \$1,000,000 this year.

Last year's appeal brought \$99,689 from 249,943 subscribers in the Archdiocese of New York. The funds raised each year are distributed among 200 Catholic relief agencies which have a total expenditure of more than \$7,000,000 annually.

The Rev. Joseph C. Fleming, Superior of the New York Apostolate Mission, delivered a sermon on charity. Father Fleming said that the appeal was a "State Board of Charities took cognizance of the Catholic charities years ago, when their report stated that Catholic Charities was the most significant thing in the field of charity endeavor for the last year. How many of them, if any, had any idea that this organization was meant for times and eternity? It is only one whose eyes have been lifted up by fate who can begin to contemplate what is behind charity."

"In the field of social action, organization is the chief means for true success. Our organization is second to none; we have been well tried. We have not only organization, but we have that unlimited confidence in our faith, which is more in proportion to the richness of faith is that great supernatural asset that we possess which gives Catholic Charities thorough meaning and power. We belong to an organization that made the Prince of Paupers its head. It has only one test book, as it has only one method—that is, the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

"The program of Catholic Charities is not the invention of the human mind, or something new in social science, but something Christ himself established. It is the living, breathing pulse of the Redeemer."

The workers who filled the cathedral represented 32 parishes in the archdiocese. With the rest of the 16,000 volunteer workers they began a house to house canvass of Catholics in the archdiocese last night.

Among the parish delegations that assembled at St. Patrick's Cathedral was the auxiliary of Holy Trinity Church, 1 West Eighty-second Street. This parish has been the banner parish since it was organized. Last year the quota for the church was \$12,000, which was tripled by the drive workers before the campaign closed.

Luncheon of Republican Women. Special to The New York Times. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 18.—The annual luncheon of the Westchester County Women's Republican Club will be held at the Hotel Commodore, Manhattan, on Tuesday, May 18.

Mrs. T. Channing Moore of Bronxville has appointed the following committee for the luncheon: Tickets, Mrs. Charles D. Millard, Tarrytown; Publicity, Mrs. William G. Hamilton, Yonkers; Reception, Mrs. Franklin M. Montross, Peekskill; Reception, Mrs. Seabury Mastick, Pleasantville and Mrs. Walter W. Westall, White Plains; Flow, Mrs. Milan E. Goodrich, Ossining; Decorations, Mrs. Henry M. Rix, New Rochelle; Music, Mrs. John B. Goldsborough, Croton; Badges, Mrs. R. S. Plowman, Mount Vernon; Speakers, Mrs. Francis C. Bishop, Mount Kisco; Membership, Mrs. Martin Ray of Yonkers. Mrs. Frank A. Smith of Yonkers is the club's President.

Post-Lenten Reception. A post-Lenten card party and reception by the Jesuit Mothers' Guild of Greater New York will be held on Wednesday evening in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria in aid of the Jesuit seminary fund. Mrs. Francis J. Cashen of 452 East 143d Street, the Bronx, President of the guild, expects 1,000 guests. Mrs. James M. Glinley, Vice President, is Chairman of the Committee on Prizes, and Mrs. Francis Brenna is Chairman of the Committee on Refreshments. The Rev. Michael A. Clark, President of St. Francis Xavier College, is spiritual director of the guild.

To Raise Funds for the Infantarium. To enlarge its facilities and provide an active Summer service for undernourished infants, the Infantarium, 1 East 104th Street, will hold a bridge and mah-jongg tournament and tea on April 23 on board the liner Paris at West Fifteenth Street. On the committee are Mrs. Herman A. Metz, Mrs. William Neisel and Mrs. Louis Fischer. The patronesses include Mrs. Oliver Malcolm, Mrs. Edward Jones, Mrs. Martin Breen, Mrs. J. Mahoney, Mrs. J. Shamberger and Mrs. Charles Kafka.

Benefit for New Thought Alliance. A benefit performance of "The Great God Brown" will be given tonight at the Garrick Theatre under the auspices of the Women's Alliance of Unity Society. The proceeds will go toward the expenses of the annual congress of the International New Thought Alliance to be held in the Commodore Hotel from June 20 to 27.

Mrs. Ricker Gives a Musical. Mrs. William Wood Ricker gave a musical last night at her home, 217 East Seventy-second Street. Mrs. Ricker, who is known on the concert stage as Abby Morrison, sang and others who took part were Anello Berivo, harpist; Gregoire Alexandresco, pianist; Mrs. Foster Why, soprano, and Foster Why, bass.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Norden Hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Warner M. Van Norden will open their home, 7 West Fifty-seventh Street, at 4 P. M. today for the annual meeting of the Bible and Fruit Mission to Public Hospitals. Mrs. Van Norden succeeded her mother, the late Mrs. James Talbot, as President.

OIL OPERATOR MISSING FROM NORFOLK STEAMER

Alfred H. Ramage Leaves \$3,000 in Liberty Bonds in Cabin, Addressed to Friend.

NORFOLK, Va., April 18 (AP).—Police continued searching today for Alfred H. Ramage, 38 years old, wealthy oil man of Missouri and Pennsylvania, who was missing from the steamer Northland when it arrived here on Saturday from Washington. Believing the man may have fallen or leaped overboard, the authorities have asked the Coast Guard to be on the lookout for his body while they endeavor to find trace of him on shore.

He was missed when a steward went to call him to prepare to leave the steamer. All of his clothing was in place with the exception of a bathrobe and a pair of shoes, which he was wearing when seen on the deck earlier in the morning.

Ramage, whose home is at Joplin, Mo., boarded the steamer at Washington, and was last seen on the ship early yesterday morning just before it docked here. Personal effects found in his stateroom included money, a watch and \$3,000 in Liberty bonds, with a note addressed to John H. Capelli, Joplin, reading:

"For you, Cappy. My blessings be with you. ALE."

Another letter was addressed to his mother, Mrs. S. Y. Ramage, at Pinehurst, N. C. Ramage was en route to Pinehurst to visit his parents. He is thought to have suffered a nervous breakdown recently because of overwork.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 18 (AP).—Alfred H. Ramage was born Feb. 14, 1888, in Oil City and was educated at Amherst College. He went to Joplin, Mo., to take charge of a lead and zinc mine about 1910, and had since been located there with the exception of the period of the World War, when he served as a Lieutenant in the aviation division. He also was interested in oil properties in Oklahoma, Arkansas and New Mexico.

He left Joplin on a business trip to the West on April 10, and was in Pittsburgh last Monday leaving for Washington on Monday evening.

The elder Ramage is a pioneer oil operator in Pennsylvania fields and one of the best known men in this section of the State.

Sale. April 23 & 24 at 2:15 p.m.

ORIENTAL COLLECTION

Sold by order of Mr. C. F. Yau—Snuff bottles and other carvings in semi-precious minerals and jades. Chinese paintings on silk, with examples from the Ming to the Ch'ien-lung period. Single color, blue and white and decorated porcelains. Early potteries, bronze statuettes and plaques. Illustrated Catalogue Fifty Cents.

Sale. April 21 at 2:15 p.m.

IMPORTANT AMERICAN PAINTINGS

The private collection of Mr. C. L. Baldwin, with additions from another Private Owner—Including examples by J. Alden Weir, Arthur B. Davies, Blakelock, Twachtman, Child Hassam, Theodore Robinson, Inness, Ernest Lawson, J. F. Murphy, Emil Carlsen, Henry W. Ranger, Hawthorne and George Fuller. Illustrated Catalogue Fifty Cents.

Sale. April 22 at 8:15 p.m.

Exhibition Today from 9 to 5 On the Premises

840 FIFTH AVENUE

Furniture - Paintings & Architectural Fittings of the ASTOR RESIDENCE

By order of Mr. Vincent Astor. Including carved wall paneling, painted insets and ceilings, marble mantelpieces, wall sconces, bronze gates and other architectural fittings. Several carved and gilded brocade suites, marqueterie commodes, consoles, chairs. Six 17th century Brussels tapestries. Marble statuettes, bronzes, Sevres porcelain, and a large group of fine table silver. Nineteenth century French paintings, embracing works by Corot, Diaz, van Marcke, Detaille, Bouguereau, Lefebvre, Berne-Bellecour and Troyon. Illustrated catalogue containing views of the house one dollar.

ADMISSION TO HOUSE

by card only, which may be had upon application to the American Art Association, Inc.

Unrestricted Public Sale

Tomorrow [Furniture & Other Objects] at 11 a.m. & Wednesday [Paintings] beginning at 2:15 p.m.

Sale Conducted by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Parker

AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, INC. MANAGERS

ALICE D. BUSH'S BRIDAL

BRUNSWICK (N. J.) GIRL WEDS

ALICE D. BUSH'S BRIDAL

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ALICE D. BUSH'S BRIDAL

BRUNSWICK (N.

CANADA.
—CHOCOF, Montreal—729.
 7:30-9:00 P. M.—Concert orchestra.
 8:30-10:30 P. M.—Law talks, Novelties.
 10:30-11:30 P. M.—Dance music.

357-CHIC, Toronto-546.
8:00 P. M.—Magic Entertainers.
1:00 P. M.—Musicals.

Freeman.
9:10 P. M.—Musicals.

8:00 P. M.—Health message.
9:00 P. M.—Musicals.
1:45 P. M.—Mayer's Orchestra.
233—WSM, Nashville—350.
7:30 P. M.—Craig's Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—Bedtime stories.

575-WTBS, Hot Springs, Ark.
 5:00 P. M.-Artistic recital.
 5:40 P. M.-Talk; concert.
 6:00 P. M.-Recital.
 584-WIOD, Miami Beach-1.1
 5:00-5:30 P. M.-Dance music.
 5:30-11:00 P. M.-Studio recital.
 5:30-12:30 P. M.-Dance music.
 585-WMBF, Miami Beach-7.9
 10:00-12:00 P. M.-Dance music.
 586-WGHE, Clearwater, Fla.-1
 5:30 P. M.-Dinner music.
 7:30-7:45 P. M.-Bedtime story, Gram.
 8:30-10:30 P. M.-K. K. Fowall, bar.
 9:00-10:00 P. M.-Plan. S. Garante, bar.
 9:45 P. M.-1:00 A. M.-Midnight Ramb.
 587-WGBU, Fairfield, Fla.-1.0
 10:00-12:00 P. M.-Orchestra; solos.

5:30-10:30 P. M.—Agricultural program
500—WMC, Memphis—500.
7:30 P. M.—Farm talk.

1:00 P. M. - Dinner music.
 1:30 P. M. - Dinner and concert.
 2:30 P. M. - Frank Blaser's Orchestra.
 3:00 P. M. - Club orchestra.
 335 - SEW, Tuluac, Cuba - 55.
 1:00 P. M. - 12:30 A. M. - Dance music.
 400 - FWX, Havana - 150.
 3:30 P. M. - Concert.
 1:15 P. M. - Talk (Spanish).
 1:30 P. M. - Musical.
 2:00 P. M. - Talk (English).
 12:10 - 1:00 P. M. - Concert.
WEST.
 545 - HSD, St. Paul - 550.
 10:00 - 11:00 P. M. - Same as WEAF.
 418 - WCCO, Minneapolis - 720.
 10:00 P. M. - University of Minnesota.

:00 P. M.—Weather; market reports.
305—WDAF, Kansas City—824
:00-8:00 P. M.—Markets; weather; m
:00-11:00 P. M.—Same as WDAF.
:45 A. M.—Nighthawk Frolic.

1:30 P. M.—Orchestra.
 2:00 P. M.—Classical concert.
 2:30 P. M.—KFKX, Hastings, Neb.—J.S.
 3:00 P. M.—Same as KDKA.
 4:00 P. M.—Commerce reports: Farm t
 5:00 P. M.—Musical.

:00 P. M.—Classical concert.
 :30 P. M.—Play, "Step on Stairs."
 381—KGO, Oakland—839.
 :30 P. M.—Educational talks; music.
 423—KFO, San Francisco—799.
 :00 P. M.—Palace Orchestra.
 :00 P. M.—:00 A. M.—Same as KFI.
 :00-2:00 A. M.—Cahiri's Orchestra.

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struments

and CELLOS of the
KER COLLECTION

season in New York and th
the radio

g. April 20

C

at 8:30 P. M.
from 9 to 10 P. M.

of New York. Henry Hadley
Master, Violin Soloist (Playing
Swan). Charles M. Courbois
Alexander Russell at the piano.
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CANADA.

OUTSTANDING EVENTS
ON THE RADIO TODAY

8:00 P. M.—Address by President Coolidge at meeting of D. A. R. Music by United States Marine Band; Girl Scouts' Pipe and Drum Corps—WEAF and eleven stations.

8:30 P. M.—Patriots' Day Musicals—WBZ.

9:30 P. M.—Sylvan String Trio—WEAF.

9:50 P. M.—Spanish Symphonic Ensemble—WBZ.

11:30 P. M.—Carmen—170.
12:45-1:30 P. M.—Carmen, orchestra.
1:35-1:55 P. M.—Law talk, North Shore.
10:20-11:30 P. M.—Dance music.
8:27—CHNO, Toronto—544.
8:30 P. M.—Instrumental trio; mixed w. 27.
8:27—CHIC, Toronto—544.
11:00 P. M.—Mario Entertainers.
11:00 P. M.—WEVA.

SOUTH.

2:26—WEVA, Richmond—1,170.
8:30 P. M.—Market; weather.
8:10 P. M.—Arioso vocal.
8:20 P. M.—Vivian Foxe Lora." E Freeman.
9:20 P. M.—Mandala.
9:45-11:00 P. M.—Melodians Orchestra.
4:25—WSD, Atlanta—700.
9:30 P. M.—Health message.
9:30 P. M.—Mandala.

10:00 P. M.—Opera. "Nightingale" at
garcia—WEAF and eight stations.
10:00 P. M.—String Quartet, Beane
Culbertson, violin—WJZ.

825—WMAZ, Nashville—560.
7:30 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby."
8:00 P. M.—Bedtime stories.
8:30 P. M.—Artist's recital.
11:30 P. M.—Dance music.

575—WHSB, Hot Springs, Ark.
10:00 P. M.—Artist's recital.
10:30 P. M.—Talk show.
12:00 P. M.—Organ recital.

525—WMAZ, Rockport, N. Y.—137.
11:30 P. M.—News.
7:30 P. M.—Orchestra.
8:00 P. M.—M. M. M. M. M. M.
11:00-11:50 P. M.—Concert.

625—WMAZ, Washington—540.
11:30 A. M.—Time signals.
11:30 A. M.—Fifty radio stations.
11:30 P. M.—Organ.
12:00 P. M.—Organ.
12:30 P. M.—Organ.
1:00 P. M.—Music: Current Events, Nina
Reich.

725—WMAZ, Washington—540.
8:45 P. M.—Studio recital.
9:30 P. M.—Nature talk, P. M. Mendel.
10:00 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby."

200—WMAZ, Pittsburgh—670.
7:15 A. M.—Setting up exercises.
7:30 A. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
11:30 A. M.—Time signals.
11:30 A. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
12:00 P. M.—Market closings.
12:30 P. M.—Dinner concert.
1:00 P. M.—News.

575—WMAZ, Fullerton, Fla.—140.
10:00-10:30 P. M.—Dance music.
475—WBAU, Dallas, Texas—530.
7:30-8:30 P. M.—Honey Boys Orchestra.
8:30-10:30 P. M.—Agricultural program.
8:00—WMAZ, Memphis—560.
7:30 P. M.—Farm talk.
8:45 P. M.—Concert.

575—WMAZ, Memphis—560.
7:30 P. M.—Dance music.
8:00 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
8:30 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
9:00 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
9:30 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
10:00 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
10:30 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
11:00 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.
11:30 P. M.—"The Great Gatsby," Dave.

Winated	9:00 P.M.—Light opera hour.	7:00 P.M.—Dinner music.
	9:30 P.M.—Popular music.	8:30 P.M.—Classical concert.
	462—WVAB, Pittsburgh-459.	7:30 P.M.—Frank Sinatra's Orchestra.
	9:00 P.M.—Dinner concert.	8:00 P.M.—Classical.
	9:30 P.M.—Popular music.	8:30—KW, Toluca, Cuba-37.
	9:00 P.M.—Same as WVAB.	11:00 P.M.—M-1230 A.M.—Dance music.
Kalica-	11:30 P.M.—Dance music orchestra.	600—WYB, Havana-156.
	535—WTAM, Cleveland-476.	8:30 P.M.—Concert.
	9:00-10:00 P.M.—Dinner music.	9:30 P.M.—Talk (Spanish).
	9:00 P.M.—Same as WVAB.	9:15 P.M.—Musical.
Lmbic.	9:00 P.M.—1230 A.M.—Dance music.	10:10 P.M.—Talk (English).
	535—WEAV, Cleveland-476.	10:20 P.M.—M-1230 A.M.—Concert.
	9:30 P.M.—Market reports; weather.	
	9:00-9:00 P.M.—Alvin Orchestra.	
	535—WWJ, Detroit-459.	
	9:00 P.M.—Dinner concert.	
	9:00 P.M.—Same as WEAF.	
night:	9:00 P.M.—Classical concert.	
	515—WJR, Detroit-558.	
	9:00 P.M.—Orchestra; dance music.	
	7:15 P.M.—Entertainers.	
	7:00 P.M.—Entertainers.	

11:00 P. M. - Dinner concert.	8:00-11:00 P. M. - Same as WEAF.
11:00-4:00 P. M. - Studio recital.	12:45 A. M. - Nightclub Frolic.
10:00 P. M. - Dance music.	525 - WQAW, Omaha-574.
125 - WREO, Lansing-1,700.	7:00 P. M. - Orchestra.
10:00-1:00 P. M. - Dinner concert.	7:50 P. M. - Classical concert.
325 - WADG, Akron-1,340.	525 - KRXK, Hastings, Neb.-1,9
1:30 P. M. - Dinner concert.	8:30 P. M. - Same as KQSA.
1:20 P. M. - Bedtime concert.	9:00 P. M. - Commerce reports; Farm
1:00 A. M. - Indie Ovals.	10:30 P. M. - Musicale.
125 - WLW, Cincinnati-710.	322 - KOA, Denver-528.
11:00 P. M. - Little Symphony Orchestra.	7:00 P. M. - Classical concert.
422 - WREO, Cincinnati-710.	11:30 P. M. - Play, "Step on Stairs."
7:30 P. M. - Hotel Alma Orchestra.	321 - KGO, Oakland-523.
1:30 P. M. - Popular music.	12:30 P. M. - Musical talks; music.
1:00 P. M. - American Legion musicals.	625 - KFO, San Francisco-110.
1:30 A. M. - Proctor drama.	11:00 P. M. - Palace Orchestra.
524 - WSAI, Cincinnati-530.	1:30 P. M. - 100 A. M. - Same as KFI.
11:00-11:30 P. M. - Same as WEAF.	1:00-2:00 A. M. - Cabaret Orchestra.
1:30 P. M. - Musicale.	

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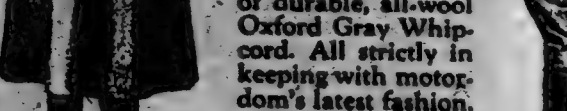
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11:00 P. M. - Dinner concert.	8:00-11:00 P. M. - Same as WEAF.
11:00-4:00 P. M. - Studio recital.	12:45 A. M. - Nightclub Frolic.
10:00 P. M. - Dance music.	525 - WQAW, Omaha-574.
125 - WREO, Lansing-1,700.	7:00 P. M. - Orchestra.
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BROADWAY **35th STREET**
 At 49th Street At 7th Ave.

GUGGENHEIM FUND NAMES 37 FELLOWS

Foundation Grants Stipends to Scholars and Artists From Eighteen States.

\$100,000 IS APPROPRIATED

Five Women Among Those Aided in Study and Creative Work—22 Universities Represented.

The John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, established a year ago with a \$3,000,000 fund by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim in memory of a son who died in 1922, announced yesterday the appropriation of \$100,000 for the assistance of young American scholars and artists during the year 1925-26 and the appointment of thirty-seven new fellows from eighteen states.

The list includes five women. Three artists are appointed for creative work in painting and three musicians for creative work in musical composition. Among the fellows are members of the faculties of twenty-two colleges and universities. Harvard leads with four fellows; the University of Chicago has three; the University of Cincinnati, three; the University of Wisconsin, two; and Yale, two.

New Fellows Appointed.

Following is the list of appointments to fellowships:

Dr. Warren Orman Ault, Professor of History, Boston University—appointed for research into the origin of the Tudor parish as an institution of local government in England.

Dr. Roland Herbert Ashton, Assistant Professor in the Divinity School, Yale University—appointed for the preparation of a book entitled "Calvin and the Advocates of Religious Toleration."

Stephen Vincent Benet, Poet and Novelist, New York City—appointed to do creative writing in poetry and prose, following certain historical investigations in France and Spain.

Dr. David Simon Blondheim, Professor of Romance Philology, Johns Hopkins University—appointed for the gathering of material for a series of works on the use of romance languages among the Jews of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Wallace Reed Brode, research chemist, Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.—appointed for research on the absorption spectra of simple azo dyes, principally with Professor Arthur Hantzsch at the University of Leipzig, Germany.

Dr. Royce Norton Chapman, Professor of Entomology, University of Minnesota—appointed to make an investigation of the problem of the relation of the abundance of insects, particularly destructive insects, to changing environmental conditions, principally at the European Parasite Laboratory, Le Mont, Frenouillet, Hyeres, France, and the Rothemsted Experiment Station, England.

Dr. Arthur H. Compton, Professor of Physics, University of Chicago—will continue his study of the problem of the nature of radiation, in consultation with European authorities.

To Study League Work.

Dr. Alzada Comstock, Associate Professor of Economics and Sociology, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass.—appointed to make a study of the League of Nations reconstruction work in Hungary.

Dr. Kenneth John Conant, Assistant Professor of Architecture, Harvard University—appointed to make an authoritative set of drawings, being restorations of the three following named Roman churches of France: the Abbey of Cluny, the Church of St. Martin of Tours and the Church of St. Martial at Limoges.

Dr. Ralph Monroe Eaton, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Harvard University—appointed for a study of the theory of knowledge in its relation to logic and metaphysics, principally with Professor E. Husserl at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and for the writing in English of a critical account of Professor Husserl's philosophy.

Dr. Alfred Edwards Emerson, Associate Professor of Zoology, University of Pittsburgh—appointed for certain investigations concerned with the problem of the ontogenetic and phylogenetic origin of the cerebral cortex in certain laboratory in Sweden and Italy.

Dr. Herbert Feis, Professor of Economics, University of Cincinnati—appointed to make a study of the French, British and German pre-war experience in foreign investment as a broad and varied historical basis for consideration of the probable significance and effects of the present flow of American capital to foreign countries.

Mrs. Hallie Ferguson Flanagan, Associate Professor of Drama, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—appointed to make a study of new developments significant to the rise of the theatre in several European countries.

Dr. J. Fenimore H. Assistant Professor in the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati—appointed to make certain investigations into the civilization which developed in the Aegean Basin in the Bronze Age.

Dr. Edwin Crawford Kemble, Assistant Professor of Physics, Harvard University—appointed to make certain studies in the field of the new quantum theory, principally with Professors Born and Heisenberg at the University of Göttingen, Germany.

Will Write on Gladstone.

Dr. Paul Knaplund, Associate Professor of History, University of Wisconsin—appointed for the preparation of a monograph on "Gladstone as a Colonial Statesman" and other studies of men important in the shaping of British colonial policy.

Dr. Ernest Preston Lane, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, University of Chicago—appointed to make a comparative study of the methods of investigation in the field of projective differential geometry used by American and Italian geometers.

Dr. Julian Herman Lewis, Associate Member, Ohio S. A. Sprague Memorial Institute, Assistant Professor of Pathology, University of Chicago; Pathologist, Provident Hospital, Chicago—appointed for a study of the fundamental nature of immunity phenomena.

Dr. Leopold Damrosch Mannes, musician, New York City—appointed for creative work in musical composition, principally with Professor Max Reger at the University of Leipzig, Germany.

Dr. Harold Myers Marvin, Assistant Professor of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine—appointed for research in the field of cardiovascular physiology in Sir Thomas Lewis's Laboratory at the University College, London, England.

Glenn Ames Mitchell, artist, New York City—appointed for certain art studies and to complete a group of paintings, religious and historical in character, abroad.

Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicolson, Assistant Professor of English, Goucher

College, Baltimore, Maryland—appointed for research into the background of seventeenth century thought in England and for the completion of a book on the life and works of Henry More.

Miss Elizabeth Olds, artist, Minneapolis, Minn.—appointed for certain creative work in portraiture, abroad.

Dr. Linus Carl Pauling, Department of Chemistry, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.—appointed for certain theoretical and experimental researches into the topology of the interior of the atom, principally with Professor A. Sommerfeld at the University of Munich, Germany, and Niels Bohr at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dr. Thomas Middleton Rayer, Associate Professor of English, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.—appointed for the preparation of a new edition of S. T. Coleridge's literary criticism, principally in the British Museum and the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England.

Dr. Franklin Pearce Reagan, Assistant Professor of Comparative Anatomy, on leave from the University of California, under appointment to Indiana University—appointed for the continuation of studies of the structure and development of the earliest blood vessels of mammalian embryos, in certain laboratories of England and Scotland.

Dr. Gladys A. Reichard, Instructor in Anthropology, Barnard College, Columbia University—appointed to make a study concerning itself principally with defining the art style of Melanesia, with Professor Thilo, Director of the Museum at Hamburg, Germany.

Balloons to Be Studied.

Dr. Hyder Edward Rollins, Professor of English, New York University—appointed to study and edit publication of the remaining unpublished ballads of the Peysian Collection of Brundage ballads.

Dr. Ralph A. Sawyer, Assistant Professor of Physics, University of Michigan—appointed to make a study

of spectral series relations in extreme ultra-violet spectra, and the correlation of the results with modern theories of atomic structure, principally in the laboratory of Professor F. Paschen, President of the Imperial Physico-Technical Institute, Charlottenburg, Germany.

Frank Henry Schwarz, artist and mural decorator, New York City—appointed to carry on certain art studies and to do creative work in mural decoration in Europe.

Roger Huntington Sessions, teacher of theory of music, Cleveland Institute of Music, Cleveland, Ohio—appointed for creative work in musical composition.

Dr. Robert Shaker, Associate Professor of Literature and Fellow of the Graduate School, University of Cincinnati—appointed for the preparation of a new edition of the works of Elizabeth Greville, first Lord Brooke, who was a poet, dramatist, essayist, friend of Sir Philip Sidney and statesman.

Dr. Walter Sill, instructor in German, Harvard University—appointed to make a study of Heinrich von Kleist, aiming at a literary delimitation of Kleist and establishment of his relationship to his literary contemporaries and predecessors, and at his place in German literary history.

Dr. Ephraim Svirgler Speller, Harrison Research Fellow, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia—appointed for certain pathological and historical investigations of the Miami-Suqui group of peoples, in Northern Mesopotamia.

Dr. Ellis Bagley Stouffer, Professor of Mathematics, University of Chicago—appointed for a comparative study of three general methods of investigation in the field of projective differential geometry and also research into certain problems in the same field.

Dr. Glenn Thomas Trewartha, instructor in geography and climatology, University of Wisconsin—appointed for geographic investigations of certain selected type areas in Japan and China.

Dr. Donald Wade, Associate Professor of English, University of Georgia—appointed for certain re-

searches into the early history of Georgia and Alabama, with the purpose of illustrating the cultural history of that region.

Dr. Norbert Wiener, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge—appointed for research on Bohr's almost periodic functions, on haphazard motion, on periodogram analysis, and other topics, connected with one another by forming extensions of the ordinary Fourier series and Fourier integral theory.

Five Grants Renewed.

The following renewals of grants to certain of the fellows of the Foundation appointed for the year 1925-26 were also announced:

Dr. Violet Barbour, Associate Professor in the Department of History, Vassar College—renewal of the continuation of research in the life of Sir George Downing and the study of Anglo-Dutch relations during the period of the Protectorate and Restoration in London and at The Hague.

Aaron Copland, composer of music, New York City—renewal of the continuation of creative work in the field of musical composition, abroad.

Isaac Fisher—renewal of the continuation of the study of danger trends in world race relations.

Dr. Kenneth James Saunders, Professor of History of Religions, Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, Cal.—renewal of the continuation of researches in the field of Oriental religions, in the Far East.

Dr. Allen Brown West, recently appointed to an Assistant Professorship in the Department of Classics, Princeton University—renewal of the continuation of researches on the tribute records of the ancient Athenian Empire, at Athens, Greece.

The fellowship awarded to Dr. Coleman E. Griffith, Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois, for research problems of child psychology, principally at the University

of Gießen, Hesse, Germany, for 1925-26, has been transferred to the 1926-27 period.

The following provide opportunities for young scholars and artists to carry on research and creative work, especially abroad. They carry a stipend of \$2,000 each for twelve months and are open on equal terms to men and women.

The appointments just announced were made on the recommendation of the Committee of Selection of the Foundation, consisting of: President Frank Aycock, Swarthmore College, Chairman; President Frederick C. Ferry, Hamilton College; Dean Virginia C. Hamilton, Barnard College; Professor Charles Homer Haskins, Harvard University; and Dean Carl E. Seashore, the State University of Iowa. The trustees are: Simon Guggenheim, President; Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, Francis H. Brownell, Carroll A. Wilson, Charles D. Hilles, Roger W. Straus and Charles Earl.

NEW AMSTERDAM 22, W. 42 St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **CHARLES DILLINGER** presents **MARILYN MILLER** in **"SUNNY"** Musical Comedy. **FULTON** 22nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **CHARLES DILLINGER** presents **INA CLAIRE** in **"THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS"** Musical Comedy. **GLOBE** 22nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **CHARLES DILLINGER** presents **NO, NO, NANETTE!** Musical Comedy. **Metropolitan** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.**

DAEY'S 63rd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Triophant Return! **EMPIRE THEATRE** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **RAQUEL MELLER** in **"CREAKING CHAIR"** Musical Comedy. **48th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. PUPPY LOVE** Musical Comedy. **REPUBLIC** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **ABIE'S IRISH ROSE** Musical Comedy. **MAYFAIR** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **JUNO AND PAYCOCK** Musical Comedy.

EARL CARROLL VANITIES 4th New Edition. **JOE COOK** in **"THE LOVELIEST GIRLS IN AMERICA"** Musical Comedy. **DOORWAY** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **EARL CARROLL THEATRE** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **WALLACK'S A CLEAN LAUGH** Every 20 Seconds. **LAFF THAT OFF** NOW AN ESTABLISHED HIT!

CENTURY THEATRE 62nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **WINSTROP AMES** presents **GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S PINAFORE** Musical Comedy. **All Star Cast—Company of 200—Singing Chorus of 100 and the Extraordinary Spectacle of A FULL RIGGED SHIP SAILING TO SEA!** **"A BIG SPECTACULAR SHOW. ITS ONLY RIVAL IS THE CIRCUS."** **SUN.**

JOLSON 44th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **Grant Mitchell** in **"ONE OF THE FAMILY"** Musical Comedy. **ELTINGE** 42nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

CASINO de PARIS 62nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **WORLD'S GREATEST REVUE** **A NIGHT IN PARIS** **REVEALING AMERICA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL GIRLS**

"12 MILES OUT" 44th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **SONG OF THE FLAME** Musical Comedy. **ALL PRICES SEATS AT BOX OFFICE**

COSMOPOLITAN 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **FAY Bainter** in **"THE TWO ORPHANS"** Musical Comedy. **AS THRILLING TODAY AS EVER!**

EQUITY THEATRE SERVICE 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **MOTION PICTURES**

REX INGRAM'S WONDER PICTURE **MARE NOS RUM** **1001 THRILLS** **CRITERION** **Lillian Gish** **John Gilbert** **LA BOHEME** **ADOLPH MENJOU** **RIVOLI** **LOEW'S LEXINGTON** **"THE BAT"**

THE BAT **THE MIDNIGHT SUN** **WATCH FOR IT!** **RIALTO** **HAROLD LLOYD** **PLAZA** **MERRY WIDOW**

PLYMOUTH THEATRE 62nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **WINSTROP AMES** presents **GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S IOLANTHE** Musical Comedy. **BROADHURST—Op's Wed. 8:30 Eves. 8:30** **THE BUNK** Musical Comedy. **What Every Woman Knows** Musical Comedy.

STUDENT PRINCE 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **THE BELLS** Musical Comedy. **NATIONAL** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

HALF-CASTE 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **LIONEL ATWILL** Musical Comedy. **SHUBERT-RIVIERA** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **Cecil B. DeMille's "THE VOLGA BOATMAN"** Musical Comedy.

THE GIRL FRIEND 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **CRAIG'S WIFE** Musical Comedy. **GUILD THEATRE** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **THE CHIEF THING** Musical Comedy.

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LONGACRE THEATRE 48th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **Booth, Gleason & Trux** present **PERNEST TRUOX** Musical Comedy. **LAURA HOPE CREWS** Musical Comedy. **CASINO** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **DENNIS KING** Musical Comedy. **VAGABOND KING** Musical Comedy.

137th PERFORMANCE **"THE PATSY"** Musical Comedy. **BOOTH** 48th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **WISDOM TOOTH** Musical Comedy. **LITTLE WOOD** Musical Comedy.

Maxine Elliott's 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **SQUARE CROOKS** Musical Comedy. **THE GREAT GATSBY** Musical Comedy. **HAMPDEN-CYRANO** Musical Comedy.

"NOT HERBERT" 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **KLAW** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **KLAW** Musical Comedy. **"CHERRY PIE"** Musical Comedy.

SWEETHEART TIME 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **FORREST** Musical Comedy. **RAINBOW ROSE** Musical Comedy. **ALEXANDRE GAVRILOV'S** Musical Comedy.

PRINCESS 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **BELMONT** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **Glenn Hunter Woodley** Musical Comedy. **HUSH** Musical Comedy.

MONEY 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **BAUER** 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **GABRILOWITZ** Musical Comedy. **"The Immortal Hour"** Musical Comedy.

THE IMMORTAL HOUR 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **Lenox String Quartet** Musical Comedy. **STEINWAY HALL** Musical Comedy. **HARRIETTE CADY** Musical Comedy.

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ASTOR THEATRE 48th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **THE BIG PARADE** Musical Comedy. **SELWYN** Musical Comedy. **DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS** Musical Comedy. **BLACK PIRATE** Musical Comedy.

DEAREST ENEMY 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **LOVE 'EM AND LEAVE 'EM** Musical Comedy. **"TIP TOES"** Musical Comedy.

DEACON 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **RUTH DRAPER** Musical Comedy. **SEAT TODAY--5** Musical Comedy. **SALE TODAY--5** Musical Comedy.

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LAST WEEK **HELEN MENKEN** Musical Comedy. **THE MAKROPOULOS SECRET** Musical Comedy. **CHARLES HOPKINS THEATRE** Musical Comedy.

THE MAKROPOULOS SECRET 146th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. **THE MAKROPOULOS SECRET** Musical Comedy. **THE MAKROPOULOS SECRET** Musical Comedy.

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6.70% Return For 27 Years

This liberal return may be obtained from an investment in the bonds of a corporation whose system serves over 400 municipalities located in five States.

Write for No. 1158
Illinois Power & Light Corporation 7%
Hankins Fund Debenture Gold Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
PROVIDENCE PHILADELPHIA
Members New York and Chicago
Stock Exchanges



Delaware & Hudson Company

First and Refunding
Mfg. 4% Gold Bonds
Due May 1, 1938

Legal investment for
savings banks in New
York, Massachusetts,
Connecticut, New Jersey
and many other
States.

Price to yield about
4.55%

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NEW YORK

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4% Gold Bonds
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Price 100 & Interest.

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St. Paul, Minn.
4% Coupon Bonds
Due April, 1936
Price 99 1/2 & Interest
To yield 4.05%

Legal investments for Savings
Banks and Trust Funds in
New York and other States.

Estabrook & Co.

FOUNDED 1881
Members New York Stock Exchange
Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York
Telephone Hanover 1100

Canadian Corporations

A sixteen page circular
which we have just prepared
describes eighteen
security issues of Canadian
corporations which
we believe afford most attractive
investment opportunities.

The statistical data in this
circular has been prepared
to meet the requirements of private
investors, to whom we shall
be pleased to furnish
copies upon receipt of request for

Canadian Corporation
Circular

Wood, Gundy & Co.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Low Eff. of Speculative Activity
—Aspects of the "Import
Surplus."

The only unmistakable inference to be drawn from last week's market was that speculative activity on the Stock Exchange, whether through buying or selling, had come to a halt. Whether it is destined to be revived in either direction depends on developments not yet unfolded in the general situation. But experience is unanimous in teaching that the usual tendency, after such sweeping movements as have stirred up the markets of the past six months, is at least a temporary lapse into apathy and inertia. This is why the falling of a full day's business on the Stock Exchange, a week ago, below a million shares for the first time since last Summer, and the shrinkage of Saturday's transactions to the smallest total of any day since October, 1924, were accepted as natural incidents of the period.

It is so long, however, since the speculative market has been allowed a breathing-space to stop and consider things, that it may require some time for inactivity of the sort to be recognized as a continuing condition; indeed, the sudden and violent stirring-up of prices by last week's not very effective "demonstration" appeared to Wall Street like return to the accustomed order. Yet there are always intervals in which the markets can discover no immediate cause for changing prices and, however distasteful it may be to speculative Wall Street, are compelled to stand quietly by and watch for actual developments.

The surplus of imports in our foreign trade, which has now continued without interruption during the whole of 1928 to date, has been discussed in what may be described as a purely perfunctory manner. Before the war, an excess of imports over exports was usually interpreted to mean that something was wrong. Since the country then had to provide a large surplus of merchandise exports in order to meet its obligations to Europe on other accounts, reversal of the merchandise balance usually forecasted gold exports, sometimes with unpleasant consequences on bank reserves. Under present circumstances the United States has no foreign debt balance to meet, except such as may be created by large advances of capital to foreign borrowers, and the problem of our gold holdings has been, not how to preserve or increase the existing American stock of gold but how to distribute it judiciously.

It was therefore natural that a series of monthly "Import Surpluses" in our foreign trade with merchandise should be regarded with equanimity. On the other hand, an excess of imports resulting from decrease in our export trade, would not be taken kindly in the industrial markets, nor would a large increase of purely competitive imports. All of these considerations have entered into the discussion; which, however, has at no time been animated.

It is doubtful if the \$124,000,000 excess of imports in the first quarter of 1928 throws much light on the problem of Europe's payment of its current indebtedness to us in merchandise. The detailed statement of exports and imports for February has just been published; it shows that both the decrease in exports for that month and the increase in imports (which together resulted in \$21,553,000 excess of imports) were occasioned by a very few products. Exports in February were \$27,822,000 less than the year before, but shipments of cotton alone were \$43,643,000 smaller and shipments of grain were down \$15,592,000. Except for those two branches of trade, therefore, our exports must have increased, and so in fact they did, notably in manufactured goods, of which shipments of iron and steel products alone increased \$5,201,000. As for the \$54,782,000 increase over 1925 in February's imports, nearly the whole of it is accounted for by \$40,201,000 larger importation of crude rubber and \$12,837,000 increase in silk. Our import of textile and metal manufactures actually decreased; the only other item of large increase was coffee, of which we bought abroad \$3,044,000 more than in the same month last year.

Of all the products cited, rubber is the only one whose influence can be taken for granted as continuous. An abundant grain harvest this year would change the showing of that product; a small crop of cotton, with the resultant effect on prices, would remove another cause for decreasing exports. The abnormally great increase in value of imported rubber has been partly a matter of higher prices, but much more a consequence of an increase of one-third in the quantity imported. That is only a sidelight on the immense American demand for motor-car appliances.

It would be difficult to reason out, from this array of causes, a permanent change in the balance of merchandise trade; that will have to come from other influences. It may, however, be argued that the existing changes, even though largely due to temporary circumstances, at least show tendencies. It has been rather widely believed that, with the intensive activities of foreign agriculture, our export trade in grain should normally grow smaller. If cotton culture is not again put out of order by insect pests, the price should not return to the high level of the last few years. So long, moreover, as the United States continues in high prosperity, import of foreign products such as silk and rubber, which contribute to the wants of a well-to-do community, will cut an important figure on the balance-sheet.

Crop Outlook in Germany.
Special Cable to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 18.—Winter crop reports continue to show all the principal grains in better than "fading" condition, but less satisfactory than in April, 1928.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED APRIL 17, 1934										Last Week										Year to Date																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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LONDON HOPES FOR COAL TRADE PEACE

Financial Market Considers Outlook Favorable If Dispute Can Be Adjusted.

INVESTORS ARE NERVOUS

Offering of New Loans Held Up by the Labor Dispute—Revival Likely Unless Negotiations Fail.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 18.—Despite the appearance of deadlock at which the coal mining crisis has arrived, there was a more cheerful feeling in financial circles last week. This was especially true of the stock market. The idea seems to be that all concerned in the coal negotiations, while apparently prepared to make little concessions, are really thoroughly alive to the fact that a resort to extreme measures for forcing victory for either side would prove so disastrous to the whole industry, and to the country generally, that a settlement will be effected before the time limit is up.

Brokers were saying at the end of the week that when the markets "get this coal dust out of their eyes," they will see a prospect of entirely pleasing nature. For weeks past a stream of investment money has been held back by fears of a labor upheaval starting with the coal strike, while a quiet-but steady liquidation has been in progress owing to vague talk of a "revolution," which some people in responsible positions tended to foster by the expression of too outspoken opinions.

Hopes and Misgivings.

Nobody really believed in such talk, but the timid investor undoubtedly has been busy making his resources more liquid. If real peace is secured in the coal industry, there is certain to be a sharp turnabout in the market, with such a revival in business as has not been experienced for a long time. A coal settlement which would damp the markets more than ever, simply because there will still be the fear that trouble lies ahead. Speculative investors, however, are laying their plans as if a real industrial peace is coming and are just waiting for the "coal storm" to blow over. No new securities have been issued since the week before Easter. This inactivity is normal at the holiday period, although on this occasion it has been emphasized by the coal crisis.

Plans for New Loans.

Many new capital issues have been prepared, and, if industrial conditions develop favorably, they will feature the financial market during the next few months. The Glasgow Corporation is about to issue £3,000,000 in 5 per cent. at par. Rumors, however, to the effect that new issues will include another £5,000,000 installment of Greek Refugees is quite incorrect. Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week aggregated £295,314,070 compared with £297,728,096 one week ago, and £295,337,287 two weeks ago. The circulation is now contracting owing to the close of the Easter holiday season. The aggregate of one week ago was the highest of the year; the lowest was £284,178,770 of the week ended Feb. 19.

MANY DIVIDENDS PASSED BY GERMAN COMPANIES

No Payment by 68 Out of 165 Reporting Corporations—Conserving Resources.

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BERLIN, April 18.—Out of 165 corporations which have thus far published reports for 1932, dividends were passed by sixty-eight. This is practically the same proportion as in 1924, but is much worse than in the years immediately preceding the war, when only 1 per cent. of the German corporations passed dividends.

It is pointed out, however, that shipping companies and other concerns which have lately passed dividends had mostly earned sufficient profits to make possible a liberal writing-off policy, thereby strengthening themselves for the future.

EUROPE'S CROP OUTLOOK.

Some Decrease in Estimates on Central European Harvest.

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VIENNA, April 18.—At the present time prospects for the harvest of Central Europe are only moderately satisfactory. Some decrease in estimates has resulted from a dry spell and the general outlook is certainly less favorable than it was at this time last year. The Vienna wheat market is rising, because of smallness of available supplies. The market now brings 21 to 23 schillings per hundredweight, as against 19 to 20 last autumn and winter.

FRENCH DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

Financial Paris Thinks They Will Be Resumed After Vote on Italy.

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PARIS, April 18.—It is generally believed in financial circles here to be certain that the Washington debt negotiations will be resumed. The conference are expected to begin again immediately after your Senate's vote on the Italian debt settlement. Furthermore, it is expected that a speedy arrangement will then be arrived at.

TRADE BALANCE FOUND HEAVY AGAINST ITALY

Quarter's Import Surplus 309,900,000 Lire Above 1925—Germany's Boycott a Factor.

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By Wire to The New York Times.

ROME, April 18.—The first quarter of 1933 shows for Italian trade a decrease of 57,000,000 lire in exports and an increase of 321,000,000 in imports. The surplus of imports for the period stands at 1,714,000,000, against only 1,407,000,000 in the same period a year ago. Although this result is disappointing in view of the more favorable harvests of last autumn, it is readily explained by several circumstances.

In the first three months of 1933 Italy's trade with Germany showed an export surplus of eighty-eight millions, whereas the same period of 1932 produced an import surplus of 264 millions. A similar change has occurred in Italian trade with France, and these changes are ascribed to the boycott by Germany of Italian agricultural goods, which have been replaced by Spanish products, and the depreciation of the French franc.

Comparison of imports with the same quarter of last year shows increasing demand for raw materials. For instance, import of coal increased from 1,280,000 tons to 1,875,000, of copper ore from 8,000 to 110,000, of iron and steel bars from 149,000 to 270,000, of cotton yarn from 483,000 to 503,000, of wool from 68,000 to 77,000, and of rubber from 16,000 to 19,000.

On the other hand, importation of certain important foodstuffs has shown a marked decline, wheat having fallen from 279,000 tons to 163,000, sugar from 28,000 to 2,000 and frozen meats from 3,000 to 2,000.

GERMAN COURT UPHOLDS VALORIZATION STATUTE

Appeal of Italian Holder of German Bonds Rejected—May Apply to League.

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BERLIN, April 18.—The Court of Appeals has rejected the plea in the first case brought by an Italian citizen that the republic must valorize imperial pre-war loans to 100 per cent. on the ground that the valorization law of July, 1923, does not apply to foreigners. The court decided that the loans are subject exclusively to German law, which makes no exception in regard to foreigners.

The Italian contention that the valorization law is unconstitutional, the court added, "has not been proved and the petitioner has also failed to present any claim under general international law." The court further declared that if allied citizens base a claim to 100 per cent. valorization on the Versailles Treaty they must apply to the Mixed Arbitration Court, which handles treaty claims.

TARIFF WAR THREATENS IN CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria Now Considering Retaliatory Import Duties Against Rumania and Bulgaria.

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VIENNA, April 18.—The question of import tariffs between the Central European countries has again become urgent. Rumania has advanced many duties to as great an extent, in some instances, as 600 per cent, and this has apparently hit the Austrian metal industry. Bulgaria, by decree, has virtually put a higher tariff into force before the bill to that effect has been adopted by the Parliament.

As a result of this new situation the Austrian Government, hitherto rather leaning in the direction of free trade, has introduced revised tariffs raising all duties about 20 per cent. Some of the increases proposed are designed as a weapon for use in the forthcoming negotiations with Germany and Czechoslovakia, others fulfill the wishes of Austrian farmers for increased duties on cattle, butter, hogs, grain, fire, milk and frozen meat. The proposed increase in duties on dyes, petroleum and oil products is particularly heavy.

GOLD COMING TO LONDON.

£700,000 to Arrive From Transvaal in the Next Week.

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LONDON, April 18.—During the last week £700,000 gold is to arrive in the open London market from South Africa, this being the first important shipment since early last month. The export demand is at present light and it is, therefore, possible that the Bank of England will secure a considerable portion of this new gold. The Bank again took in no gold during the past calendar week. Withdrawals were £104,000, of which Holland took £5,000, the balance going to untraded destinations.

MARKET HIGHER AT ROME.

Industrial Shares Advance, but Public Securities Decline.

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ROME, April 18.—The Italian stock market last week witnessed a right volume of business but with improving prices, especially in the industrial stocks. Government securities on the other hand receded moderately. The trend of the wholesale price index in Italy has closely followed the variations of the lira since June, 1925, when the purchasing value of the currency fell to 34.6 centimes, whereas in March of the present year it was reckoned at 15.62. In the same month of 1924 it stood at 15.98.

SLOW RECOVERY DISAPPOINTS BERLIN

Market Now Complaining Trade Improvement is Too Slight to Mean a Turn.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS LARGE

But Financial Sentiment is Still Influenced by Continued Ease in Money Rates.

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BERLIN, April 18.—The trade situation in Germany continues to improve, but the slowness of recuperation has begun to arouse considerable distrust. This was emphasized last week by the declaration of the Prussian Ministry that the next winter is likely to see unemployment at least equal to and possibly exceeding that of last year. The actual decline in unemployment from the highest point of last winter has been proportionately much smaller than it was in the winter preceding. The improvement has in fact been so small that it could be largely explained by the usual seasonal influences without assuming any fundamental increase in industrial activity. The report just issued as of April 1 shows 1,942,000 laborers out of work, or only 117,000 less than at the highest point.

Trade Uncertainty.

As for the trade situation itself, the only metal branch to show increased demand has been sheet. The textile position is undoubtedly improved, but the past few months has shown a large increase in textile imports from England, and apprehensions were occasioned by the reported demand of English manufacturers of limited textiles for import duties.

England at present takes between one-third and one-half of Germany's exports. The slowness of industrial recovery is illustrated by pig iron production, which in March reached 716,654 metric tons, as against 990,606 in March of 1932, and an average monthly output of 848,000 last year.

Effects of Easy Money.

On the other hand, the money situation continues to be extremely favorable, with day-to-day money at 4 and 5 per cent., and the private discount rate reduced to 4 1/2, with a 4 1/2 per cent. rate really in force. The market for new securities has also shown further improvement. The International Union's 8 per cent. home loan was heavily oversubscribed, with the result that a banking syndicate is taking up a second series of the same bonds at a slightly higher price.

IMPORT SURPLUS AGAIN IN TRADE OF FRANCE

Quarter's Excess 1,585,000,000 Francs, Against 1,032,000,000 Export Surplus in 1925.

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By Wire to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 18.—The foreign trade returns of France for March again show a surplus of imports, as has been shown in every monthly statement since last August. The March figures show imports of 5,096 million francs, representing an increase of 1,777 millions over the preceding March. Exports were 4,960 millions, an increase of 1,203 million francs. The surplus of imports for March, therefore, was 135,000,000 francs, comparing with an import excess of 83,000,000 francs in February and an export surplus of 468,000,000 in March of last year.

For the quarter imports have totaled up 14,822 million francs, an increase of 499 millions over 1925, while exports were 13,227 millions, an increase of 2,377 millions. The import surplus for the quarter has therefore been 1,585 millions, against an export surplus of 1,032 millions in the same quarter last year. During the same three months of 1918 imports exceeded exports by 476 millions.

The fact that the increased valuations of exports and imports have not been due altogether to higher values is shown by the statistics of quantities, which show increase of 279,296 tons in imports for the quarter and of 78,797 tons in exports. As compared with the same quarter of 1918 the quarter's imports showed increase of 1,311,837 tons and exports an increase of 3,203,305.

BRITISH STEEL OUTPUT UP.

Very Large Increase in March Production—Above 1925 Average.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 18.—Pig iron production in Great Britain during March totaled 568,500 tons, against 502,000 in February and 407,000 in March, 1932. The 1933 monthly average was 519,700 tons. Steel output was 784,100 tons, against 708,800 in February and 684,700 in March, 1932, and a 1925 monthly average of 618,400 tons.

MOSCOW BOURSE CLOSES.

Rise of Commodity Prices Despite Reduction in Currency.

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Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 18.—As a result of the demonization of the rouble, the Moscow Bourse has closed down. The danger does not appear to lie in absolute currency inflation, because the circulation of all Russian currencies combined has been rather steadily decreasing and in March fell further by 41,000,000 rubles to 1,904,000,000. It is the persistent rise in commodity prices which has caused uneasiness.

LONDON WATCHES HER EXCHANGE MARKETS

Credit Still Indirectly "Rationed"—Conjecture on Gold Strikes and Sterling Rate.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 18.—The foreign exchange situation is attracting more attention than for some time past owing to the recent weakening of sterling. This market is watched more closely since sentiment has been affected by the mental picture of England in the throes of an industrial upheaval following the coal strike. It is quite unnecessary to stress the bad effect which a breakdown of our export trade, as a result of a prolonged cessation of work in the coal fields, would have upon the exchange situation.

For this reason the money market is watching coal developments with keen anxiety, although hoping strongly for the best. This underlying hopefulness is evidenced in the absence of any advance in the discount rates, which are still more than one-half of 1 per cent. under the bank rate. The immediate future is so charged with possibility, however, pleasant and unpleasant, that the money market is restricting its activities to a considerable degree.

Credit is also still being rationed as a part of the policy to keep the bank rate effective, thereby supporting sterling. This rationing is not done directly but indirectly by the Bank of England, which, by reducing or increasing its holdings of securities, contracts or adds to the supply of credit. That control over the money market will undoubtedly be maintained until such time as the gold standard is working normally, which cannot be until the present unbalanced state of world finance gives place to stability. The easier tendency of money rates in New York is noted with satisfaction, but it is not held to be an excuse for relaxing those precautions here by which alone steadiness in sterling can be maintained.

AUSTRIA TO ASK POWER TO FLOAT NEW LOAN

Government Expected to Make Request at June Session of the League.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 18.—It is announced that at the June session of the League of Nations the Austrian Government intends to demand restoration of freedom to raise public loans after discontinuance of the international finance control. According to the Neue Freie Presse, the plan contemplates the raising of a large loan secured on the Federal Railway, the proceeds to be used for reconstruction purposes.

Consent of the Reparations Commission and of the League's so-called "four big powers," including the United States, will be required before this arrangement can be put through.

BREAK AND RECOVERY ON BERLIN STOCK MARKET

Prices Partly Governed by the Reported Action on Sequestered Property at Washington.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Berlin Bourse experienced sharp ups and downs of prices during the past week. On Wednesday prices declined heavily, the more active stocks falling 4 to 5 points, but next day a substantial recovery occurred, followed by a slight further rise on Friday.

Strength was most conspicuous in the electro-technical stocks. Shipping stocks had been ignored and there was considerable foreign selling. Even during reactions, however, the Bourse showed a resolute power, which was partly due to several favorable dividends recently announced for 1933.

Business sentiment is just now largely under the influence of the varying reports daily concerning the prospects of the American bill to restore sequestered German property. Last week this played a very considerable part in the securities market.

MARKETS OF MIDDLE EUROPE

Reaction in Stocks at Berlin Causes Weakness Elsewhere.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

VIENNA, April 18.—Influenced by the hesitant attitude of the Berlin Bourse, stagnation prevailed last week in business on the Central European stock exchanges. At Prague the bear operators had the upper hand in all branches of the market. At Vienna and Budapest, orders for abroad were lacking and there was no buying of shares by the local public. Practically all business during the week was done by professional speculators, and, as a result, prices of all shares declined slowly but steadily.

REICHSBANK LOANS REDUCED

Advances Made for Quarterly Settlements Paid Off.

Copyright, 1933, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, April 18.—The Reichsbank's return of last week, covering conditions as of April 7, merely shows the relaxation in use of credit usual after the month-end settlements. This, however, was shown only in a decline of advances from 72,057,000 marks to 7,635,000, and by a reduction of 94,000 marks in rediscount liabilities. Against these reductions, discounts were increased by 13,000,000 marks.

NEW ISSUE

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Due \$300,000 each year May 1, 1937-38 inc.

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1927 maturity	4.05%
1928-29 maturities	4.15%
1930-31	4.20%
1932-36	4.25%

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TO OBTAIN HOUSEHOLD REPLY.
The public is urged to avail itself of the convenience of the newly established office of The New York Times on the subway level at the Times Building in the placing of household help and lost and found advertisements—447.

Large Net Earnings Protect This Investment

Now Yielding About 9% In Cash and Stock Dividends

A long record of large net earnings protects your investment in Cities Service Common Stock.

In the last ten years Cities Service Company has always earned over 13% net to its Common Stock. Here is the record for the last 5 years—

Year Ended	Net Earnings
December 31, 1921.....	\$12,944,715
" " 1922.....	14,205,674
" " 1923.....	16,093,616
" " 1924.....	16,773,744
" " 1925.....	18,989,051

At its present price, this seasoned security will yield you about 9% in cash and stock dividends.

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EUROPE WATCHING SITUATION HERE

Impressed by Continuing Surplus of Imports in Our Foreign Trade.

LONDON BUYS OUR STOCKS

Hold Off in 1924 Because Exchange Was Unfavorable, in 1925 Because Prices Were Too High.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to This New York Times.

LONDON, April 18.—There appears to be so considerable diversity of opinion among American business men themselves concerning the future of trade in the United States that it has become increasingly difficult for foreign observers to make up their minds as to whether the present adverse trend in American foreign trade is but a passing phase or a development of more permanent character. In its present condition, Europe still finds it necessary to buy as little as possible abroad, and a repetition of last year's good crops on this continent would still further diminish not only the price, but the volume of American wheat exports.

Lower prices in the United States may act as an offset to financial weakness in Europe and encourage larger buying of American raw materials. But the feeling is that the long outlook for American foreign trade is less favorable than it has been. On the other hand, there is a disposition in usually well-informed quarters to ascribe last week's decline in sterling at New York, where it reached the lowest rate since early in March, to a considerable amount of English buying of American securities, following the severe decline in Wall Street prices.

There was probably little or no British participation in Wall Street's prolonged boom, because by the time sterling had returned to parity there appeared to be little attraction in American securities at the high prices then ruling. With exchange more or less around parity, however, American securities at their reduced prices have had more attraction for investors here, and payment for recent purchases is believed to have depressed sterling exchange.

Berlin Thinks London May Lose Gold. Special Cable to This New York Times. BERLIN, April 18.—There is a feeling in this market that England may be compelled to part with still more gold. This expectation is partly based on the decline of security prices in Wall Street, which, it is assumed, must have attracted British buyers who could not purchase to advantage when sterling was depreciated and who were subsequently prevented from buying by the extremely high level to which prices went on the New York Stock Exchange last year.

In the Berlin market the past week's slight decline in sterling exchange was largely ascribed to that cause. In general, Berlin banking circles look for no material change in the Bank of England's policy. The view taken is that during the year which has elapsed since the resumption of free gold payments the Bank's policy has not been guided primarily by a desire to increase or even to maintain the gold reserve.

DEMAND FOR A HIGHER TARIFF IN GERMANY

Food Ministry Advocates Increased Breadstuffs Duties—Action Is Postponed to Next Year.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to This New York Times.

BERLIN, April 18.—The German Cabinet has announced that the new general tariff, which is to replace the Bielefeld tariff of 1922, will not be ready for submission to the Legislature this year. Strong influences are being brought to bear with a view to making the new tariffs highly protective.

The Food Ministry has created something of a sensation by declaring that the breadstuffs duties, which were re-imposed last year, are insufficient to protect agriculture and must be increased. The view commonly taken is that this would involve a counter-demand for increase of the industrial duties.

STATE REPAYS FRENCH BANK

Half of Preceding Fortnight's Borrowings Now Paid Off.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to This New York Times.

PARIS, April 18.—The market was somewhat relieved by the Bank of France statement of Thursday, showing repayments of 600,000,000 francs by the State to the bank, and a decrease of 500,000,000 francs in note circulation. This was preceded, however, by increase of 1,250,000,000 francs in advances to the State during the preceding fortnight, and by an account paying 1,350,000,000 increase in note circulation.

It was noteworthy that the decrease in circulation for the past week occurred notwithstanding an increase of 127,000,000 in bills discounted.

RISE IN GERMAN PRICES.

Higher Foodstuffs Cause Sharp Advance in Week's Average.

WATCHING EVENTS IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND

Continental Market Inclines to Suspend Judgment on Situation in Both Countries.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireline to This New York Times.

ROME, April 18.—In spite of a continued hopeful view of the general European situation, the Italian market is watching with some uncertainty developments in France and England. The feeling is that, notwithstanding the fiscal laws voted by the French Parliament, the problem of French public finance cannot yet be said to have been definitely settled. The last of the large payments due on capital and interest account during the year, both on the internal and foreign debts, have yet to be faced, and the franc shows little signs of being stabilized.

PRICES A FACTOR IN BRITISH TRADE SHOWING

March Steel Export Increased 15% in Quantity, but Only 3-1-3 in Value.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to This New York Times.

LONDON, April 18.—The March figures for British foreign trade show again a substantial visible adverse balance. It amounted to £28,379,000, against £29,787,000 in March, 1925, and the adverse balance for the quarter, although £8,599,000 below last year, is £25,743,000 greater than in 1924. The figure of the returns is the falling off in average values, although, broadly speaking, declining prices have affected the position in a rather marked degree ever since the commencement of the year.

The first quarter shows a reduction of nearly 9 per cent. in both imports and exports. Last month's figures accentuated this feature; but taking the quarter in preference to one month's returns, it is shown that on the export side lower prices played an important part, especially in the reduced value of coal, cotton yarn, woolen yarn and artificial silk. Steel exports increased by 15.6 per cent. in quantity, but only 3.3 per cent. in value, although in this case the larger volume of trade was distinctly satisfactory. As regards imports, the quarter's raw cotton receipts decreased 27.6 per cent. in quantity, but 42 per cent. in value, while wheat imports were 7.4 per cent. larger in quantity, but 7.7 per cent. lower in value. Larger crops are held responsible for lower cereal and cotton prices.

PREDICTS SHORTAGE OF RUBBER SUPPLY IN 1930

London Company Report Sees Possibility of Production Falling Below Consumption.

The annual report of the Bah Lias Rubber Estates Corporation, London, views as follows the situation and outlook in the world's rubber production and consumption: "Output of rubber during the current year is very unlikely to reach 650,000 tons, and unless it comes later in this adjustment of prices, but everything would be disturbed again if the present threatened coal strike were to become an accomplished fact.

These are leading examples, but they reflect more or less a general trend as regards values. There is some cause for satisfaction in this adjustment of prices, but everything would be disturbed again if the present threatened coal strike were to become an accomplished fact.

The Food Ministry has created something of a sensation by declaring that the breadstuffs duties, which were re-imposed last year, are insufficient to protect agriculture and must be increased. The view commonly taken is that this would involve a counter-demand for increase of the industrial duties.

SMALL AUSTRIAN DEFICIT.

Monthly Revenue Turns Out Far Above Estimate.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to This New York Times.

VIENNA, April 18.—The Government has just published the report on the State finances for February. Instead of the estimated deficit of 11,000,000 schillings, the actual deficit turns out to be only 190,000 schillings, including investments.

This very favorable showing is primarily due to an increase in public revenue to 82,000,000 schillings for the month, whereas 72,000,000 had been estimated.

PARIS PUZZLED AT WEAKNESS OF FRANC

Financial Markets Had Thought Conditions Favored Recovery Rather Than Decline.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireline to This New York Times.

PARIS, April 18.—The renewed weakness of the franc during the past week has puzzled the financial market where most bankers declare it is impossible to predict whether a further depreciation is probable. The feeling has been that general conditions of the moment should have favored improvement rather than renewed weakness, and the decline is explained mostly by unexpectedly large commercial requirements of foreign exchange.

It is also believed, however, that franc balances held by Belgium, Italy and England have been realized on with a view to supporting their own currencies in the exchange market. But speculation in the franc has been of restricted proportions during the week and has appeared to be confined to domestic operators.

Question of Taxation. The budget is now considered to be balanced, at least on paper, and no fresh taxation is officially projected for 1926. Nor does the Treasury anticipate any difficulties in the Government maturities. On the other hand, the question of creating an amortization fund may necessitate the obtaining of fresh resources. If so, this would be done through an increase in the death duties. Such an increase will also be needed to replace the Louchet taxes and the so-called civic taxes, both of which were temporary.

On the Bourse both foreign and domestic securities have been very dull, especially foreign bonds, which were not influenced by the firmness of foreign exchange. The market ascribed the reactionary tendency to the weakness in Wall Street and to closing out of local commitments for the rise. French Government bonds have hardly changed appreciably, but other securities appeared to be depressed by the exceedingly heavy taxation to be imposed on industrial profits, on interest and dividends distributed, and on Stock Exchange dealers.

Foreign Trade Conditions. The continuing surplus of imports shown in the March returns is not considered satisfactory in view of the depreciation of the currency. It is ascribed, however, largely to the fiscal measures which have paralyzed industrial and commercial activity—a fact clearly shown by the March figures of the turn-over tax, which produced much less than the Government had estimated.

The reduced investments of France in foreign countries are insufficient to make good, as they did before the war, an accumulation of foreign debt. It is not the least of the year's problems, but even of these the complaint is made that the increased consumption through such expenditures tends to raise internal prices.

AVERAGE PRICES RISE SLIGHTLY FOR WEEK

Decline of Preceding Week Nearly Recovered—Italian Average Goes Lower.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 18.—Professor Irving Fisher's index number of American commodity prices for last week, based on 100 as the average of 1913, is 151.6, comparing with 150.7 the week before, 151.8 two weeks before, 151.7 three weeks before, and 153.4 four weeks before. The average of a week ago was the lowest for the year to date, and also lower than any reached in 1925; the highest thus far this year was 159.7, on Jan. 20.

The highest weekly average reached in 1925 was 164.4, on Jan. 21, which was also higher than any reached in 1924; the lowest was 154.1, on May 2. The highest percentage since the war was 247, in May, 1920; the lowest, 130, in January, 1922.

Crump's British index number, as called for the past week, is 139.3, unchanged from the week before, and comparing with 138.8 two weeks before, 140.6 three weeks before and 140 four weeks before. The highest Crump average thus far in 1925 was 146.7, in the week ending Jan. 9.

The average for the week to date, and also lower than any reached in 1925; the highest thus far this year was 159.7, on Jan. 20.

The index number of average Italian prices, compiled by the Chamber of Commerce at Milan, was 82.6 last week, as against 83 the week before, 83.4 two weeks before, 83.9 three weeks before and 84.1 four weeks before. This week's average is the lowest of 1925 to date; the highest was 86.8, on Jan. 8.

PROGRESS IS SHOWN IN WINTER WHEAT

Northwest Small Grains Need Rain, but Wetness Delays Planting for Middle West Corn.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Where weather was warm and there was plenty of moisture, winter wheat made fair growth the past week and on the whole Northwestern conditions are most promising. Fair progress was made in seeding small grains all over the Northwest during the week and a little increased. The crop is one to two weeks late for Spring wheat States, and in some sections where a year ago the early sowing was up it has not been needed so far this year and rain is needed all over the Northwest.

Neither Winter nor Spring wheat made any particular progress in the Middle West during the week except during the last two days. Seeding of oats is progressing irregularly. Plowing for corn is delayed by wet weather and little planting has been done except in the extreme South and in parts of the Southeastern States, while in Texas and Oklahoma early planted has rotted in the ground.

Seed corn in Iowa show a germinating prospect of 78 per cent., against 83 per cent. last year, and indications are that there will be enough good seed for all requirements. In all agricultural conditions as summarized by experts who have been over the field sections are favorable and the condition of the factors is better than generally pictured. Reports from the Southwest say that there are many new farmers, and that the land which would indicate a satisfactory situation.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ARE TAPERING DOWN

Lamb Is Lower Than It Was a Year Ago—Average Steers Bring Higher Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 18.—It begins to look as if the turning point for cattle and sheep is at hand. As to hogs, packers regard the period of small arrivals as passed and larger arrivals are looked for. Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota cattle raisers sent in the best beef steers last week and secured \$10.65 to \$10.85 for choice heavy steers, and fine yearlings brought \$10.65.

The quality of the whole was better. In-between grades brought about the same prices as the previous week with feeders gaining 25 cents and butchers' stock 10 to 25 cents for the week. The average for beef steers was \$9.50, gaining 5 cents, and were 90 cents over last year.

With a good supply of heavy packing hogs prices held well but closed easy, while light hogs gained 10 to 20 cents. Packers bought 94,000 and shipped 32,000 for the week. The top on light was \$13.85 and average \$12.10, or 8 cents more than the previous week, and compared with \$12.90 last year. The average weight was 247 pounds, against 234 pounds last year.

Woolshed and lambs sold at \$3 or more above the shorts with a large percentage of arrivals of the latter class. Choice Colorado lambs sold at \$15.50. California Spring lambs, averaging 68 pounds, sold at \$12.50, or 10 cents more than the previous week. The average weight was 247 pounds, against 234 pounds last year.

Cattle receipts at Chicago for the week were: Cattle, 55,000; hogs, 125,000; sheep, 72,000.

PAST FISCAL YEAR IN FINANCES OF ENGLAND

Sources of £12,626,063 Increase in Revenue and £30,323,067 Increase in Expenditure.

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SLIGHT SLACKENING IN BUYING OF STEEL

But April Production Is Expected to Be Up to That of Months Before March.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 18.—There is slightly heavier buying in a few steel products and slightly lighter buying in a larger number. As to sources of demand, the automobile trade has slackened off a trifle more, while all other manufacturing consumers seem to be maintaining former rates of operation.

In freight cars there has been some buying after four weeks of scarcely any, while the flow of fabricated steel jobs holds quite steady. The influence of the particularly heavy buying of previous months extends over into this month; steel mill operations have not materially decreased. With a little slipping here and there April will in all probability show a decrease from March in the rate of steel output, but may equal the pace of the four months before March.

Steel production has broken all records for periods of from one month to nine months, industry and there is no doubt that additional records for longer periods will be successively broken. The longer the period the easier it is to break the record, for in the past high rates have not been sustained. This steadiness of steel production at a very high rate is a new phenomenon.

This experience tends to confirm what has often been argued as to steel—that the rate of consumption has varied much less than the rate of production by buyers accumulating stocks at one time and liquidating them at another. For months past the hand-to-mouth buying has been representative of the present consumption, and accordingly it has been steady and it is unlikely to decrease sharply. Considering the exceptionally high rate that has prevailed, a further increase would be quite improbable.

This has been a new phenomenon in the steel trade, with repeated comment in market reports that the steel mills had little business and were making very prompt shipment. With continued hand-to-mouth buying for prompt shipment, the mills daily have fresh indications of the state of trade among their customers and sudden or decided changes in the pace of buying are correspondingly unlikely.

There has been very little of price changes in steel products in six months past, and scarcely any change in the past week. The quality of the steel mills has been growing still more strict, and the matter of prices, which rest upon a definite resistance power largely in the old days when the steel market rested so largely upon excitement and what was called "confidence."

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Where the French and Belgian francs had previously been the centre of interest because of the steady decline to low levels, there were noticed last week special movements in other departments which portended absorbed some of the limelight, heretofore directed to the francs. This included a resumption of activity in the Continentals and Easterns, with strength in the Spanish, Norwegian and Japanese, and weakness in the Chinese descriptions.

Its recent low success and approaching end of hostilities with the Riffa helped the Spanish; fresh speculation for the rise, despite rumored Government intervention to prevent it, sent the Norwegian Kroner higher. Heavy purchases of the Japanese yen improved the Yokohama bill, but caused a reaction in the Chinese. Canadian continued to feature by rising to a new high premium. Sterling, lire, guilders and others were moderately active and firm. French francs established a new low record with the Belgian unit unsettled. Greek drachmas were weak. South Americans finished strong.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Week Ended April 17.

DEMAND, ITALY.

High. Low. Last. High. Low. Last.

Apr. 12 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 13 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 14 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 15 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 16 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 17 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

High. Low. Last. High. Low. Last.

Apr. 12 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 13 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

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There has been very little of price changes in steel products in six months past, and scarcely any change in the past week. The quality of the steel mills has been growing still more strict, and the matter of prices, which rest upon a definite resistance power largely in the old days when the steel market rested so largely upon excitement and what was called "confidence."

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Where the French and Belgian francs had previously been the centre of interest because of the steady decline to low levels, there were noticed last week special movements in other departments which portended absorbed some of the limelight, heretofore directed to the francs. This included a resumption of activity in the Continentals and Easterns, with strength in the Spanish, Norwegian and Japanese, and weakness in the Chinese descriptions.

Its recent low success and approaching end of hostilities with the Riffa helped the Spanish; fresh speculation for the rise, despite rumored Government intervention to prevent it, sent the Norwegian Kroner higher. Heavy purchases of the Japanese yen improved the Yokohama bill, but caused a reaction in the Chinese. Canadian continued to feature by rising to a new high premium. Sterling, lire, guilders and others were moderately active and firm. French francs established a new low record with the Belgian unit unsettled. Greek drachmas were weak. South Americans finished strong.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Week Ended April 17.

DEMAND, ITALY.

High. Low. Last. High. Low. Last.

Apr. 12 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 13 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 14 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 15 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 16 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 17 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

High. Low. Last. High. Low. Last.

Apr. 12 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 13 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 14 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 15 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 16 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 17 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

High. Low. Last. High. Low. Last.

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Apr. 15 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 16 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85 4.85

Apr. 17 4.85 4.

COTTON PROSPECTS
IMPROVE IN SOUTH

Better Weather Convinces Traders Crop Will Get Satisfactory Start.

MILL CONSUMPTION LARGE

Figures Indicate No Curtailment of Activity by Domestic Spinners.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.—There was little change in the influences controlling the cotton market until the end of last week, when prices dropped a substantial decline on the prospect of more seasonable weather in the cotton belt. Up to Friday the market had been sustained by fears that the constant rains and cold weather had so delayed crop preparations and planting that with a continuance of bad weather the crop would make an unfavorable start that might cause some curtailment of acreage and affect growing cotton.

One day of good weather coupled with map indications that the better conditions might continue proved sufficient to dispel recent fears and convince most traders that although the planting of the new crop in several weeks behind last year, when the season was early, it is not much, if any, delayed compared with the average normal crop. The decline was consequently not readily convinced that a brief spell of good weather would see the crop in normal shape, with an exceptionally good season in the ground in the Western belt, where last year moisture was deficient.

Prices Lowest of Season.

While prices fluctuated narrowly during most of the week and as late as Thursday May showed a decline of only 7 points from the preceding Friday and October a loss of only 16 points, Friday's close showed May 26 points down and October 47 points set lower. At the lowest of Friday, which was likewise the close of that day, new crop months reached the lowest level of the season to date. In addition to the day to day weather conditions the market was sustained early in the week by the weekly weather report, which was unfavorable in so far as it showed that the weather had been too wet and cold to permit proper field work, had delayed planting and prevented such seeds as had been planted from properly germinating. Another helpful influence was the record-breaking total of domestic consumption for March, which exceeded any other month in the total of lint cotton consumed as well as in combined consumption of lint and linter.

Why Prices Declined.

The decline shown in Friday's market was accompanied by quite a spurt of activity, which is something the market has been unaccustomed to of late. This fact suggests that a lower level of values might encourage a good investment demand for new crop months. The recent practice has been to cover commitments in old crop months and sell the new crop positions, which accounts for the decline in the old crop months shown by October and December compared with May and July. Summer hours will go into effect on

the local exchange Monday, April 19, when trading will start at 9 o'clock in the morning instead of 9 o'clock, as at present, and close at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, thus adding an hour to the trading period, even on Saturday, when the session will be of three hours' duration instead of two, as has been heretofore the rule.

AMOSKEAG DENIES
SALE OR MERGER PLAN

No Intention to Sell to Ford or Consolidate With American Woolen, Agent Says.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 18.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, through its agent, W. Parker Straw, denied today rumors regarding the concern. He said that the Amoskeag had no intention of disposing of any of its property to Henry Ford and characterized as ridiculous the story that the Amoskeag was to consolidate with the American Woolen Company. He also said that Amoskeag had no intention of selling any of its vast properties to shoe manufacturers and would not sell any of its investment property which houses 4,000 employees. Mr. Straw said he believed that Amoskeag had passed the worst of the textile depression and that it would be possible to start up machines long in the cotton section. Business in the cotton section of Amoskeag is showing improvement over the corresponding period in 1925. At capacity Amoskeag in all sections would employ from 18,000 to 19,000 operatives.

JOINS MISSOURI PACIFIC.

H. W. Hovey, Passenger Agent of Boston & Maine, Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 18.—Harbert W. Hovey, district passenger agent of the Boston & Maine Railroad, one of the best-known railroadmen in New England, has resigned after twenty years of service to become traveling passenger agent of the Missouri-Pacific lines, with headquarters at New York. Mr. Hovey entered the Boston & Maine service as a messenger in the office of former General Passenger Agent Dana J. Prudden. He worked his way up to a clerkship and then to the chief clerkship. Traffic men of several railroads tendered Mr. Hovey a farewell dinner at one of the local hotels.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

Range, 1926. High, Low, Last, Change.

RAILROADS (25 Stocks).
Date. High. Low. Last. Change.
Apr. 18. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 17. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 16. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 15. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 14. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 13. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
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Apr. 9. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 8. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 7. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 6. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 5. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 4. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 3. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 2. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 1. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00

COMBINED AVERAGES (50 Stocks).
Date. High. Low. Last. Change.
Apr. 18. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 17. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 16. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 15. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 14. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 13. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 12. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 11. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 10. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 9. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 8. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 7. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
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FOUR YEAR 1926.
Date. High. Low. Last. Change.
Apr. 18. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 17. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 16. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 15. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
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Apr. 1. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00

STOCK AND DIV. RATE. High, Low, Last, Change.

Stock and Div. Rate. High, Low, Last, Change.
Apr. 18. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
Apr. 17. 114.14 113.14 113.14 +1.00
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STOCK AND DIV. RATE. High, Low, Last, Change.

Stock and Div. Rate. High, Low, Last, Change.
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STOCK AND DIV. RATE. High, Low, Last, Change.

Stock and Div. Rate. High, Low, Last, Change.
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October 14, 1926
 Round the World
 "RIGHT"

THE RAYMOND-WHITCOMB CRUISE ROUND the WORLD

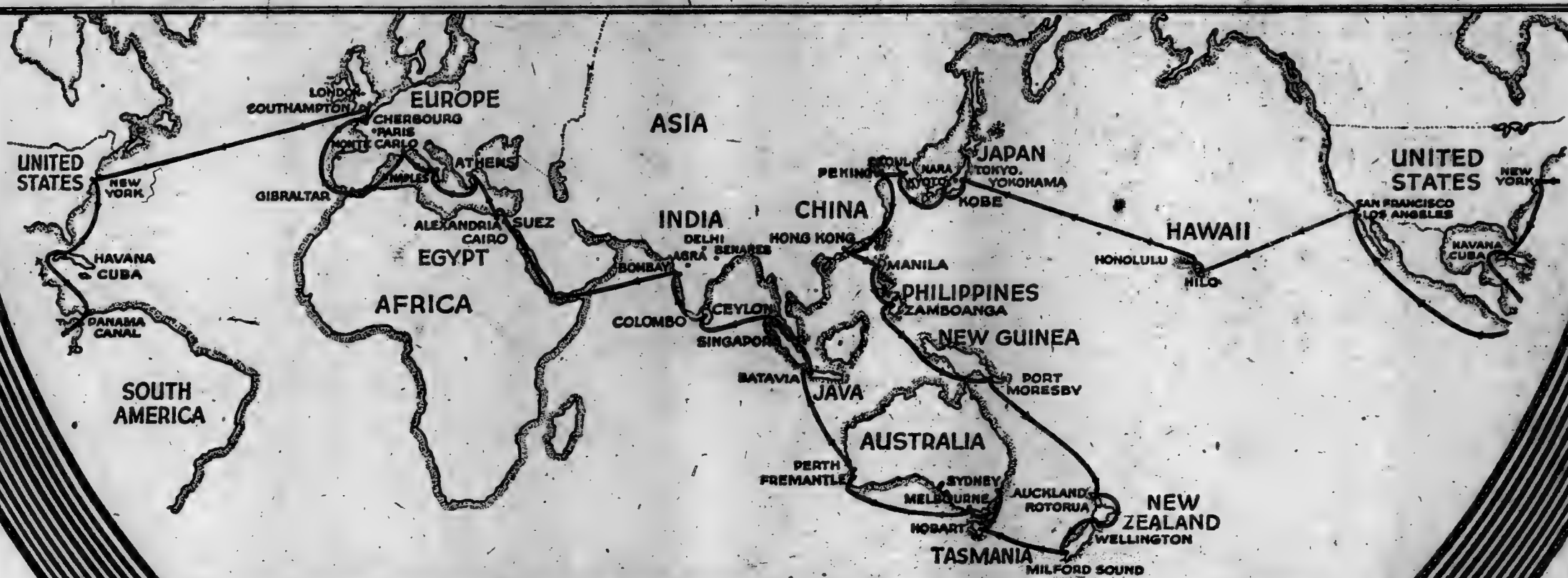
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Particular Points of the Fourth Annual Raymond-Whitcomb Round the World Cruise

It sails from New York on October 14, 1926
 —from Los Angeles on October 29, 1926
 —from San Francisco on October 31, 1926

It visits Japan in the famous Chrysanthemum Season; Australia during the midsummer Christmas holidays; India in the cool month of February; Egypt and the Mediterranean in late February and March.

It reaches Cherbourg in France and Southampton in England on March 8, 1927.

It returns to New York on March 18, 1927.

Its total mileage is 38,859 miles; its duration 151 days.

It visits 21 countries and colonies, and 60 ports and renowned places—a record-breaking schedule.

Its route—including Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Tasmania, Korea, Peking, the Great Wall, Zamboanga, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Fatehpur-Sikri—as well as the great "traditional" points is significantly well-balanced.

It includes in the rates more than 40 excursions ashore—by automobile, carriage, rickshaw, special train or special boat—varying in duration from a few hours to several days (as in Japan, China, India, Egypt, etc.).

It offers opportunity to witness special native celebrations, dances and contests on a scale denied the average traveler.

Its calls at Athens, Naples, Monte Carlo, Gibraltar, Cherbourg and Southampton permit of an unusual variety of European trips.

Its accommodations on the "Carinthia" (625 feet long) include 79 rooms connecting with private bath; 107 single rooms; instantaneous hot running water in all rooms.

The rates are \$2250 and up.

If you will write or telephone us or call at our offices, we will gladly furnish all further information, cruise-booklets and cabin-plans of the "Carinthia."

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MIDNIGHT SUN CRUISE

Our sixth annual voyage to Iceland, the North Cape, the Fjords of Norway, Denmark, Holland, France and England. One of America's most popular summer-vacation voyages. Sails June 29, on the Cunarder "Carinthia." \$800 and up.

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Our third voyage to the Southern Continent. A true South American journey—Peru, the Andes, Chile, the Straits of Magellan, Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil. Sails January 29, 1927, on the Cunarder "Laconia." \$975 and up.

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Our eighth voyage to the Mediterranean. The famous "traditional" places plus several exclusively visited ports and an unprecedentedly generous nine-day visit in Egypt. Sails February 9, 1927, on the Cunarder "Samaria." \$1000 and up.

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The most discussed summer-trips in America.

Special trains with cars specially built for Raymond-Whitcomb's exclusive use—dancing, movies, radio, gymnasium—rooms with beds instead of berths—rooms with private bath attached. Special schedules, including the famous, as well as the unique, cities and localities in the Southwest, California, the Pacific Northwest, Alaska, the Canadian Rockies and the National Parks.

Four Land Cruises (leaving the East June 1, July 1, August 10 and September 8)—Grand Canyon, California, Yosemite, the Pacific Northwest and the Canadian Rockies.

Special Land Cruise (leaving the East June 26)—Alaska, the Yellowstone, the Pacific Northwest and the Canadian Rockies.

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Special Land Cruise (leaving the East July 30)—nine famous National Parks in the United States and Canada.

Three Land Cruises (leaving the East July 24, August 24 and September 7)—Colorado and the Yellowstone.

The rates, which vary according to the itinerary, are from \$325 upward.

SEND FOR BOOKLETS AND TRAIN-PLANS

TACNA-ARICA CRISIS NEARING SETTLEMENT

Envoys of Chile and Peru Confer With Kellogg on Alternative Proposals.

REJECTION REPORT UNTRUE

South Americans Study Plan to Make Disputed Area a Neutralized State.

OPTIMISM NOW PREVAILS

Failure Had Been Feared as a Blow to Mediation Policy in Latin Republics.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Tacna-Arica crisis took an optimistic trend this evening. A wordy report from South America that the Chilean Government had rejected the proposals for adjustment made by the United States was shown to be untrue.

A conference this afternoon between Secretary Kellogg, Dr. Hernan Valde, the Peruvian Ambassador, and Señor Miguel Cruchaga, the Chilean Ambassador, not only disclosed that neither disputant had declined to accept the alternative proposals, but had taken them under advisement. While nothing concrete developed out of the conference, the nature of the discussion between the three conferred a hopeful feeling that an amicable settlement might be reached. This optimism was accentuated by Secretary Kellogg's decision that the situation would justify his absence from Washington tomorrow to attend the annual luncheon of The Associated Press in New York, at which he will deliver an address.

Alternative Proposals Studied.

The chief purpose of the conference was to enable the Peruvian and Chilean plenipotentiaries to ascertain the exact meaning of each of the alternative proposals. They were credited with being especially anxious in accordance with instructions from their Governments, to have a clearer idea of the scope and character of the suggestion that Chile and Peru agree to the following:

"The territory of Tacna and Arica shall be constituted as a neutralized State, either independent or under the protection of South American States, as may be agreed."

Little concerning what went on behind the closed doors of the Secretary of State's office was made known, but it became known that neither South American Government had reached any conclusion as to the response it would make to either proposal. After the conference the impression existed, although without any authoritative sanction, that the Chilean Government desired to be assured whether the creation of the Tacna-Arica territory into a neutralized or independent State would mean that troops of the United States or other foreign nations would be quartered there to guarantee the neutrality agreed upon.

It is taken for granted that President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg have had the idea in mind, certainly with respect to the United States. The proposal of this Government says specifically that the suggested neutralized area should be "either independent or under the protection of South American States, as may be agreed." Should the protectorate idea be adopted, it would be for Chile and Peru to determine how neutrality should be maintained. That is a matter of detail for the two disputants, but certainly it is a phase of the situation that would be handled by negotiation after the neutralization of Tacna-Arica under a protectorate had been accepted by Peru and Chile.

May Adopt Locarno Plan.

To constitute the Tacna-Arica area an independent nation might involve more prolonged consideration, but the groundwork for carrying out that suggestion is afforded in offering the Chilean and Peruvian nationals of the territory the election citizenship in the new State with a possible application of the principle of the security treaties negotiated by European nations at Locarno. For the present, however, the chief aim of the United States Government appears to be to obtain assurance that Peru and Chile will accept a principle that will insure the removal of the Tacna-Arica question from the dangerous position it now occupies.

The alternative proposal of the United States was that "the provinces of Tacna and Arica shall be transferred upon an apportionment of equitable compensation, and appropriate economic arrangements, to be agreed upon to a South American State not a party to these negotiations." The only suggestion thus far advanced in explanation of this proposal is that Bolivia might be willing to purchase Tacna-Arica. The impression prevails in informed circles here that neither Chile nor Peru would care to make any such disposition of the disputed territory. This impression was heightened by the understanding that the afternoon's discussion between the Secretary of State and the Peruvian and Chilean Ambassadors was confined to the proposal of constituting Tacna-Arica a buffer State.

The two plenipotentiaries were close-

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One dollar an agate line.

NO CREDITORS—APEX STATIONERY CO., 101 Beekman St., N. Y. C. B. Crown and D. Abramowitz dissolved partnership; business under same trade name will be continued, as a going concern, by B. Crown individually, at same place.

(Signed) DAVID CROWN, BENJAMIN T. ABRAMOWITZ.

MRS. RICHARD GALLOWAY OF TORONTO, Canada, seeks information concerning whereabouts of her brother and sister, Drew Ryan and May Ryan, said to be in New York City. Write to British Welcome League, Toronto, Canada.

I, MORRIS KANTER of 36 EAST 37th ST., having separated from my wife, Sophie Kanter, am not responsible for any debts or bills contracted by her.

FROM THIS DAY ON I AM NOT RESPONSIBLE for debts contracted by my wife, Rita Spangler.

VICTOR ALTMAN, OR ALLMAN; COMMUNICATE with mother, stepfather deceased. Berkshire 9623.

Please report to The New York Times at once any advertising that seems unusual or suspicious. The Times will endeavor to keep its advertising columns clean.

POLAR AIRSHIP FILLS RUSSIA WITH YARNS

Peasant Woman Says Amundsen Seeks Ice King's Daughter and Gold at North Pole.

SOLDIER DOUBTS THE STORY

But He Sees So Many Wonders He Is Puzzled Report Ethnologists Fired On Norge.

By WALTER DURANT.

Copyright, 1925, by The New York Times Co.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, April 19.—The Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble expedition is likely to provide Russian villages with a topic of interest for years to come. Already in Leningrad there is circulating a rumor, which even found its way into one of the more popular newspapers, that the Norwegian troops fired on the dirigible Norge in passage—presumably with the idea that she was a new Bolshevik plot.

But here in Moscow this afternoon The New York Times got a contribution from a peasant woman, in a direct car which is veritable folklore. Amundsen's purpose, she declared, was to carry off the daughter of the Ice King, who lived in a silver palace at the North Pole. All the furniture and vessels of the palace were of pure gold, which Amundsen was to bring back to Russia, to help her in hard times. Furthermore, the Ice King was extremely annoyed by the project, and that was why the Spring thaw this year was delayed three weeks beyond normal. Altogether, in the old Russia, the voyage was a dangerous enterprise.

The origin of such stories—which the speaker declared were known to most people in her village fifty miles north of Moscow—doubtless arises in references in the press to the possible general wealth of undiscovered polar lands and from such legends as appeared in one newspaper here today, showing a sort of Father Christmas labeled North Pole, saying: "I'll get no peace this Summer with all these visitors."

At the same time a soldier in the street car made a comment on the woman's story which illustrates the curious effect on the Russian peasant masses of the new wonders of science. He said: "I don't believe in the Ice King's palace, or the English would have stolen the gold long ago, but it is perhaps true, for many things which I didn't believe I have since seen with my own eyes. When I was told we could have cold light burning in the street without setting fire—an electric lamp—that I could fly like a bird, or that one could speak in a tube at Moscow and a comrade answer in Red Peter-Leningrad—I knew that they were lies and impossible, yet I believe it."

WILKINS PLANE AWED NATIVES OF ALASKA

Letter Received in Seattle in Two Weeks Tells of Point Barrow Flight.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 19.—Jonathan H. Wagner, Chief of the Alaska Bureau of the United States Department of Education, received today a letter from Point Barrow, the Arctic base of the Wilkins polar expedition, mailed two weeks ago.

Ordinarily it requires four or five months at this time of year for mail delivery from Point Barrow to Seattle. The phenomenal speed made by the letter was a mystery until it was learned that it arrived with the aid of Captain George H. Wilkins, who recently flew from Fairbanks to Point Barrow and returned.

The letter, written by George Sylvester, a Government teacher, revealed that Captain Wilkins' flight amazed the natives of Alaska.

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

band shouted to her not to permit any one to enter the house except persons brought by him, and ran to the Miller Avenue station to notify the police.

The detectives under Inspector Sullivan came immediately. Mr. Martucci could not tell them anything about the messenger, but after he related the circumstances in which the letter was received, Inspector Sullivan assigned the detectives to investigate the various features presented.

They learned of the delivery of the message to the Western Union office on Atlantic Avenue and were told that the young man had specified it was to be left at the Martucci home promptly at 1 o'clock. The message was delivered by Thomas Capala, a company messenger, who lives at 294 Coney Street, Brooklyn. He was unable to tell the detectives anything about the young man.

News Found Who Saw Child.

The three children who accompanied Emma to Pitkin Avenue and Ashford Street told of having left her at that corner. Louis and Ida Rosenberg, owners of the candy store, whence a display of wares prevented an unobstructed view of the sidewalk, reported, the police said, that they did not see a little girl standing on the corner at noon and that no other persons were noticed loitering there.

Other persons who had noticed the child could be located during the afternoon and evening.

Emma's teacher, Miss Rose Rivkin, corroborated the statement of the Martuccis as to the child's good behavior. She said Emma was an ideal pupil, obedient and bright, and she knew the child carried out her parents' instructions as to play in the street nor to speak to strangers.

The Martuccis were at a loss to explain why any one should want to kidnap their child except for ransom. Mr. Martucci, who has lived in the

CHURCH PEW KNOWN AS LOVE NEST, HE SAYS

Parishioner's Separation Sued Against Husband.

MISSING GIRL A BRIDE; PARENTS AT MARRIAGE

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On that day three men robbed Sepe of a diamond ring valued at \$1,500 and a \$1,500 in cash. The men were caught and indicted, but Sepe disappeared and a warrant for his arrest was issued. De Guida, who had the warrant, was unable to find Sepe until he read of the elopement and the visit to the Grand Central and waited till Sepe came along.

Miss Sepe left her home at 2111 Queens Road, the home of her father with Joseph Petrillo, a barber of 102 Sullivan Street. The couple went to Boston and tried to get married, but were prevented by the August 17 law in effect in Massachusetts. They started back for New York, but the father had put detectives on their track and they were taken from the train at New Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Sepe were notified and they went to New Haven. After a conference, Miss Sepe and Petrillo were married by Justice of the Peace Clifford Sturges.

Sepe said that he was building a \$10,000 home for his daughter and given to her after she graduated and if she married in accordance with his wishes. He said he would get the home now, he said, and Mr. Petrillo said they were both happy and were not bothering about Sepe's house or money.

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He insisted last night he would not pay ransom, although Mrs. Martucci was sobbing and pleading for the payment and return of their child.

"I will not be a victim of criminals," he said. "My father, who was a perfect of police, always told me to give in to criminals, especially black-malers, but to fight them. I will fight them, and the police will help me. We shall get them."

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"Just tell them to treat my little girl right," she said. "Tell them to send her back to me as well as she was when she went away, and God will bless them."

Emma was described as 4 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 70 pounds and having brown hair, brown eyes and a light complexion. She wore a blue coat, a yellow dress, a blue slip-over sweater, brown shoes with buckles and blue-alk hair.

In addition to Inspector Sullivan the search for the child was conducted by J. McGuire, Acting Captain of the Sixth Division; Harry Hanley, Sergeant of Detectives of the Sixth Division; and Anthony J. McGuire, Dufty of the Miller Avenue Station.

The Italian detectives, all of whom have had years of experience in similar cases, were Detectives Grieco, Dardio, Giordano, and De Rudder.

They were told by Mr. Martucci that he was not aware he had any enemies, and that he had no enemies, and that he rarely had to do with any one's services and that so far as he knew no one was in the vicinity of the present generation in Italy had enemies here who might seek to revenge themselves through him.

The search, accordingly, was conducted on the theory that strangers who knew of Martucci's property had kidnapped the child for the ransom.

Every avenue in the vicinity of the corner where the child was last seen was searched for persons who

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Mother Prays for Girl.

Meanwhile Mrs. Martucci was sobbing and praying for the safety of the child.

"Just tell them to treat my little girl right," she said. "Tell them to send her back to me as well as she was when she went away, and God will bless them."

Emma was described as 4 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 70 pounds and having brown hair, brown eyes and a light complexion. She wore a blue coat, a yellow dress, a blue slip-over sweater, brown shoes with buckles and blue-alk hair.

In addition to Inspector Sullivan the search for the child was conducted by J. McGuire, Acting Captain of the Sixth Division; Harry Hanley, Sergeant of Detectives of the Sixth Division; and Anthony J. McGuire, Dufty of the Miller Avenue Station.

The Italian detectives, all of whom have had years of experience in similar cases, were Detectives Grieco, Dardio, Giordano, and De Rudder.

They were told by Mr. Martucci that he was not aware he had any enemies, and that he had no enemies, and that he rarely had to do with any one's services and that so far as he knew no one was in the vicinity of the present generation in Italy had enemies here who might seek to revenge themselves through him.

The search, accordingly, was conducted on the theory that strangers who knew of Martucci's property had kidnapped the child for the ransom.

Every avenue in the vicinity of the corner where the child was last seen was searched for persons who

PARISHIONER'S SEPARATION SUED AGAINST HUSBAND

MISSING GIRL A BRIDE; PARENTS AT MARRIAGE

Rose Sepe, 17, Elops With a Barber, and Police Find Father Sought as Witness.

When Alphonse Sepe, father of Rose Sepe, a seventeen-year-old student at New York University, who eloped with a barber last Friday and who was married to him in New Haven yesterday in the presence of her parents, stepped from the train at the Grand Central Terminal last night he was somewhat downhearted because of his daughter marrying a man not of his choice. His gloom increased materially when Detective Vincent de Guida of Brooklyn stepped up to him and placed him under arrest, so that he could be held as a material witness in connection with the hold-up of his garage at 114 Roehling Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 18 last.

On that day three men robbed Sepe of a diamond ring valued at \$1,500 and a \$1,500 in cash. The men were caught and indicted, but Sepe disappeared and a warrant for his arrest was issued. De Guida, who had the warrant, was unable to find Sepe until he read of the elopement and the visit to the Grand Central and waited till Sepe came along.

Miss Sepe left her home at 2111 Queens Road, the home of her father with Joseph Petrillo, a barber of 102 Sullivan Street. The couple went to Boston and tried to get married, but were prevented by the August 17 law in effect in Massachusetts. They started back for New York, but the father had put detectives on their track and they were taken from the train at New Haven. Mr. and Mrs. Sepe were notified and they went to New Haven. After a conference, Miss Sepe and Petrillo were married by Justice of the Peace Clifford Sturges.

Sepe said that he was building a \$10,000 home for his daughter and given to her after she graduated and if she married in accordance with his wishes. He said he would get the home now, he said, and Mr. Petrillo said they were both happy and were not bothering about Sepe's house or money.

HOSPITAL HAD ACTIVE YEAR.

Knickerbocker Gave Equivalent of 25,599 Days' Treatment in 1925.

The annual report of the Knickerbocker Hospital, which is making a public appeal for funds for new buildings and extension of its dispensary service, was issued yesterday by the President, James C. McGuire.

The report announces the establishment of a prenatal clinic and a nose and throat clinic, which will be put in operation by the end of the year. The building at Convent Avenue and 130th Street is completed in the Fall.

During the past year, the report says, 1,337 patients were treated in the hospital and 2,599 patients received the equivalent of 25,599 days' treatment. 2,485 patients were admitted, 600 were treated in the emergency ward, 1,337 operations were performed in the hospital and 3,225 in the dispensary and 12,529 persons were treated in the dispensary.

WOODS TO AID PEPPER.

Ex-Envoy to Japan Enters Pennsylvania Senatorship Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (AP).—Cyrus E. Woods, former Ambassador to Japan and one time Secretary of the Commonwealth, today entered the Pennsylvania political contest.

Announcement was made tonight that he will take charge of the Pepper-Fisher Statewide campaign and act in an advisory capacity in directing the campaign in Philadelphia.

A conference was announced after a conference between Mr. Woods and W. L. Mellon of Pittsburgh, spokesman for the Secretary of the Treasury.

United States for thirteen years, has prospered. He owns the Liberty Title Company and the Liberty Concrete Company, which employ eighty workmen. These firms' offices are on the ground floor of the building occupied by the late John J. Connelley, who the structure he built a playground for his children, so they would not need to seek recreation in the streets or in the public playgrounds, and usually, he said, they played alone.

He insisted last night he would not pay ransom, although Mrs. Martucci was sobbing and pleading for the payment and return of their child.

"I will not be a victim of criminals," he said. "My father, who was a perfect of police, always told me to give in to criminals, especially black-malers, but to fight them. I will fight them, and the police will help me. We shall get them."

Mother Prays for Girl.

ECONOMY

The usual method of securing economy is to fix the price and economize on the quality—our method is to fix the quality and then economize on the price—that is the only way in which true economy is achieved.

THOMPSON-STARRETT
COMPANY

Building Construction

Beekman Mansion

51st Street and
the East River

One of the Very Few Opportunities of its Kind

Some apartments make excellent homes, others sound investments, but those which are both to a high degree are rare. Yet such are the apartments in Beekman Mansion.

In the last 18 months this development—Beekman Mansion, Beekman Terrace and Nathan Hale House—has caused a 50% increase in the value of adjoining property.

A few 7 room apartments and one 11 room apartment are not yet sold. See them today and you will be convinced of their unique desirability.

100% Cooperative
Thomas Holding Corp., Organized
30 EAST 48th STREET
VANDERBILT CITY

BROWN
WHEELER
HARRIS
& CO., INC.

SEE SCOTLAND

The land of
Romance
History
Golf!



Glorious lochs! Gorgeous scenery! World-famous golf courses!

Anchor Line Sailings—big, splendid, modern liners—between New York and Glasgow.

When planning your itinerary, be sure to include Scotland.

Beautifully illustrated literature on the Scottish and English Tourist Country on request. Write Dept. S-1.

ANCHOR
LINE
25 Broadway, N. Y. C.
or Local Agents

The Colony Shop GINSBURG & LEVY

Announce a Sale of
GENUINE FRENCH,
SPANISH & ITALIAN

ANTIQUES
at REDUCTIONS of
25%

THIS SALE IS ONLY
AT OUR BRANCH SHOP
26 East 55th Street
Which Is To Be Discontinued

Women's French
Kid Gloves
Fancy Cuff
\$3.25
Mode and color shades
The World's Greatest Leather Store
404-5th Ave.—New York—175 B'way
Boston—145 Tremont Street

ASSOCIATED PRESS OPENS SESSION HERE

Directors Report Addition of
News of Cultural Activities
to the Service.

KELLOGG TO SPEAK TODAY

Will Attend Luncheon Following
Start of Annual Gathering—
Publishers Meet Tomorrow.

Newspaper editors and publishers from all over the country began to gather yesterday for the annual meeting of the Associated Press, and the annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, at the Waldorf. About one hundred editors of newspapers in Latin America, who have been meeting in Washington, arrived here last night to be the guests of both associations.

There were about 300 members of the Associated Press at an informal preliminary meeting yesterday afternoon, at which the annual report of the Board of Directors was read by Kent Cooper, General Manager. The report emphasized changes in the news policy, greater attention now being paid to information about cultural activities. The report followed:

"With the year just closed The Associated Press begins its second quarter of a century and the traditional loyalty and enterprise of the staff have been evidenced by the work that has been accomplished. The membership will have noticed that in the development of the news report some changes have been made. Broadly, these changes were conceived upon the idea that with intensification of effort based upon the ideals upon which the staff always has labored, the news report could encompass a more complete picture of what the world is doing. This without increasing the quantity, but rather by improving the quality of the news report."

Always Truthful Reports.

"Granted that the subjects to be reported are decent, there has been no intention to avoid any matters having news interest. As always, however, the staff has continued to strive for the first essential, which is, truthful reporting. Although there has been no diminution of effort to obtain news of matters of prime importance, economic, political and social, there has been greater effort to obtain news of the activities of women, of art, music, amusements, including the theatre and motion pictures, of science and of literary affairs. Domestic and foreign coverage of events having a supplementary connection with the outstanding news of the day has been stressed."

"In the latter work special attention is directed to the supplemental mail services, both the general mail service and the special State services. The general mail service has associated itself more as a feature vehicle of the regular report. The effort has been to make it human, entertaining and interesting; a service that for style, subject matter and treatment would provide a better balance to the spot news of the day. The board feels that it is being sacrificed at the expense of the fundamental essentials of our news report."

"The widespread use of all of this material, and the favorable comment from members have led the board to believe that the reaction to this matter favors its continuance. Members who heretofore have looked for a supplement for material of this kind report that they have found The Associated Press news service now sufficiently meets their general requirements."

"Through the foreign service member papers are now receiving the most intimate general outline of activities abroad that has ever been furnished. Aside from the news of greatest interest and happenings of curious interest, there are at proper times résumés of things done and things left undone in any great foreign movement, such as international conferences, national political situations, progress toward national self-expression, and always there is endeavor properly to represent the efforts of minorities."

"These dispatches are interpretative only through the statement of facts or the quotations of participants which the dispatches themselves disclose. As always, there has not been and will not be any editorial opinion expressed by The Associated Press in any dispatches."

"To the regular cable letters for Sunday morning papers there have been added cable letters for Saturday evening papers. The foreign staffs have been traveling about the countries in which they are assigned, obtaining news not available in the capitals of those countries."

"Steps have been taken to bring the members into more intimate interest in The Associated Press and its affairs. The general manager himself, in the last year, has attended meetings for some thirty-five States. These State meetings have developed larger attendance by members and their staffs than ever before. They have elected members of the Advisory Boards for their divisions, and these Advisory Boards have been functioning better than ever."

1,156 Operators Kept Busy.

"Plans for expediting the transmission of the news report by the Traffic Department which have been introduced within the last year include the installation of high-speed automatic telegraphs on every trunk circuit and on several State circuits. Thus, high-speed automatic telegraphs are operating from Maine to California and from Washington to Florida. Notwithstanding that more than 500 automatic telegraphic printers have been installed, The Associated Press has today, due to the growth of State leased wire circuits, more telegraph operators than ever before, the total now being 1,156."

"The Board of Directors appeals to the membership for even greater interest in and activity toward the development of the association. In support of the efforts of the staff to improve The Associated Press news report it asks whole-hearted cooperation from the membership. The staff cannot function at the highest point of efficiency without the loyalty on the part of the members it serves. Without the interest and loyalty of the members of the organization an excellent staff will find discouragement. If the members do not appreciate what the staff is doing and by their own attitude encourage the staff to still greater effort. With an enthusiasm on the part of the membership equal to that of the staff, The Associated Press, the greatest cooperative endeavor, may look toward the future with confidence."

The report was signed by the following directors:

FRANK B. NOYES,
ADOLPH S. OCHS,
CLARK HOWELL,
CHARLES HOPKINS CLARK,
W. H. COWLEY,
ELBERT H. BAKER,
FRANK P. MACLENNAN,
H. V. JONES,
E. LANSING RAY,
STUART H. PERRY,
FREDERICK L. THOMPSON,
ROBERT MCLELLAN,
J. E. KNOWLAND.

Mr. Noyes, President, presided at the meeting. At the opening of the session the members stood for a moment in silent memory to Victor P. Lawson of The Chicago Daily News, one of the founders of The Associated Press and its first President, who died last year.

The members participated in a general discussion of policies, particularly with respect to the radio broadcasting of news. As the meeting was formal, no action was taken. The present policy permits the broadcasting of news of paramount national or international importance.

Some of the speakers urged a more liberal use of radio news, arguing that sales of newspapers had been stimulated by the broadcasting of news bulletins and that the prestige of the newspapers and The Associated Press had been increased. Among those who participated in the discussion were E. J. Lynette of The Scranton (Pa.) Times, Clarence J. Smith of The Allentown (Pa.) Call, Harry Chandler of The Los Angeles Times, Charles A. Webb of The Asheville (N. C.) Citizen and C. P. J. Mooney of The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Mr. Noyes paid a personal tribute to Mr. Cooper, who has been general manager for one year, saying:

"As an executive officer, my work has been greatly aided, and I feel sure your interests have been very greatly assisted, by the work of Mr. Cooper. I am sure that since the days of many years ago, when Melville E. Stone formed a general manager and now counselor, there has been no such successful effort to bring the executive side of The Associated Press into close contact with the members, and to learn what the members wanted, so far as it was humanly possible, and to do what the members wanted, so far as it was practical to do. Mr. Cooper, as you know, has traveled throughout the country indefatigably, since his elevation to the post of general manager and I think, to the immense benefit of each of us."

In reply Mr. Cooper said the tribute was unexpected, but that he accepted it "in behalf of the entire staff of The Associated Press, scattered from Tokyo to Moscow and all over this country, than whom there is not a finer staff of men in all the world, who have ever been anxious at all times to do for you what you want and need. Because I know them so well and I am so proud to be associated with them, I am very glad, indeed, to pass on to them what Mr. Noyes has said to which you have given your approval."

Advisory Boards Meet.

The divisional advisory boards at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions complimenting Mr. Cooper and his associates on progress made during the year in adding interest to the service, expediting the transmission of news and "permeating the whole organization with increased energy and alertness."

The regular annual meeting of The Associated Press will be held at 11 o'clock this morning. Successors will be elected for five directors whose terms expire this year. These five are Mr. Noyes of The Washington Star, Adolph S. Ochs of The New York Times, H. V. Jones of The Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal, B. H. Anthony of The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard and Robert McLean of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The Nominating Committee has placed these five in nomination to succeed themselves and has designated five additional candidates: Paul Patterson of The Baltimore Sun, W. T. Dewart of The New York Sun, I. R. Kirkwood of The Kansas City Star, W. J. Page of The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and G. Oliver of The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A director will be elected, also, to fill the term of the late Mr. Lawson, which would have expired next year. The candidates for this place are Walter A. Strong of The Chicago Daily News and Hilton U. Brown of The Indianapolis News.

The members will vote on application for membership by Frank E. Gannett for The Rochester Times-Union, Kenneth Priestley for The Berkeley (Cal.) Daily Californian and J. Leo Meahan for The Pasadena (Cal.) Morning Sun.

Kellogg at Luncheon Today.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon the annual luncheon will be held. Mr. Noyes will be the toastmaster, and the speakers will be Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, Jorge A. Miro de la Nacion, Buenos Aires, and Mr. Cooper. The speeches will be broadcast by radio stations WJZ, New York, and WOXY, Schenectady, beginning at 3 o'clock. WOXY operates on a wavelength of 487 meters and WOXY on 220 meters. It is expected they will carry the speeches to radio listeners as far West as Chicago.

The New York newspaper publishers will give a dinner to the visiting Pan-American journalists at the Park Lane Hotel at 7 o'clock tonight.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow morning the A. N. P. A. will hold the first session of its three-day annual convention. There will be a theatre party for the Pan-American journalists at the Hippodrome at night. Besides additional affairs arranged for the visitors the next day, the annual dinner of the Bureau of Advertising, A. N. P. A., will be held on Thursday night. The convention will end with Friday afternoon session.

The committee in charge of the Bureau of Advertising, A. N. P. A., at a meeting yesterday, announced its annual report, which will be presented to the convention tomorrow. The report said that national advertising in newspapers during 1925 reached a total of \$220,000,000, an increase of almost 10 per cent. over 1924. This, it said, "set a new record for the value of space bought by national advertisers."

Concerning Free Publicity.

Under the caption, "To stop the press agent," the report said:

"Your committee submits that the willingness of many newspapers to give their space to free publicity seekers is still an obstacle to the further development of advertising."

"In support of this belief, your committee is in position to refer to specific instances which came to its notice during the year where projects to spend money for advertising in the newspapers were hampered or abandoned because of the belief that the advertiser could obtain at little or no cost 'news stories' and 'special articles' in the newspapers."

"Your committee observes that virtually every proposed campaign of advertising considered by trade associations includes at least consideration of the services of a paid press agent. Committees having in charge associational campaigns are constantly urged to spend the bulk of their appropriations in mediums that compete with newspapers and to use what is left to pay the salary and expenses of a publicity agent. Cases may be cited where press agents have been willing to 'guarantee' a certain amount of free newspaper space in exchange for a stipulated fee."

"In a recent associational drive to collect advertising funds to promote travel to a certain section, the association was made to prospective contributors that the association had obtained the free publication last year of 1,000,000 inches of its news stories. The advertising fund was raised and it is now being spent in a list of magazines. It is obvious that this advertiser reached the conclusion that there is no need for paid advertising in a medium that is so generous in its use of press agent propaganda. In fact, this conclusion is emphasized in a further statement from the association that certain newspapers constantly 'wire

for the preparation of special articles by us, paying for them at their usual rates."

Committee to Investigate.

"Your committee submits that the evils of the free publicity situation are too obvious to require emphasis. The remedy is in the hands of the publishers of newspapers who can stop this flood of destructive material by instructing their editors better to inform themselves about the character of free publicity which they consider 'news' today, but which has a disastrous effect upon newspaper advertising and, in our judgment, tends to lessen the confidence of readers in newspapers. The answer to a constantly uttered inquiry of newspapers receiving free publicity, 'Why don't they pay for it?' is the very simple one, 'Because they can get it for nothing.' The editor rather than the press agent is responsible for this situation."

"Your committee suggests that the A. N. P. A. authorize the appointment of a committee to investigate the sub-

ject of free publicity and that this committee include in a report to be made at the Fall convention the results of a study of individual newspaper columns with a view of estimating the value of the space given to material which properly belongs to the advertising columns.

The committee consists of the following:

WILLIAM J. ROGERS, Chairman, The Boston Transcript.
HARRY CHANDLER, Vice Chairman, The Los Angeles Times.
CHARLES D. ATKINSON, The Atlanta Journal.
FRANK H. BURGESS, The La Crosse Tribune.
HOWARD DAVIS, The New York Herald Tribune.
F. C. HARRIS, The Toronto Star.
WILLIAM J. HOPMANN, The Portland Oregonian.
JOHN P. MCGARR, The Cleveland Plain Dealer.
FLEMING NEWBOLD, The Washington Star.
E. W. PARSONS, The Chicago Tribune.
DAVID E. PAINE, The Troy Record.
ALLAN STONE, The Providence Journal.
J. E. KYLE, Boston News Bureau.
LOUIS WILLY, The New York Times.
JOHN B. WOODWARD, The Chicago Daily News.

TIFFANY & Co.

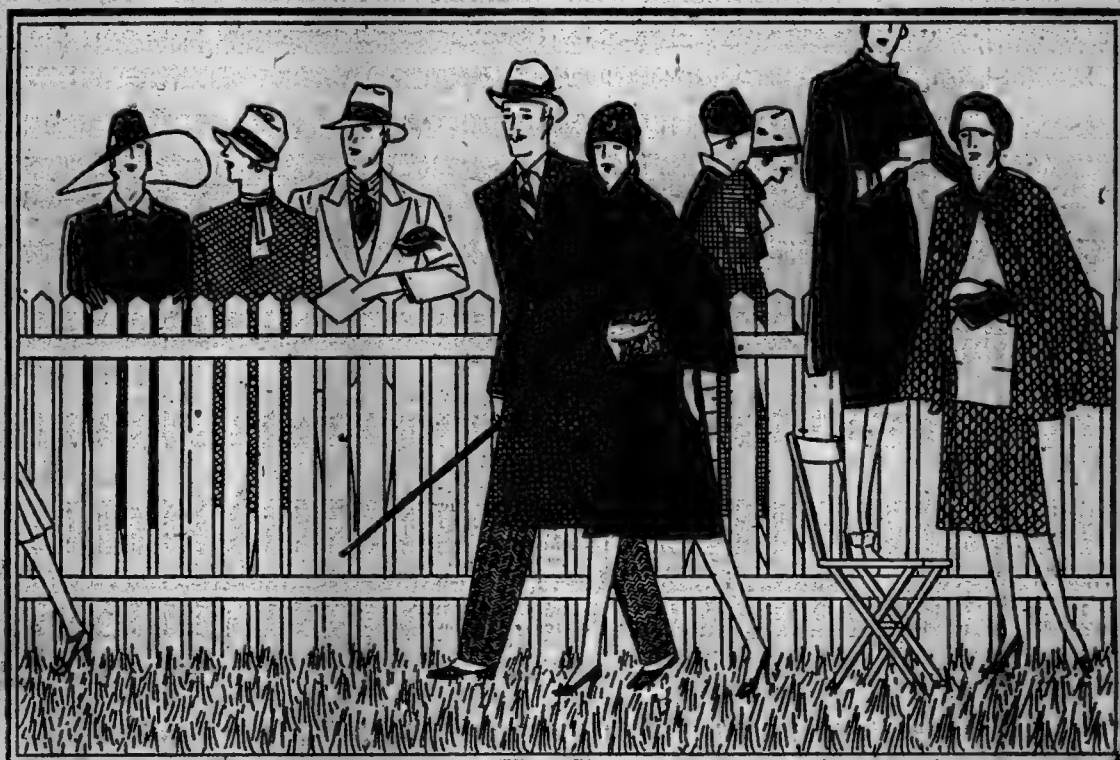
FIFTH AVENUE & 37th STREET

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

B. Altman & Co.

At the Gathering Points of Fashion
Women Wear Costume Suits Complete



A presentation representing an unusual purchase of

100 SELECTED COSTUME SUITS

SIZES 36 to 44

To be offered today at
the very special price of **\$125**

Dresses and coats skilfully designed to make ultra smart costumes complete as well as individual additions to madam's frock and wrap wardrobe for the Spring and Summer season.

FROCKS are of soft luxurious silk crepes and crepes georgette combined with

COATS of satin, moire, novelty silks, twill cloth—self-striped and plain—and tashian, a lovely soft fabric that is warm yet very light in weight.

In the Colors Approved
by Paris

Navy blue, cucumber green, Viking blue, agate tan, sterling gray, sandstone tan, julep green, la blonde tan, thistle-down gray and black. In single-tone effects and smart combinations.

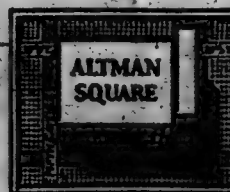
Ultra-Smart to the
Last Detail

Flattering Summer furs are used for collars and a number of costumes are trimmed with new embroidery designs. Linings not only match frocks but are of the same quality silk.

Particular note is directed to the character of the tailoring and the high standard of materials as well as the authoritative style features found in every garment.

THIRD FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.—N. Y.
Paris Palm Beach London

Today's Best Value

2000 OF OUR FAMOUS
SWEATERS 1.95
FOR CHILDREN

SIZES 6 to 10



For sizes
2 to 4
the price has
been lowered
to 1.65

THIS is probably the best-known sweater value in the country—we sell thousands of them every year, and only advertise them on occasions like this when an extra large shipment offers an extra wide choice of colors.

Yellow White Pink Copen Blue
Apricot Light Blue Scarlet
Green Beige Navy Orchid

Mail and telephone orders filled. Wiscousin 5000

PERET SAYS CRISIS IS OVER IN FRANCE

Finance Minister Tells American Visitors That Debts Will Be Paid.

ASKS UNBIASED ATTITUDE

Mrs. Walker Sees the President and is Impressed With His Charm and Kindness.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 19. — Eight hundred members of the International Hotel Alliance were moved to great enthusiasm tonight by M. Peret, the Minister of Finance, when in the course of an impassioned explanation of the present situation in France, he declared that the end of the nation's financial difficulties was fast approaching.

M. Peret reviewed at length the fight which France has waged since the armistice to rebuild her vast devastated regions and at the same time to carry on the ever-mounting costs of governmental operation in the face of the non-payment of expected reparations.

Addressing himself especially to the American delegation, M. Peret asserted that it was the firm intention of France to repay her debt, the settlement of which was now only a matter of a brief period.

This again brought cheers and prolonged applause from all the delegates, including many notable Frenchmen.

"France has already asked considerable sacrifices from her taxpayers, but our debts to America and Great Britain will be paid, nevertheless," continued M. Peret. "We must, however, insist upon that much discussed safeguard clause, so that the payments by France may, in all justice, be reduced in the event that Germany fails to meet her payments to France under the Dawes plan. Nothing could be fairer, and all we ask is a sincere and unbiased attitude toward our problem."

"Although the French budget has now reached the tremendous proportions of 37,000,000,000 francs we have courageously provided for receipts or taxes and other income to care for this weighty burden."

Declares Crisis Recedes Daily. "The crisis recedes daily. The situation of the Bank of France improves

and subscriptions to our national defense bonds are again quite active. The next redemption date, May 20, our short-term obligations will be met without difficulty, despite dire predictions coming from foreign sources. "It is now certain that the greater part of these bonds will be exchanged for national defense bonds of six months and one year duration, and that the few hundred million francs which the State will require to redeem them will be so distributed over a period of weeks as to cause no serious strain upon the Treasury."

"For this and other reasons I am not worried over the exchange situation. Several definite reasons explain the rise in foreign exchange of last week, notably the necessity of importers to cover their purchases abroad, but none of these reasons affect the fundamental value of the franc, which is based upon the real national prosperity wherein there is no unemployment, a balanced budget and a greatly improved Treasury situation."

Sees France Sound Economically. "You gentlemen will see for yourselves that France is sound economically and socially, and that, far from being in a serious situation, she is over the worst and can safely regard the future with calm confidence."

The speech made a great impression upon the assembled delegates. Ambassador Herriot sent a message of greeting, but was unable to attend because of just having arrived from his Moroccan tour.

Charles W. Sweeney, Vice President of the International Association, followed M. Peret, and in a speech which caused much merriment, said that the hotel business had been termed one of four great industries, but that "bootlegging was probably the first business in the United States, since every one was in it, either buying or selling."

President Doumergue shook hands with each delegate and posed for numerous photographs after welcoming them in a brief speech wherein he said that hotel men had a political as well as a social mission in life, the impression of a nation often being based on their treatment of visitors.

"Tomorrow the delegates will be received formally by the City of Paris and in the evening will have a chance to drink some of the most famous wines and champagnes of France at dinners in their honor in the famous Paris restaurants."

President Receives Mrs. Walker.

PARIS, April 19 (P). — The First Lady of New York and the First Gentleman of France shook hands at the Elysee Palace today with smiles of mutual esteem, obvious though wordless. Mrs. James J. Walker, wife of New York's Mayor, was charmed with the personality of President Doumergue when she was presented to him at 11 o'clock this morning in the State Banquet Hall, at the head of 800 delegates of the International Hotel Men's Congress.

CAILLAUX IN LINE FOR PREMIERSHIP

His Speech on Country's Financial Situation Meets With Wide Approval.

HERRIOT, HIS CHIEF RIVAL

Brind Government Expected to Face Another Crisis During May Session of Chamber.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wireless to The New York Times.

PARIS, April 19. — M. Caillaux's speech yesterday had had considerable effect in the political world on the eve of the resumption of the Chamber sittings, and though here and there in the press reservations are made, the general feeling expressed both on the Right and Left sides is that the sound sense he talked yesterday puts him in the position of being the most likely successor to M. Briand.

It is not probable that there will be any crisis during the next few weeks. The Chamber will begin tomorrow the humdrum business of dotting 'i's and crossing 't's in the final version of the budget, as it has emerged from the Senate. That will occupy the Deputies until the end of the month, when they will adjourn to attend meetings of the local departmental councils and to account of the political feeling of their constituencies.

With the passing of the budget there is not expected to be any difficulty. The Chamber will begin tomorrow the humdrum business of dotting 'i's and crossing 't's in the final version of the budget, as it has emerged from the Senate. That will occupy the Deputies until the end of the month, when they will adjourn to attend meetings of the local departmental councils and to account of the political feeling of their constituencies.

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been busy trying to resurrect and re-articulate the Left bloc, but even his friends are now convinced that there is no great possibility of success in that direction. The country as a whole seems inclined to pronounce plainly on both the Nationalist and Left bloc attitudes. M. Caillaux's declaration yesterday that what was wanted was an administrative and not a political Government has found an echo almost everywhere.

His majority, if he succeeds, will be much more to the Right than even M. Briand's has been, but it will include the main body of Radical Socialists.

In the meanwhile the troubles and difficulties of keeping the country's finances straight still rest with M. Peret, who has announced that he will introduce in the next few days measures to prevent, or at least control, speculative operations on the exchange market. These measures will not, it is stated, interfere in any way with the purchase of foreign valuta for commercial needs, but will enforce closer observation of operations by brokers, who will be called on to keep a full record of all transactions.

Earnings of Cushman's Sons, Inc. Cushman's Sons, Inc., and subsidiary companies report a net income for the quarter ended March 31, of \$342,876. After interest, taxes and depreciation, after dividends on both classes of preferred stock, this equals \$2.52 a share on 100,240 shares of common stock. The net was \$181,943, or \$1.10 a share in the first quarter of 1926.

SAKS - FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

Newest, Most Modern And Most Complete

FUR STORAGE SERVICE

right on the premises—garments available almost at a moment's notice.

PHONE PLAZA 4000—EXTENSION 342 or 343

BRITISH DISCOUNT ITALO-TURK SCARE

Government Officials Doubt the Trouble Feared Since Angora Ordered Mobilization.

GREECE DENIES COMPACT

And Constantinople Reports the Alarm Over Possible Attack is Subsidizing.

LONDON, April 19 (P). — The alarm and uneasiness reported in Turkey over Premier Mussolini's tour of Tripoli and over rumors that an Italian-Greek compact had been drawn up, are not shared by officials of the British Government.

All responsible comment regarding Italian affairs is usually accompanied by reservations such as, "It must be remembered that Mussolini is an incalculable quantity."

Nevertheless, officials say, it is impossible for the British to believe that

any Mediterranean power, in giving expression to a new spirit of nationalism, would run the risk of action likely to precipitate serious trouble.

The prompt denial by the Greek Foreign Minister of the existence of an Italian-Greek compact against Turkey is accepted in London and is believed to have had a quieting effect in the Near East. The general view here is that danger of war is not great at

present, if only because of the financial and economic exhaustion of the countries likely to become involved.

There is a keen understanding among British officials of the peculiar character of public opinion in Southern and Eastern European countries, a public opinion which is vastly different from that of the United States or Great Britain; but it is hoped here that Turkey, as well as Italy and Greece, will

reduce any sword-rattling to the absolute minimum necessary to maintain a façade of the respective peoples in their existing régimes.

ATHENS, April 19 (P). — Foreign Minister Roupis today denied the report of the existence of an agreement between Italy and Greece against Turkey.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

34th Street—New York

First to Present

THE "PENDANT" FROCK THE FROCK OF THE MOMENT IN PARIS

Made Especially to Our Order

45.00

It is the tiny glittering pendant that is one's badge of chic in Paris now. Often it is the keynote of the entire frock, as in this graceful model of Georgette and Belgian hand-made cream lace, so softly becoming to both Madame and Mademoiselle.



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Specialists in Apparel

ANNOUNCING An IMPORTANT SALE of TAILORED SUITS

for Women and Misses

Formerly 65.00 to 85.00

Today 50.00

The tailored suit is undeniably smart and becoming—these models after originals by Molyneux, Cheruit, Chanel and Patou are its highest expression—the tailoring made them exceptional values even at their original prices.

The Fabrics:

French Twill, Men's Wear and Cover Types

The Colours:

All the Smart Spring Shades, Including Navy Blue or Black

SUITS—SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—FIFTH FLOOR

SAKS - FIFTH AVENUE

FORTY-NINTH to FIFTIETH STREET

Specialists in Apparel

THE SMARTEST MISSES' COATS IN SILK AND CLOTH

SPECIALLY PRICED

110.00

These are the coats sponsored by Paris and approved by the smartest New Yorkers—as varied in silhouette as fashion permits. In the season's smartest fabrics—satins, tweeds, twills, silk or wool crepe, in the newest Spring colours including navy blue or black, many smartly and luxuriously furred. Tailored with Saks-Fifth Avenue perfection and offered at an unusual price.

Including Replicas of

VIONNET'S

Very new bloused dolman in kasha or flat crepe with fur appliques.

PATOU'S

Coat with pleating at back, front and on the sleeves and collar. Of serapheen.

BEGHOFF'S

Pleated cape coat combines both sides of crepe satin.

LANVIN'S

Coat with gray monkey fur and embroidered giant squares.

MISSES' COATS—SAKS-FIFTH AVENUE—THIRD FLOOR

Complete Fur Storage Service Right on the Premises

VETO BALKS OWNERS IN PARK LAND SUIT

They Sought Action in Court of
Claims on Montauk Tract
Taken by State.

APPROVES ELEVATED ROAD

Governor Smith Also Signs Measure
for \$10,000 Monument for 71st
Regiment in Cuba.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 19.—Governor Smith today vetoed a bill sponsored by Senator Thompson, Republican, of Kings Park, L. I., which would have amended the Court of Claims act so as to permit the owners of land at East Islip and Montauk Point, which was taken by the State for park purposes, to seek damages in the Court of Claims after they have tested the right of the State to appropriate the land in another court.

The Governor said that if such a bill were to become law it should not be an amendment to the Court of Claims act but an amendment to the Conservation law, in which is retained the machinery for acquiring land for park purposes.

The owners of the land at East Islip and Montauk Point have in the past contended that, under the present Court of Claims act and the Conservation law, if they start a suit in another court to test the right of the State to take the land, they must either file their claim within two years in the Court of Claims and drop the other suit, or by the operation of the two-year limitation period they must lose their opportunity to present their case in the Court of Claims.

Considers Montauk Action.
"There is nothing whatever to this contention," the Governor wrote in his veto memorandum. "So far as the so-called Taylor estate is concerned, the Long Island State Park Commission has stipulated that the filing of notice in the Court of Claims will not be considered an election of remedies, and thus the Taylor estate litigants can go on with their original suit. The State has been willing to do this because the owners of the land in the Taylor case started their suit promptly after the taking of the land by the State."

The Governor declared, however, that the Montauk Point case was entirely different. He pointed out that the land at Montauk was taken by the State nearly two years ago and that the owners never questioned the right of the State to appropriate the land. Now, just as the time is about to expire for the filing of their claim, the Montauk owners have started an action for ejectment against the State and they desire to have the State extend the period for filing a claim to six months beyond the determination of this suit, which might be several years off, the Governor said.

"I am unable to understand by what process of reasoning they come to the conclusion that the State should assist them in their efforts to thwart the State and its park commissioners," the Governor wrote. "Why do they not comply with the law? They are not above it. The statute of limitations has not run against them and they are not helpless. They can file their claim if they wish to, and if they do not what good reason can be given why the laws of the State should be adjusted to meet their desires?"

"I am of the opinion, in view of the history, that the owners of the land at Montauk waited until there had been a boom in the prices of land and are trying by litigation and special legislation to date forward the taking of the land by the State to a period after the boom began and after large construction operations have been started on adjoining properties with

the hope that they might exact boom prices for the land taken after it had been vacant for years and present-day prices were not dreamed of."

Signs Elevated Highway Measure

The Governor signed the bill introduced by Assemblyman Buckley, Democrat of Manhattan, authorizing New York City to construct an elevated public highway from West Seventy-second Street to Canal Street, along or near the Hudson River. This would make possible the carrying out of one of the pet projects of Julius Miller, Borough President of Manhattan. It would be used exclusively for fast automobile traffic.

Two more anti-crime bills, recommended by the Baume Commission, were approved by the Governor. One provides for more prompt action in recovering bail bonds which the court has directed to be forfeited.

The Governor signed a bill offered by Senator Lipowicz, Republican, of Buffalo, appropriating \$10,000 for the expenses of a commission created by the 1924 Legislature to select a site and erect a monument on Santiago battlefield to the memory of the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War. Members of the Legislature who are identified with the commission are planning to go to Cuba as soon as the present session adjourns.

ASKS VOTE AT YALE TO ANSWER FISHER

Daily News Doubts Professor's
Prohibition Testimony and the
Police Chief Contradicts It.

Special to The New York Times.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—Professor Irving Fisher stirred up a hornet's nest when he testified before the Senate Committee in Washington on Saturday that the City of New Haven is wet, but that fewer Yale men are drinking under prohibition.

The Yale Daily News takes issue with Professor Fisher and says his evidence does not show that now fewer Yale men drink than before prohibition. The News called for a referendum vote by undergraduates to show:

1. The present undergraduate feeling regarding enforcement of the law.
2. Modification which will permit the sale of wine and beer.
3. Views regarding Government control of the sale of liquor.
4. Opinion regarding the repeal of all prohibition legislation and answers to the question, "Do you think prohibition has decreased the amount of drinking at Yale?"

Police Chief Philip Smith retorted to Professor Fisher that the present law is enforced in New Haven. He added that drinking by Yale students is only a minor fraction of what it was before prohibition.

The Chief pointed to the city police records, which show that arrests for violation of the liquor law are constant and frequent, but that few Yale students are caught.

The Yale News says editorially today that the prohibition law is virtually dead in New Haven, which has contributed materially to tempt students to drink, and that the fact that more of them do not fall from the water wagon is because they are sane gentlemen.

CHICAGO REPUBLICANS IN RIVAL CONVENTIONS

Factions Try to Harmonize—
Democrats Champion Beer and
Home Rule.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, April 19.—Three rival Republican conventions met in Chicago today and in the interest of harmony failed to take any stand on prohibition or Governor Les Small. One, dominated by supporters of Governor Small, sent delegates to the Republican State Convention in Springfield next Friday. The other two did not.

The Democrats held only a single convention here today. Democratic

leaders arranged to have their county convention push prohibition to the front as the foremost issue of the coming campaign. The Democrats planned boldly to champion beer and wine, home rule, constitutional representation for Chicago's 3,000,000 people in Congress and the Legislature, winding up with an unimpassioned condemnation of Governor Small.

Rumors were circulated that there is a scheme on foot for the influence controlled by Frank L. Smith, Republican nominee for United States Senator, and by Governor Small and his tenants, to adjourn the Republican State Convention at Springfield without action until next Fall. The motive ascribed for such an adjournment is to allow time for harmony to be restored in Republican ranks, badly shattered by the bitter factional battle at the polls last Tuesday.

STUDY SWEDISH FORESTRY.

Yale Student Wins American-Scandinavian Foundation Scholarship.
NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 19.—James L. Averall of Berkeley, Cal., a fourth student in the School of Forestry, Yale University, will receive one of twenty fellowships offered annually by the American-Scandinavian Foundation. Each fellowship carries a stipend of \$1,000, with reduced steamship rates in crossing the Atlantic.

The applicants are allowed their choice of subjects to be studied from a prepared list covering many fields. Mr. Averall has designated as his problem the study of Swedish forest re-creation methods.

The awards, made by a jury of eight American college professors, are based on the education, experience and recommendations of each applicant.



"When the Hounds of Spring are on Winter's Traces"

When Swinburne wrote these famous lines, he must have been thinking of a New York April—with dog-days chasing cold snaps all around the calendar.

For health, looks and comfort while the hounds of spring are at large, there is nothing quite so satisfying as one of D'Andrea Brothers' Ready to Wear Topcoats.

A variety of models with a wide range of rich and colorful materials. Designed, finished and fitted with D'Andrea Brothers' characteristic custom-trained thoroughness and care.

Ready to Wear, \$75

D'Andrea Brothers Inc.
MEN'S TAILORS

587 Fifth Avenue at Fortyseventh
Telephone — Murray Hill 5532

THE *John Wanamaker* STORE

Cool Spring Evenings—

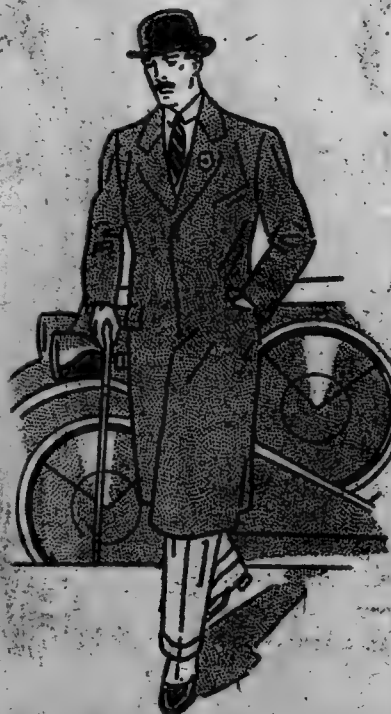
A Redleaf-London Topcoat —the Utmost in Comfort

A cool tang in the air whether you're walking along the Avenue or speeding through Westchester. The need for a coat that combines warmth with light weight. And smartness must be there, too.

REDLEAF-LONDON Topcoats answer the need. Made in Great Britain from woollens loomed by master craftsmen. Tailored in the best traditions of British making, imparting that indefinable air of nonchalant correctness.

Exclusive with Wanamaker's in New York—exclusive wherever you may wear them.

\$45 Upward



Street Floor, New Building
Fourth Avenue Side

The Greatest
Sporting Goods
Store
in the World



Where the
Blazed Trail
Crosses
the Boulevard

Madison Avenue and 45th Street

One Up and Three to Go



If there is any new question about the ancient and honorable game—or about national golf headquarters—the matter may be settled quickly by a visit to The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World.

From the unblemished white of a new box of balls to the latest Scotch pattern of sweater and stocking—from a collapsible leather bag in aristocratic brown to a Tress tweed cap, the store is vibrating with the call of the fairways.

Men's Golf Suits, Imported Sport Woollens

Two Pieces, \$55 up—Four Pieces, \$75 up

Tweeds, chevrons, checked flannels and gabardines.

Separate jackets of gabardine, camel's hair and flannel.

Scotch Sweaters and Golf Hosiery

For men and women—largest assortment in America, including the season's quieter colors and all-over designs. Women's sweaters to match costume colors.

Men's Golf Hats, and Caps by Tress, of London

Women's Golf Suits, Dresses, Skirts and Hats

The season's unequalled Abercrombie & Fitch display, with many late arrivals adding to its attractiveness.

Men's Golf Shirts, English Silk Neckwear and Kerchiefs

Covering the Situation



Complete Gallery of Golf Shoes

For Men

Norwegian Grain Brogues, \$12.50
"Drigolf" Oxfords, 14.00
Tan Goree Calf Brogues, 14.00
Tan Grain Golf Oxfords, 10.00
Smoked Elk Golf Oxfords, 10.00
Moccasin Golf Oxfords, 12.00

For Women

White Oxtend Oxfords, with basket-weave black saddles, \$15.00
White Buck Golf Oxfords, 12.75
Country Club Oxfords, 10.50
Airedale Buck Oxfords, 12.75
Scotland One-Strap Pumps, 10.50

Above shoes in the various accepted types of soles

Abercrombie & Fitch Golf Clubs and Bags

Every type of golf bag, for every type of player. The bag that fits becomingly the running-board of a sport roadster, and the business-like collapsible leather bag much in favor with low handicap men—smart and sportsmanlike in appearance.

Collapsible or Stayed Bags in Cowhide, Calf, Pigskin and Elk, Various Shades, \$18 to \$50

Canvas and Covert Bags

Large Assortment of Ladies' Golf Bags
Sunday Bags, Zippers and Hooded Travel Bags

Clubs fitted to you by a professional—the largest available assortment of world's standard wood-shaft and steel-shaft clubs, both irons and wood, for men and women players. Complete line of left-handed clubs.

Write today for "Brogues and Bunkers,"
Illustrating Golf Shoes for Men and Women

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

ERZA H. FITCH, President

Madison Avenue and 45th Street, New York



JAEGER CAMEL HAIR COATS

For Men—

Natural Tan Oxford
Reindeer Navy \$85.00
Light Weight

For Women—

Natural Tan
Reindeer \$55.00
Full Lined

For Children—

2 to 12 years \$19.50 to \$31.50

Jaeger

590 Fifth Avenue, at 48th Street

WURLITZER

The world's finest
small grand piano.

For the "home beautiful"
choose the "piano beautiful"
—a dainty Wurlitzer Grand.
120 West 42nd Street



Studio Grand . \$625
Deluxe Miniature \$750
Baby Grand . \$925
Parlor Grand . \$1250
Concert Grand \$1600

WANT PRIVATE CARS BARRED IN MIDTOWN

Rail Experts Call Plan the Only
Solution to the City's
Traffic Problem.

WIDER STREETS OF NO AVAIL

Each Such Improvement Means a
Few More Autos Can Trickle
In, Committee Says.

Private automobiles constitute the primary cause of traffic congestion and permanent relief cannot be expected until steps are taken to discourage their use in congested sections of the city, according to the report of the Manhattan Surface Line Operators' Traffic Committee, made public yesterday. The committee was formed last January with Hugh J. Sheeran, President of the New York Railways Corporation, as Chairman, and includes in its membership officers of all the surface railway companies in Manhattan and the Fifth Avenue Coach Company.

"The number of private cars now seen on downtown and midtown thoroughfares represents only a small proportion of the total number in the metropolitan district," the report said. "The rest are kept out of the congested sections by lack of roadway space. Whenever a street is widened a few more are able to trickle in, but the net result is that they and not the general public are benefited. Congestion has not been relieved, and it will be by any such public improvement until adequate restrictive measures are adopted."

"A check of vehicular traffic shows that the average private automobile in Manhattan carries 1.7 passengers. The proportionate part of roadway space required to transport a seven or eight times greater than is required to transport him by street car."

"This comparison tells only part of the story. It ignores the fact that by reason of the parking privilege the average automobile occupies street space not only while its owner is in transit, but when he is in his office, a theatre, a store or a restaurant. The two lines of parked cars found on every street where traffic is heavy reduces the number of travel lanes on such street one-third to one-half, depending upon its width."

"Parking regulations, which need not interfere with proper loading or unloading, would automatically release for moving traffic two additional lanes of travel on every thoroughfare to which they were applied and also would discourage the movement into the restricted areas of thousands of motor cars that are now parked there unnecessarily. Offsetting any inconvenience which such restrictions might impose on a comparative few is the great gain which would unquestionably accrue to the general public through the speeding up of all forms of traffic."

The committee recently recommended to Police Commissioner McLaughlin that parking be prohibited on one side of one-way streets and on streets south of Sixty-fifth Street on which street cars operate.

Wins Western Fiddling Prize.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 19.—Daniel Boone Jones of Stephens, Mo., won the championship old-time fiddling contest of nine Middle Western States that was staged over State radio stations WOS here on April 2. Director G. F. Anderson announced today Jones won by a large majority.

TELLS OF A SERUM FOR BLOOD PRESSURE

Discussion of It by Medical Association Fails to Bring Any
Definite Conclusion.

Remedies for high blood pressure were discussed by several specialists in that field at the regular meeting of the Medical Association of Greater New York at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last night.

Dr. C. Legrandi Laura of Manhattan in his paper on "The Presence of a Hypotensive Substance in the Blood Serum of a Horse, Following Injection of Pituitary Extract," explained that the use of this horse serum had "a depressor action" against blood pressure existing in human beings.

Dr. V. G. Burton of the Sea View Hospital, Staten Island, presented charts of thirty-three cases of patients over sixty years of age, suffering from various diseases involving blood pressure, showing that the use of the serum decreased the blood pressure and removed other symptoms. Injections were not given, he said, to patients suffering from such diseases as asthma and nephritis.

In the discussion following the reading of these papers, Dr. Harlow Brooks, said that a careful distinction should be made between the physiological and pathological conditions of high blood pressure. The chief factor, he contended, was the emotional factor.

Dr. Herman O. Mosenthal said that the existence of the malady was not so important as the fact that it caused other conditions which led to death. He concluded, therefore, that as it was necessary to find some way to stop the ravages of blood pressure, such experiments as those presented were to be encouraged, but should be worked over a long period, because of the intricacy of the subject.

Dr. William Lintz said that it was very difficult to get one remedy for all cases of blood pressure and that more complete oxygenation might be at the bottom of all conditions of it.

FIND ERYSIPELAS SERUM.

Doctors at Johns Hopkins Report
Treatment They Believe Effective.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 19.—Dr. Harold Ames and his assistants in the biological division of Johns Hopkins Medical School have developed a serum which they believe will be effective in the treatment of erysipelas.

Dr. Konrad E. Birkhaug, who was formerly associated with the work in the biological division of the Johns Hopkins Department of Medicine, last week received a \$500 award established by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union for the discovery by him of a serum for treatment of erysipelas. The award was made in Rochester, N. Y., where Dr. Birkhaug is now a member of the Medical Faculty of Rochester University.

Special importance is attached to the discovery, it is said at Johns Hopkins, because of the very dangerous character of the disease and the inadequate methods for treating it which have prevailed in the past.

Dr. Isaac Pells of the Department of Dermatology at Johns Hopkins is attending the meeting of the American Medical Association in Dallas, Texas, this week, and may read a paper explaining what has been accomplished here. Local physicians are familiar with the treatment, but Dr. Ames and his associates are not willing to discuss it until it has been reported to a scientific body.

CANNOT APPEAL RADIO CASE.

Government's Only Course is to
Revoke Zenith Firm's License.

CHICAGO, April 19 (AP).—The Government cannot appeal the radio case in which the Zenith Radio Corporation and its President, Eugene F. McDonald Jr., successfully resisted prosecution last Saturday on charges of violating the 1912 radio law and established its right to broadcast on any wave length in defiance of Secretary of Commerce Hoover.

Federal Judge Wilkerson, when he decided in favor of the Zenith Company, suggested that the case be made a test, but Assistant District Attorney John Elliott Byrne said today that the Government could not appeal. The only method he knew of to carry the case further would be for the Commerce Department to revoke the Zenith license.

INTERBOROUGH FIGHTS JEROME AV. EXPRESS

Counsel Holds Service Would Be
Unsafe, Impractical and a
Financial Burden.

James L. Quackenbush, counsel of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, opposed the proposal to require the company to establish express service on the third tracks on Jerome Avenue and Pelham Bay branches of its east side subway in final argument before the Transit Commission yesterday. The commission announced last week it had decided not to order express service on the company's Broadway branch between Ninety-sixth

and 125th Street, and Mr. Quackenbush contended the commission had failed to show the necessity for the Jerome Avenue and Pelham Bay express service, as most of the money taken had concerned the Broadway line. Mr. Quackenbush also declared that the proposed express service was "unsafe, impractical and not in the public interest," besides throwing an unwarranted financial burden on the Interborough which the company could not stand. He asserted that the proposed service would cost the company more than \$100,000 a year and would be of no benefit to more than two-thirds of the passengers. In addition, he said, establishment of express service on the Jerome Avenue line would complicate the joint operation of elevated trains and require the company to run elevated trains to Fordham Road instead of turning them back at 157th Street. George McAnany, Chairman, told Mr. Quackenbush that the Commission would reach a decision as quickly as possible.

The FLORSHEIM SHOE

SMART style and long wear have
made Florsheims the choice of
a world of men. Every pair is skeleton lined—a distinctive feature in Florsheims that prevents slipping and gapping and keeps the feet cooler.



The Rolls
\$10

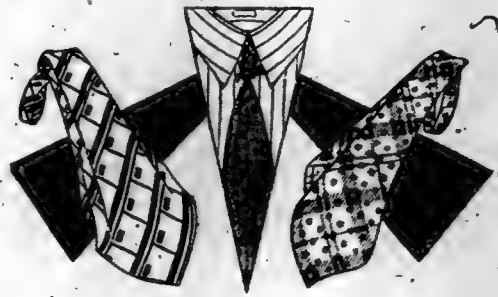
THE FLORSHEIM SHOE STORES

1577 Broadway (Grand Theatre Building) 149 W. Forty-Second St. (Two Doors East of Broadway)
One Hundred and Fifty Florsheim Dealers in Greater New York
"There is One in Your Neighborhood"

JOHN FORSYTHE

Shirtmakers and Haberdashers

348 Madison Ave. 20 West 34th St.
Bet. 44th and 45th Sts. Adjoining Waldorf-Astoria



"Something Different"
In Shirts and Neckwear—

WHEN you get tired of ordinary, every-day patterns and colorings and begin to feel the urge for "something different" in your Shirts and Neckwear—come to FORSYTHE'S.

You'll be sure to find the new and novel in our extensive assortments—in just the designs and colors you seek—with that sparkle and vigor that sets them apart as "something different".

Yet always inherently distinctive and in the best of taste!

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue. Men's Section—Third Floor

Exclusive Fabrics!

MEN'S SUITS

Unusual Values at

\$40

KIRSCHBAUM
Tailored

In referring to exclusive fabrics we mean the kind that are not common property—fabrics you don't see and can't get anywhere. We offer Kirschbaum Suits, tailored of rich 100% Virgin Weaves—fabrics made of pure, original wool fibres, and nothing added.

Exclusive patterns, too—showing color tones in tune with the season's mood. Authentic styles for men and young men. Skillful tailoring. All these, joined with a low price.



Spring Topcoats, \$35, \$40, \$45

TWO CONVENIENTLY LOCATED STORES

Saks-Herald Square

Broadway, at 34th Street



Featuring British Made

Topcoats for Men

35.00

Made Expressly for Saks

THERE'S a certain tradition among cultured men that a topcoat, in order to be correct, must follow the English lead. Saks-Herald Square, recognizing this, went directly to the source. These coats are British to the core—fabric, tailoring, smart appearance—and their price is surprisingly reasonable.

Sixth Floor.



Captivating

Men agree, who become acquainted with Lucky Strike Cigarettes, that they have a flavor of their own, distinctive, unique. A costly extra 45-minute process—toasting—develops the hidden flavors of the world's finest tobaccos.

because
it's toasted

that's why "Luckies" taste so good

SAYS ITALIAN DEBT WILL BE RATIFIED

Read of Pennsylvania Predicts Overwhelming Vote in the Senate Tomorrow.

WALSH ATTACKS MUSSOLINI

Asserts There Is No Assurance That Conditions in Italy Will Be Improved by Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Ratification of the Italian debt settlement on Wednesday by an overwhelming vote was predicted in the Senate this afternoon by Senator Reed, Republican of Pennsylvania. In an argument with Senators Caraway of Kansas and Howell of Nebraska, Mr. Reed defended the Italian agreement and declared the Senate should stand behind the American Debt Commission which negotiated the settlement, saying that if it was defeated Italy would find it even more difficult to pay the sum due the United States.

Explaining the situation that would result if the plan should be lost, Senator Reed said that the news would be spread in Italy with adverse effect upon the people. He did not mean to say, he declared, that she would not pay her indebtedness but that to turn down what the American commission had told her representatives would be acceptable would give her statements a chance to say to her people: "We could not offer more than we were asked."

A resolution was offered by Senator Nye of North Dakota to the effect that the United States settle all debts created as a result of the war and all money owed by individuals and corporations at home as well as abroad, as in the case of the farmers of America, who borrowed extensively upon the encouragement of this Government through the channels of credit established by this Government, such as the War Finance Corporation, National Farm Loan Association, Federal Reserve system, and Federal land banks, etc.

Walsh Assails the Premier.

Premier Mussolini was assailed by Senator Walsh of Montana, who said there was no assurance that political, economic and industrial conditions in Italy would be improved by accepting the settlement.

"On the contrary," Senator Walsh said, "there is abundant ground for believing that what we are asked to do is simply to assist Mussolini, now master of Italy, to arrange to arrange his finances that he may precipitate another war or bluster about, strengthening his position at home through concessions wrung from feeble, war-worn neighbors that yield to the dread of a renewal of the carnage of which they have such ghastly memories."

Senator Walsh said she also never rattled his sabre so ominously that Mussolini in his Tripoli speech. Senator Walsh said if Congress wished to do something for the peace of Europe as distinguished from the Government, "let it pull down the wall erected by the Tariff act of 1922 to the level of the ruins of the Underwood-Simons act as to the commodities of greatest value and amount imported from that country."

Will Consider French Debt.

Administration officials are particularly anxious for favorable action on the Italian debt, as the indications now are that a meeting of the American Debt Commission will be called immediately after the Italian agreement is out of the way, to consider the funding of the French war-time debt of about \$4,000,000,000. Secretary Mellon refused to comment on the situation today, however, pending the vote in the Senate on Wednesday.

The viewpoints held by various members of the commission are somewhat widely apart, as indicated by the negotiations with M. Caillaux, and as there has been no exchange of views among the commissioners for several months it is obvious that no final and general understanding has been reached. Reports here have been to the effect that, should France drop her demand for a security loan, initial annual payments would be scaled down to anywhere from \$25,000,000 to \$35,000,000 the first few years but these forecasts are merely surmises. The principal development has been a persistent expression of optimism on the part of most officials that an agreement quickly would be reached with France if the American Debt Commission was given a vote of confidence by the Senate of the Italian debt pact, but a belief that the situation would be made much more complicated if the Italian pact was beaten or action on the Italian debt delayed until after the Congressional elections.

U. S. STEEL PUTS OFF A RISE IN DIVIDEND

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

at the present time. Our need for large liquid assets is great. We must be prepared for emergencies. Business fluctuates. Selling prices are uncertain. Competition and fairness to customers require the best and latest improvements in facilities and methods. Machinery wears out rapidly; and new and better designs compel replacement and substitutions. Our corporation must be and remain in the front ranks of progressive and prosperous manufacturers. We believe thoroughly in strict economy, but not false economy.

Business Conditions.

"We are at present booking about 25,000 tons of steel per day, compared with 25,361 tons at the same date last month and 17,179 tons at the same date last year. We are shipping 45,151 tons per day, against 51,142 tons at same date last month and 46,955 tons same date last year. Our total finishing capacity at present is about 83,000 tons per day. These figures, in brief, tell the story of our business. Considering the regular order on the question, we should be well satisfied. We look forward with courage and confidence."

In the course of the meeting Thorne Baker, a stockholder, opposed the adoption of resolutions approving certain acts of the Board of Directors, including appropriations for new construction. Mr. Baker led the contingent which was seeking higher dividends. He said:

"The company has no necessity to use current earnings to finance plant improvement. It has a surplus of over \$222,000,000, to say nothing of the appropriated surplus of \$228,000,000, or a total of \$450,000,000. "I cannot discuss the question of dividends, because I am compelled to address myself to this motion, but this motion is so intimately connected with the subject of dividends that we should not bar the door to later action in its regular order on the question of dividends by approving this action now."

When he regained the floor later Mr. Baker said: "The present \$7 dividend is worth in pre-war purchasing power \$4.40, against \$5 paid in 1913. In other words, stockholders of this company, with 15 per cent. annual earnings, are receiving one-half less per annum in real money than in 1913, when the surplus was only \$208,000,000, against \$70,000,000 today."

Suggests Small Holders Organize.

"The average holding of Steel common is probably around 50 shares. It is charged large holders are those supporting the ultra-conservative policy preferring money reinvested rather than distributed as dividends, thereby adding to surtax of their income tax returns. If this is proved and small stockholders are in a majority, as they are undoubtedly, it behooves them to organize and collect proxies to elect Board of Directors friendly to larger dividends unless the present board sees fit to pass favorably on this direction for an increased dividend."

Judge Gary pointed out that the record shows that the management every year has received a majority of the proxies from stockholders, thus indicating that the larger body of stockholders sustained the management in its policies. Even at yesterday's meeting not a dissenting vote was cast against the adoption of the resolutions submitted.

In his remarks to stockholders, Judge Gary said the corporation could not pay increased cash dividends at this time, and "if one should suggest that a bond issue should be put out against plant improvements to be able to pay larger dividends, he would answer that the bond issues are already large and interest must be paid. If you could say that replacement should be made from the depreciation fund, my answer would be that the depreciation fund is not large enough, because it was deducted when costs of construction plants were lower."

Judge Frederick A. Hubbard of Connecticut, a stockholder, addressing the Chair, said that he had been a stockholder of the company for many years. He said he acquired "some of the stock around \$25 a share, but was afraid of it when it was around \$35. He added that he had added to his holdings, was always in the market to acquire more when funds permitted, and that he was never in the market to sell. He further said that he hoped his "grandchildren would be well fixed when they acquired his stock holdings some day."

Woman Favors Larger Dividends.

Following Judge Hubbard, Miss Julia C. Kearny, one of two women stockholders attending the meeting, got the floor. Miss Kearny said that while she had attended many meetings she never had the courage to arise and address the Chair and express her sentiments regarding dividends. She intimated that she gained the courage

after listening to the remarks of Mr. Baker, who expressed the sentiments which she has held for several years. "I am gray now," said Miss Kearny. "That wasn't twenty-two years ago when I acquired my first stock. However, I have no grandchildren and don't expect to have any, and hope to get larger dividends and reap the benefit from them while I am in this world."

In reply to Miss Kearny, Judge Gary said: "You never can tell what may happen."

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the corporation, Samuel H. Baker of Philadelphia presented a testimonial in the form of a resolution commending Judge Gary and the management for the able manner in which they have handled the affairs of the company since its inception.

Growth in Twenty-Five Years.

Judge Gary presented the following figures to stockholders as a record of the corporation's achievements during the first twenty-five years of operations:

	1901	1925
Capital stock—		
U. S. Steel com.	\$208,227,500	\$208,227,500
U. S. Steel pref.	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000
Outstanding	538,407	574,719

Total stock—	\$1,035,948,544	\$899,187,319
Bonds, mortgages and purchase obligations—		
U. S. Steel bonds	\$208,227,500	\$208,227,500
Sub. co. bonds	\$9,000,000	\$17,285,000
Mortgages	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000
Purchase obligations	17,762,322	
Total	\$234,189,500	\$232,512,500

Total capital stock and bonds—	\$1,400,388,223	\$1,378,639,819
U. S. Steel com.	7,440,000	18,940,000
U. S. Steel pref.	1,000,000	1,000,000
Finished products	7,225,000	16,222,000
Working capital—	\$134,223,088	\$44,251,459
Year 1902.	Year 1925.	

Aggregate gross business—	\$580,510,479	\$1,406,505,195
Annual taxes	2,391,453	50,223,191
No. of employees	128,157	240,828
Average annual		
Dividends per share	\$1.17	\$1.28
Annual total pay—	\$120,528,343	\$456,740,355
Gross expenditures for additions—		
Extensions and improvements—	\$1,250,498,100	
Acquisition of new companies—	\$60,001,401	
Gross addition to the capital—	\$1,310,499,501	
Investment account—		
Number of stockholders—	1902.	1925.
Common	11,723	90,837

Coolidge Holds Fifty Shares.

As is customary at the annual meeting the stockholders' books were again opened for inspection. The list revealed that President Coolidge is still the holder of fifty shares of the company's common stock.

George F. Baker, head of the First National Bank, was listed as the holder of 37,330 shares of common stock and 500 shares of preferred. George F. Baker Jr. held one share of common. J. P. Morgan held 901 shares of common. Judge Gary held 1,283 shares of common and 1,920 shares of preferred. James A. Farrell, President of the corporation, held 339 common and 4,980 preferred. Nathan L. Miller, who was elected General Counsel and director of the corporation last year, was listed as holding 50 shares of common.

William J. Filbert, Controller of the company, held 1,134 shares common and 1,904 shares preferred; Samuel H. Baker, Jr. common; Thomas Morrison, 1,001 shares common and 4,000 preferred; John S. Phipps, one share common; William E. Palmer, 128 common and 1,140 preferred; Percival Roberts Jr., one common and 110 preferred; Myron C. Taylor, who also was elected a director last year, 50 common; Robert Winsor, 600 common and one preferred; and E. J. Buffington, 1,120 common and 783 preferred.

The list also showed Judge Gary and F. M. Waterman holding jointly 155,283 common and 2,697 preferred shares; Emma T. Gary 21 common and 3,774 preferred; J. P. Morgan, Percival Roberts Jr. and Nathan L. Miller holding

Heavy silver plate pitcher, \$15.00



THE wedding guests can hardly search the globe for gifts to please the bride, but Ovington's can and do. Right now, the results of the world wide search are here at the Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue.

OVINGTON'S
"The Gift Shop of Fifth Ave., Inc."
Fifth Avenue at 39th Street

PRaises MORGENTHAU FOR REVEALING JAPAN

Prince Tokugawa Hopes Here Men of His Calibre Will Visit Back and Forth.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to The New York Times.

TOKIO, April 19.—"As President of the American-Japan Society I am glad to learn that Henry Morgenthau is doing on his return to America what he recommended while here, as the best method of fostering international good-will, namely, disseminating accurate information learned at first hand through personal investigation."

"We are particularly glad to have a man of such intellectual calibre as Mr. Morgenthau visit Japan to investigate conditions himself," said the Prince. "It is the only possible way of actually promoting a good understanding between nations. Genuine sympathy is born of close contact."

"Mr. Morgenthau inspired the American-Japan Society when he said America and Japan might be greatly benefited by mutual visits by political and financial leaders, who would carry and disseminate accurate information concerning their people's aspirations, sufferings and ideal economic conditions."

"As Mr. Morgenthau stated, Japan's future lies in permanent peace. Her main endeavor is to cultivate amicable relations with all nations without discrimination. Realizing future prosperity presupposes the maintenance of close diplomatic and economic connections with America."

"There is no longer any idea of a Japanese-American war. What suspicion existed in a few minds has been expelled. We covet frequent visits by such men as Mr. Morgenthau as the most effective method of maintaining true friendship."

AVEDON

THE SIMPLE FROCK IS BY FAR THE SMARTEST FROCK

Specially Priced

\$19.75

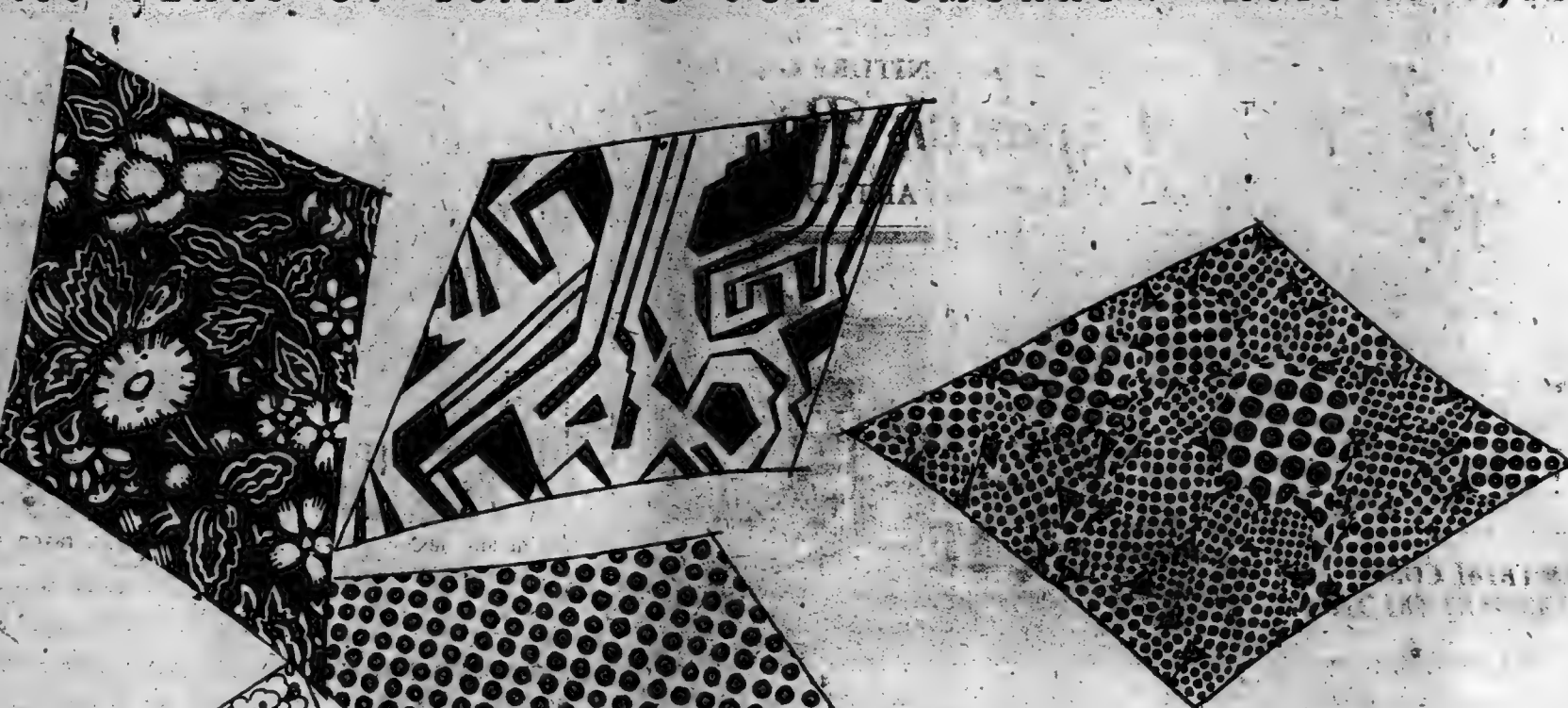
The Avedon Sports Department presents a number of these new and very smart little frocks. Tailored in exceptionally good quality, heavy flat crepe—in navy, Capri blue, beige, Chanel green, water rose and gray. With a trim Student Prince collar and smart narrow belt. Sizes 14 to 40.

The Sports Department—3rd Floor

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET



100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926



Printed Crepes and Chiffons

\$2.50

Specially Priced

Numerous of the season's best designs printed on fine quality Crepes and Chiffons in 40-inch and 54-inch widths. Included are interesting variations of floral, geometric, and futuristic patterns as well as small patterns and polka dots. Grouped at a new low price for immediate selling.

SILK DEPARTMENT—GROUND FLOOR

Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Summer safety for your furs in Lord & Taylor's cold storage vaults

AVEDON

Taken from Regular Stock and Re-priced!

YOUTHFUL COATS FOR SMART WOMEN

\$49.75

\$69.75

Every style in this group is notable for the youthfulness of its lines—yet fashioned to smartly conform to the mature figure. The fabrics and furs not only are the favored ones for this season but are of the finest quality. Sizes 36 to 46.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 40TH STREET

FIFTY FEET OF LAVA LIE OVER HOOPULOA

All Natives Escape and Little
Damage Elsewhere Is Now
Expected From Stream.

KILAUEA IS DISTURBED

Most of Grass Skirt Dancing Was
Done in Stricken Town, Says
Governor of Hawaii.

HILO, T. H., April 19 (AP).—The native village of Hoopuloa lay under fifty feet of cooling lava today, despite the sacrifices of Hawaiians to Pele, goddess of the volcano. The village offered pigs, herbs and distilled liquor to Pele, but the molten rock stream from Mauna Loa rolled over the homes of the 100 inhabitants.

Some of the residents fled in canoes. Others, warned by the clouds of smoke and steam, had time to drive flocks of sheep to other villages.

As the red hot lava poured through the village it set afire fifteen buildings and covered the ruins. The beach where the natives had launched their fishing boats was covered by smoking rock. From the sea arose clouds of steam and a roar like the exhaust of a thousand locomotives as the lava formed a new promontory on the ocean bed.

The flow, which halted for a time Saturday night, when Hoopuloa was destroyed, increased in volume on Sunday, pouring down in five big flows.

Professor Thomas A. Jaggar of the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory has been camped high up on the mountain since Thursday. When heard from several days ago, he said that Kilauea, the world's greatest active volcano, showed signs of increasing disturbance.

Those familiar with the topography of Mauna Loa say that little property loss will result from the eruption, unless the lava stream swerves north into the coffee and sugar fields of the Kona district, which is not likely.

Most of the ancient Hawaiian dancing in grass skirts to be seen in those islands of late was done in the village of Hoopuloa, which was wiped out by the lava stream on Sunday, according to Governor Wallace R. Farrington, who is in the city for a few days.

The Governor, who is a newspaper publisher in Honolulu, added that Hawaii is thoroughly an American community; that the girls bob their hair and dance like their American cousins, but not in grass skirts; that there is now little of the South Sea romance that people usually associate with Hawaii.

Governor Farrington arrived yesterday and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He does not expect serious consequences from this new eruption of Mauna Loa.

The Governor said the islands had 15,000 visitors last year, and he reported progress generally.

"We sold to the States the last year," he said, "43,000,000 worth of sugar, \$33,000,000 worth of pineapples, and our returns on coffee were \$880,000. On the other hand, we spent \$3,000,000 for automobiles, and our bill for tires amounts to \$1,000,000 a year. It is an ideal land for motoring, and we have wonderful roads."

WHEELER TRIAL COST GOVERNMENT \$61,312

Justice Department Reports to
Senate—Information in Perjury
Case Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—The trial of Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, for alleged violation of Federal statutes, in which he was acquitted, cost \$61,312.34, the Department of Justice reported today in response to a Senate resolution. The sum may be increased by \$168.40 if pending claims, not enumerated, are allowed. The sum was distributed as follows:

Bureau of Investigation, \$17,637.14; Special Assistant to the Attorney General, \$24,771.27; items of expense of the United States Marshal in Montana, \$3,547.03; Grand Jury expenses in the District of Columbia, \$1,242; regular witnesses in the District of Columbia, \$1,554.88; expert witnesses in the District of Columbia, \$269.02.

That the Senate had no right to demand information from the Department of Justice as to how it was going to proceed in a criminal case was the ground upon which the Senate Judiciary Committee today refused to recommend a resolution by Senator Walsh of Montana asking whether Grand Jury proceedings for alleged perjury would be started against George D. Hayes, a witness in the prosecution of Senator Wheeler.

Senator Cummins of the Judiciary Committee declared that "nothing could be more destructive of the due administration of justice than to establish the practice of calling upon the Department of Justice to declare 'purpose' in criminal prosecution. In hearings on the matter Senator Walsh was told by Colonel Donovan, Assistant to the Attorney General, that at the time the Wheeler trial ended two witnesses were ready to go to Montana to support testimony by Hayes. He said he had met Wheeler in the Waldorf-Astoria, which Wheeler denied."

DU CO Refinishing



"If only the paint were as good as the motor. That's where we fit in. Let us Lacquer or Varnish Your Car. We do it in 6 Days."

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Authorized Service Station
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Service Corporation

GLASSMOBILE
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4314 37th Street
Long Island City Phone SIlver 6835

From the Founder's Writings

It Is a Little Mind That Supposes Everybody Is Looking at Him

because he is trying to do something that he believes to be great.

Often he is disappointed if not immediately noticed and praised.

We are better off to see things as they are and work them out upon a broader scale, that we may earn the recognition desired.

Mount Shasta is a beauty daughter of Nature on the Pacific slope and can be seen for scores of miles because it is really great.

Only great things can be seen long distances.

Self-conceit rarely paints a great picture or builds a great piece of machinery.

If anybody could make us bigots, it would not be free thinkers or pedantic coxcombs.

Just our simple every day work must tell the life story.

John Wanamaker

Lovely New Ribbons, 39c yd.

THE 55c TO \$1 GRADES
Satin, 5 and 7 inches wide. Messaline, 7 inches wide. Grosgrain with woven satin borders, 5½ inches wide. Satin-faced grosgrain, 5 inches wide. In marvelous colorings, both light and dark. Main Aisle, Old Bldg.

SALON D'ETUDE— ON VIEW IN THE FURNITURE GALLERIES

A Spanish Room

from L'EXPOSITION des ARTS DÉCORATIFS



Last summer among the many interesting exhibits at the Paris Exposition this small room by Badrinas, from the Spanish section, seemed to us especially appealing and successful in its departure from tradition. So we decided to purchase it and bring it to this country. It has just been set up intact in the Furniture Galleries, where every quaint and intriguing detail may be observed at leisure and compared with the modernist examples from the Exposition recently shown at the Metropolitan Museum.

NICHES FOR BOOKS
An interesting feature is the arrangement of niches for books set at an angle to the rear wall. They are enlivened in narrow painted panels and adorned at the top with gay painted decorations in the form of lunettes, of young girls with birds and flowers, delightful in their fresh coloring. In so modern a room this typically Spanish detail is very charming, and shows, as does the furniture, that one may diverge from tradition without disastrously breaking with it. The walls are covered with a most effective hand-blocked fabric in a very modernist design of birds and flowers, in soft dead leaf browns, old blues and Venetian red on a parchment-colored ground, repeating the tones of the painted dado and cornice. The tall cabinet, bench and settees are of bronzed walnut, with engaging incised decorations, stained in color, of Diana with a hound and attractive leaf and flower motifs. An octagonal rug in a deep green blue and ochre, a pedestal table of bronzed walnut, embroidered cushions, and amusing ceramics of a pigeon and squirrel complete this original and most inviting and livable interior, which no one interested in the new trend of the decorative arts should fail to see.

Fifth Gallery, New Building

IN THE AUDITORIUM Monday, April 26, at 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Wilbur C. Whitehead

"The Master Mind of Bridge"
will talk on

Bidding and Playing

So much interest was aroused by previous Bridge talks in the Auditorium that it has been decided to have Mr. Whitehead, the authority to whom experts concede first rank, explain his theories.

Using an illustrated board, Mr. Whitehead will explain the bidding of hands and will then show their play.

You Are Invited to Submit Hands

The most interesting hands submitted will be explained by Mr. Whitehead in the Auditorium.

Apply now for tickets to this most interesting talk on Bridge.

First Gallery, New Building

Tune In Tonight on W J Z

between 9 and 10 o'clock
and hear the

Rare Stringed Instruments

of the Rodman Wanamaker Collection
of violins, violas and cellos
to be played in the
WANAMAKER AUDITORIUM

Members of the Philharmonic Society of New York, Henry Hadley, Conductor; Scipione Guidi, Concert Master; Violin Soloist (playing the famous Stradivarius known as The Swan), Charles M. Courboin, noted Belgian Organist, at the organ; Alexander Russell at the piano.

Holders of tickets to the Auditorium will please note that seats cannot be held later than 8:30, opening hour of the concert.

Enter by 9th Street Entrance.
First Gallery, New Building

THE *John Wanamaker* STORE NEWS

Broadway to Fourth Ave.
8th to 10th Sts.

Formerly A. T. Stewart

Telephone Stuyvesant 4700

Store Hours 9 to 8:30

Here Come 700 Willow Arm Chairs to Go Out at \$6.50

Outwitting the MOTH!

Specially treated bags for all kinds of clothing destroy moths and their larvae and provide quick, cheap protection against this destructive pest.

Moth Bags for
Man's Suit or Child's Coat, \$1
Overcoat or Dress, \$1.25
Ulster or Dress, \$1.40
Automobile Coat, \$1.55

Other Ways of Winning the War

Naphthalene balls, 12c lb.
Naphthalene flakes, 12c lb.
Moth crystals, 30c lb.
Japanese gum camphor, \$1.35 lb.
Moth powder, 60c pkg.
Larvex moth spray, \$1 pt.
Flit moth spray, 75c pt.

Mail and Phone Orders
Promptly Filled
Seventh Gallery, New Building

Over Production Brings the Well Known

BIEN JOLIE

Step-ins and Brassieres

THIRD TO HALF LESS... AND MORE

Step-Ins

\$4.95
\$7.50 TO \$15
GRADES

Brassieres

\$1.95
\$3 TO \$5
GRADES

Bandettes

95c
\$1.50 TO \$2
GRADES

The maker's entire surplus... and the many, many styles expressly designed for this Spring emerge fresh from their boxes!

Such variety! They fill the needs of every type of woman, of every lithesome girl! And to insure prompt service we shall have extra salespeople.

10 MODELS OF STEP-INS

Each distinctly different... from 10 to 14 inch lengths... in satin, brocade, broche combined with surgical or lightweight silk elastic. Eight are the pull-on style with one model all elastic. Side and front closing models, too! 25 to 36 inch waist measure.

BANDEAUX AND BRASSIERES

From the small up-lift type to the full length brassiere in rayon tricolette, radium silk, light and ecru laces, satin, brocade poplin, black lace, pink net ingenue... two low back, strapless models. 32 to 44.

THE DAINTY BANDETTES

Are the youthful uplifting type... short and medium lengths... in silk jersey, figured satin, radium silk, rayon tricolette, embroidered net, all sorts of laces. 30 to 38.

Corset Salon—Third Floor, Old Building

A NEW WANAMAKER SPECIALIZATION

For the Smaller Woman

Smart Fashions... Perfect in Proportion

Obviating alteration or having clothes made to measure



Frocks

\$29.50 and \$45

Coats

\$39.50 and \$59.50

IN SIZES 33½ TO 43½

IN SIZES 35½ TO 45½

A difficult problem has long confronted the smaller woman—the need of frocks and coats that are more sophisticated than those appropriate for misses. Very often she cannot even be fitted in regulation Misses' sizes—her shoulders are broader, the line from under her arms to her hips is shorter, her hips are larger, and her sleeves must be fuller. Usually she has chosen a frock or coat in a regulation woman's size, and had it extensively altered at quite an expense, or gone away disappointed to have her clothes made to order.

This is no longer necessary. Her problem has been satisfactorily answered at Wanamaker's. Here the smaller woman may choose from a variety of smart and appropriate fashions, in which every line and detail has been carefully planned to emphasize height.

The frocks are in plain or printed Georgette crepes, or in lovely flat crepes, and in the accepted new colors for all daytime occasions.

The coats are in fine twills—those at \$39.50 become doubly chic by forming an alliance with printed silks, and those at \$59.50 are smartly trimmed with fur. Beige, gray, navy blue or black.

Second Floor, Old Building

Candy Morsels for Bridge Parties

They're just the pop-in-the-mouth size that insures no soil on fingers or cards. And fillips of surprise within!... grape, orange, peach, cranberry, coffee, filbert, almond, nutmeg—even wee caramels! \$1.50. Street Floor, Old Building

A Very Low Price, Indeed!

Such sturdy chairs! Willow in natural finish, well-made and well-braced throughout. Roomy chairs, with wide side arms.

Porches of summer homes will be more comfortable with a few of these chairs; fine for the lawn and garden, too. Sun porches—and even the living room, for they're so cool and comfortable during the hot weather.

Seat cushions in a variety of coverings for these chairs. Gay and summery and altogether delightful.

\$2.25 for the \$4.50 grade.



Fifth Gallery, New Building

7 Specially Priced Groups of

Fine Oriental Rugs

Beloochistan Rugs, \$18
Average size 2.8x4.6 ft. Grades \$25 and \$29.

Persian Mosoul Rugs, \$29
Average size 3.6x6.6 ft. Grade \$48.

Heavy Persian Mosoul Rugs, \$39
In sizes about 4x7 ft. Grade \$57.

Fine Persian Sarouk Rugs, \$129
Average size 4.8x6.6 ft. Grade \$175.

Kind	Size	Grade	Price
Indian	10.6 x 13.3	\$125	\$90
Turkish	12.4 x 9.2	135	98
Heriz	11 x 7	275	150
Sparta	9.5 x 6.3	195	215
Indian	12.7 x 9.3	375	225
Gorovan	12.2 x 9.9	450	245
Kabutrang	12 x 9	450	350
Serapi	12.8 x 10.7	500	375
Kermanshah	12 x 9	700	550
Sarouk	12.11 x 9.1	1150	875
Kurdistan	13.2 x 11.2	1200	875
Hamadan	23 x 14	2000	1250
Sarouk	17.3 x 11.5	1750	1450
Sarouk	22.8 x 18	3500	2500

Persian and Caucasian Hall Strips, \$46
Sizes about 3x12 ft. Some longer. Grades \$75 to \$85.

Room Size Oriental Rugs, \$98
Average size 9x12 ft. Grade \$135.

Chinese Rugs, \$268
In blue, taupe, old gold and old rose shades. Average size 9x12 ft. Grades \$375 to \$425.

Kind	Size	Grade	Price
9 x 6		\$195	\$135
10 x 8.2		250	175
12 x 9		375	265
13.10x10		500	295
12 x 9		500	375
14 x 10		500	375
15 x 9		525	395
16 x 12		750	495
18 x 12		850	550
18 x 9		650	500
17 x 11		750	550
19 x 9		950	625
16 x 10		950	650
15 x 12		875	675

Third Gallery, New Building

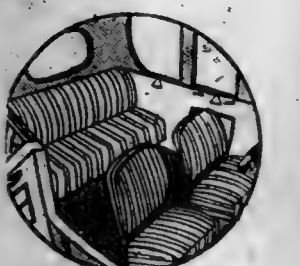
CONTINUING THE SALE OF

Gordon Automobile Seat Covers \$8.50 to \$15 Set

Probably the best known seat cover on the market, fitting 85% of all open and closed cars right out of stock. All other cars may be fitted quickly by special order in a week to ten days.

No Measurements Needed

Just tell our expert the make, year, passenger capacity and model of your car. Many attractive patterns.



Prices for Large Sedans and Coaches
\$12 and \$15 Set

For Chevrolet and Ford Sedans and Coaches
\$8.50 and \$10.50 Set

For Roadsters and Two Passenger Coupes
\$5.50 and \$6.50 Set

Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled

Motor Shop—Third Gallery, New Building.

TODAY IS ONLY THE SECOND DAY OF THE Sale of Exchanged Pianos

STILL MANY PRIZES

Every Instrument Reconditioned by Wanamaker

Upright Pianos, \$40 Up

Upright Players, \$195 Up

Grand Pianos, \$275 Up

Electric Reproducing

Uprights, \$360 Up



Prices in this sale are so low and the quality of the pianos so high that it pays to be an early visitor. But those who missed the opening day of the clearaway will be glad to know that there are

50% More Prizes in the 1926 Sale

than there were last spring. That means plenty of opportunity for shoppers out bright and early today.

Terms: as Low as 10% First Payment

as Long as Thirty Months to Pay

Piano Sales—First Gallery, New Building

DR. GATES PLEADS FOR TURKISH TREATY

Robert College Head Declares Rejection Would Cause Ill Will and Menace Our Interests.

URGES PRACTICAL VIEW

Says on Arrival Here All Americans in Turkey Desire Ratification—Congregational Church in Favor.

Dr. Charles F. Gates, President of Robert College, Constantinople, who has lived in Turkey for forty-five years, arrived in New York yesterday on the United States liner Republic, urging ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, which has been opposed by Bishop William T. Manning and 109 other Bishops of the Episcopal Church in a memorial to the Senate.

Dr. Gates said ratification of the treaty by the Senate was desired by all the educational, religious and business interests of the United States in Turkey, who had met prior to his departure so to petition the Secretary of State and the Senate.

Dr. Gates' statement was made almost simultaneously with the sending by the National Council of Congregational Churches, which claims 114 of 127 foreign missionaries in Turkey, of a letter to every Senator urging ratification. The letter said the Congregationalists had worked in Turkey more than 100 years and had invested millions of dollars, and that both the work and the money would be endangered by failure to ratify "this treaty which will put all American interests in the country upon a par with the interests of the nationals of the European States, which have all ratified similar treaties."

Praises Work of Kemal.
Dr. Gates asserted that the Turkish Government was working hard to make Turkey a modern and progressive State. He said Mustafa Kemal was a strong man, imbued with Western ideas and possessed of courage and firmness, under whom Turkey had adopted the Swiss civil code, done away with polygamy and cut loose ties which bound it to the East. His statement followed.

I understand that there is considerable opposition to the ratification of the treaty with Turkey. It is said that this treaty gives up the capitulations without obtaining any substantial guarantees in their place; but the capitulations have already been abolished; they are dead. All the nations of Europe and Japan have already agreed to the abolition of the capitulations, and it would be impossible for the United States to restore them. For the United States to insist that the capitulations are still in force for us would put us in an impossible situation.

Many object to this treaty on the ground that it does not afford any guarantees for the protection of the Christian minorities. This objection does honor to the humanitarian sentiments of the objectors. At the same time we ought to consider what would be the practical value of a clause in this treaty for the protection of the Christian minorities. If the United States should secure the insertion of such a clause in a treaty with Turkey, would she be ready to go to war in case that provision of the treaty were violated? If not, would we not be placed in the undesirable situation of those European nations who have had such a clause in their treaties with Turkey but have never enforced it? Again and again they have abandoned the Christians in the last extremity and have made their fate worse rather than better. The Turks are firmly convinced that the European nations use the protection of the Christians only as a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of Turkey for the furtherance of their own selfish aims. This exasperates the Turks to the last degree and makes them all the more determined to get rid of the Christians in order that Europe may have no pretext for interference. The treaty under consideration is a treaty to secure the rights of American citizens and not a treaty for regulating the affairs of other peoples. Every right-minded person must sympathize with the

Armenians in their sufferings. The United States Government and people ought to use all their influence to help them in their most distressing situation, but it will not increase our influence to insist upon the insertion of a clause for the protection of the Christians or for the granting of a national home to the Armenians, and it might place us in a position of conflicting obligations which we would not be willing to carry out.

Educational Safeguards itself.
Another objection urged against this treaty is that it does not provide adequate guarantees for the protection of educational and religious institutions in Turkey. The Americans engaged in such work ask no other protection than is accorded to all American citizens. We realize that the continuance of our educational work depends upon our convincing the Turks that this work is valuable to them. No one in a treaty could protect us if the Turks are determined to get rid of us. It would be easy for them to hamper our work with restrictions which would make it impossible for us to continue. The highest Turkish officials have repeatedly testified that they value highly the work which our institutions are doing, and they have given us most favorable treatment. Just before I left Constantinople I attended a gathering of men representing all the American interests in Turkey, business, educational and missionary. It was unanimously voted to send a petition to the Secretary of State and a statement to every Senator, asking for the ratification of the treaty. These men, living and working in Turkey, would seem to be qualified to judge whether ratification of the treaty is desirable from the standpoint of American interests.

It is well to consider what would be the effect of the refusal of the Senate to ratify a treaty. Some people seem to think that it would only mean that we should continue on the same basis as we are now, but the Europeans are ignorant of the real conditions. The European powers have ratified this same treaty and have established friendly relations with Turkey by appointing diplomatic representatives. The American representatives were appointed as American High Commissioners, but a High Commissioner implies an irregular and abnormal state of things in the country to which the Commissioner is appointed. The Turkish Constitution is a condition. I assert that they have a strong feeling of regularity established, they no longer recognize the American representative as a High Commissioner. The position is a very delicate one and would be much more so if not for the friendly relations which have established and the fact that we have acquired in the treaty we must fall back upon the Treaty of 1913, which recognizes the capitulations. The effect of this would be to transform the good will of the Turks for Americans into ill-will and to provoke retaliations; they might refuse to accept any representative to the United States rather than to sanction the implication that the capitulations are in force with regard to Americans. Not only missionary and educational interests would then be imperiled, but business interests as well. It is difficult to see how we should escape ourselves from the ensuing dilemma. We must look ahead and think these problems through to their ultimate consequences. The opponents of ratification are acting under sentimental impulses which are creditable to them, but we must consider how we can attain the ends which they have in view. Is it by cutting off all relations with the Turkish Government and making it impossible for us to influence them? Or is it by establishing such normal relations as prevail among nations and endeavoring to point out the path of progress to the Turks so that they may do better in the future than in the past?

Two Groups Hostile.
There are, I think, two groups of those who would reject this treaty; the first group would refuse to make any treaty with Turkey even if the refusal should necessitate the withdrawal of all Americans from that country and the cessation of American business in it. They are not concerned with American interests in Turkey; they only desire to give full vent to their indignation against the Turks and their condemnation of them. Consequently, they do not look beyond the rejection of the treaty, which to their minds is an end in itself to be attained at all costs. It is impossible to reason with this group. The second group

think that if this treaty were rejected it would be possible to make a better treaty which would contain the provisions which they desire to insert. They would reject this treaty in order to make a better one. This is based on ignorance of actual conditions. It would not be possible to make a better treaty if this one were rejected by the Senate for the reasons: First, the Turks would be exasperated by our rejection of the treaty and would not be disposed to grant us better conditions; we should have incurred their resentment and would be hampered at every step of our negotiations with them. Second, the Turks could not grant us better terms even if they were disposed to do so, for the reason that all the other nations who have concluded treaties with them on these terms would immediately claim the same treatment. This would result in new negotiations with all those powers.

The treaty under consideration is not an ideal one; no treaty ever is ideal, because it is the result of balancing conflicting interests, but it is a good treaty. It gives to Americans all that is conceded to other nations. We can hardly claim more than this; and it makes it possible for Americans to do business and to carry on educational and missionary work in Turkey, the purpose of which is to train men with a better moral purpose, who will labor for the uplift of the new Turkey.

Letter by Congregationalists.
In a statement which accompanied a copy of the letter sent to the Secretary of State, the National Council of Congregational Churches, said that nearly all the Armenian Protestant churches in the United States belonged to the Congregational denomination and favored ratification of the Lausanne Treaty.

MAYOR HAILS JEWISH DRIVE.
Disregards Doctor's Orders to Attend Pre-Campaign Meeting.

Anticipating the opening of the United Jewish Campaign next Sunday, a group of prominent real estate men who met last night at the Park Lane Hotel announced their contribution of \$200,000 to the campaign. Mayor Walker, though under the care of a physician, was present at the dinner and explained his disregard of the doctor's orders by saying that his interest in the campaign was so great that he had volunteered to do all in his power, both as an individual and as Mayor of the city.

"The \$200,000 which this city has been asked to contribute to this fund must be obtained," he said, "and if it means anything to the Jews of New York that the Irish Catholic Mayor is so vitally interested, I hope that you will capitalize this interest to the fullest extent."

Louis Marshall was the only other speaker.

SMITH ASKS STATE TO AID JEWISH FUND

Proclamation Calls for Heavy Response to April 25-May 9 Drive for \$15,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.
ALBANY, April 19.—In a proclamation today Governor Smith called upon the people of the State to help the United Jewish Campaign raise \$15,000,000 for the relief of European Jews. The drive for the collection of these funds.

"I know," the Governor wrote in his memorandum, "that the people of this State will respond generously at that time, as they have in the past, to make possible the complete achievement of this noble humanitarian task."

The Governor pointed out that during the World War, when the European Jews were in dire need of food, shelter and medicine, the generosity with which Americans came to their rescue was unparalleled in the history of philanthropy in this country. The Governor said that the aid then given saved the Jews of Poland, Rumania, Russia, Palestine, Bessarabia and other European countries from all but extinction.

"Once more," the Governor says, "the American Jew is called upon and the joint distribution committee which rendered such historic service to the Jews during the war is taking up the task of securing the necessary funds to bring about a thorough reconstruction of the victims of the war."

"The present plight of the Jew is particularly tragic because the gates of America and other countries are now practically closed to him. In the past his sufferings were mitigated by the outlet of migration. Now this escape is denied him. The American Jew, who has always been so generous in helping his less fortunate brother, will not be indifferent to this noble effort made by the American Jewish leaders who are at the head of the United Jewish Campaign."

"Called upon again and again to give generously to the unfortunates of the world, New York always finds sufficient resources with which to respond. The present need is even more imperative for relief from starvation and misery and the encouragement of the noble effort of the heads of families to re-establish themselves as artisans and productive factors in the countries where they live, should be encouraged and aided and merits the sympathetic interest of our citizens."

City Officials Aid Salvation Army.
Dr. Louis L. Harris, Commissioner of Health, whom Mayor Walker has appointed Chairman of the municipal group in the annual maintenance appeal for Salvation Army work in the city, has called a luncheon meeting at Fenton's Restaurant, 150 West 42d Street, Thursday. Representatives of every city department will attend.

DR. HIBBEN, 65, GETS PRINCETON TRIBUTE

During His 14 Years as President University Has Prospered, Says Princetonian.

Special to The New York Times.
PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—Tribute was paid to the service rendered by President John Grier Hibben during his fourteen years of administration in an editorial in The Daily Princetonian commemorating his sixty-fifth birthday today. The editorial in part says:

"The satisfaction which must be John Grier Hibben's today as he looks back over sixty-five years of service will be shared by every Princeton man, and it is in behalf of Princeton men that The Princetonian extends its hearty congratulations to President Hibben."

"During the fourteen years of Dr. Hibben's presidency Princeton has prospered as never before in her history. From a position of intellectual mediocrity she has steadily risen until in the upper-class plan of study she has taken the lead in educational thought and achievement."

"The four-course plan, with its recognition of the responsibility of the undergraduate, is but one evidence of the attitude which President Hibben has fostered in all the departments of the administration with the undergraduate body. It has been one of sympathy and understanding. He has at all times invited and encouraged student opinion and action. He has shown himself willing to place even greater responsibility on the organs of the student government than they have been willing to assume."

"The undergraduates should become better acquainted with this man, who as leader of Princeton and the guardian of its most sacred traditions embodies the qualities which have made the Princeton gentleman respected and admired."

Cleans Tan and Black Shoes
The accumulation of caked, old polish should be removed by rubbing the shoes with a cloth saturated with Carbona. This leaves a clean smooth surface and the dressing will then give a better and more lasting polish.

For Safety's Sake—demand CARBONA
UNBURNABLE
Cleaning Fluid
REMOVES GREASE SPOTS
Without Injury to Fabric or Color
Guaranteed not to contain Benzine, Naphtha or Gasoline, and to be Non-Combustible and Non-Inflammable.
Size Bottles at all Drug Stores

labor to broadcast by Radio. CHICAGO, April 19 (AP).—Broadcasting station WCFB, owned and operated exclusively by the Chicago Federation of Labor, will go on the air early next month. Daily radio talks on labor conditions will be broadcast and entertainment features will be provided.

League Studies Poland's Minorities.
WARSAW, April 19 (Jewish Telegraphic Agency).—Eric Colban, head of the National Minorities Department in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, left yesterday for Geneva following a short stay here. Mr. Colban studied the question of the national minorities in Poland.

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The NEW Ensemble!

Matching Hat and Portmoune

in simulated gazelle with grosgrain

\$12.75

A VERY LOW PRICE!

The vogue of reptile. The vogue of grosgrain. The vogue of matching milady's hat with milady's bag. Linked with this so-low Gimbel price which make of high fashion high value!

In Plaids Also—Green, Brown-tones, and RED

GIMBELS MILLINERY SALON—Third Floor

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An arch-support Oxford

SO happily are perfect foot comfort and trim appearance wedded in the TWOSTRAP that its feminine appeal is universal.

Holding up, as it does, the forward or transverse arch it brings welcome relief to this painful foot condition. Roomy in toe and snug about ankle and instep, it fits smoothly and comfortably.

Tan Kid \$12.60 Black Kid \$11.40

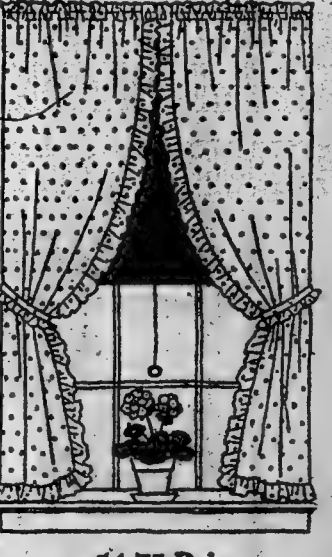
The Coward Shoe

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

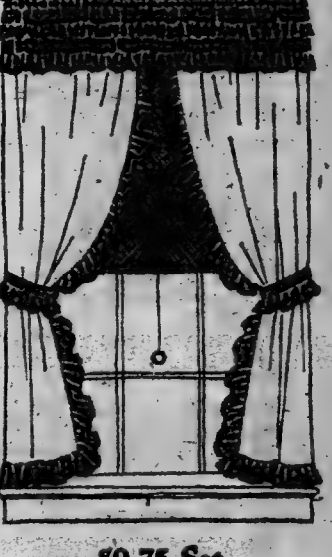
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Shoes of Quality Since 1866 for Men, Women and Children
270 Greenwich St., Near Warren St., New York

Store Hours: 9:30 to 5:30



\$4.75 Pair



\$9.75 Set

\$2.75 Pair

Right above, plain dotted or figured marquisette ruffled curtains in white or cream. Very carefully made with narrow full ruffles and tie-back. 2½ yards long.

\$4.75 Pair

Left above, dotted or figured marquisette ruffled curtains of specially good quality with full width curtains and ruffled tie-backs. White only. 2½ yards long.

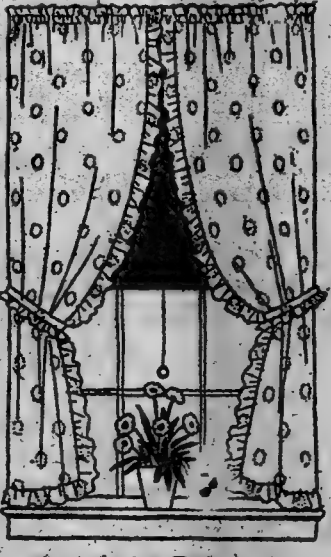
\$8.75 Set

Right below, ruffled curtains of cream voile, the ruffle piped with colored marquisette. Valance included. Variety of sunfast colors.

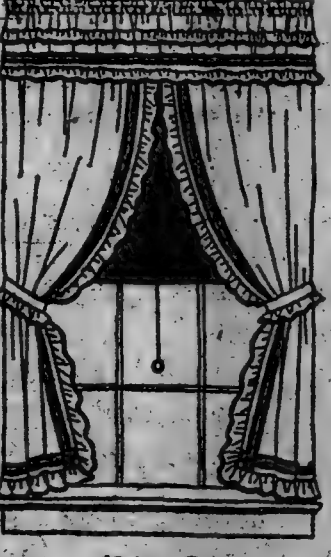
\$9.75 Set

Left below, rayon ruffled curtains, of fine quality in natural shade, with double ruffled valance. Colors guaranteed sunfast. Choice of springlike colors.

SEVENTH FLOOR



\$2.75 Pair



\$8.75 Set

100 YEARS OF BUILDING FOR TOMORROW—1826 to 1926



Peck & Peck

If you are partial to the straight silhouette, you will find much to admire in this distinctive sport frock of washable crepe de vere.

The suggestion of the flare, now so popular, is achieved by the use of tailored box pleats running from the yoke to skirt hem, while a smart belt accentuates the hip line.

This frock may be had in three shades of blue—powder, Copenhagen and navy—as well as in Lavin green, canary, orchid, shell pink, tan and white. The price is \$49.50.

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Dr. Lyon's TOOTH POWDER
Cleans, Teeth Safely
Wins new users every day

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Protects Health. Saves Expense of Paper Cups. Copper Construction. Guaranteed. Lifelong Service. For Ice or Electric Refrigeration.
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MILLIKAN REVIEWS
STAGES OF RELIGIONPhysicist Describes, at Ithaca,
Its Several Evolutions From
Primitive Man.

COVERS FOUR PERIODS

Declares the Present Recognizes a
Benevolent God in the
Universe.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 19.—The discoveries of modern scientific research tend in general to corroborate the religious idea of a benevolent universe, a world in which everything acts according to intelligent law and one which is ready to be used for and by mankind as soon as it is understood.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist, said in an address in the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Fundamentalists and atheists, he said, were both dogmatists, so much alike that there was little to choose between them.

He showed that he conceived to be the four stages in the evolution of religion from the time of primitive man to the present. For the savage, religion began in fear of the external universe and of his fellow-man. He was terrified by unusual occurrences, and he beat tom-toms to frighten away evil spirits and sacrificed his children to propitiate the gods. The first step forward came when Abraham in Israel and Moses in another land at about the same time decided that God or the gods were not pleased with man's sacrifices and substituted the idea of animal sacrifice.

Beginning of Philosophic Religion.

Then much later a new idea filtered in, in a small way through Mohism, in a much larger way through Buddhism, and in a flood of light through the teachings of Jesus. This idea substituted the Golden Rule for sacrifices to the gods and taught that God was benevolent with regard to his fellow-men. The sage explained that the teachings of Jesus had been overlaid by a vast amount of belief in the supernatural and magic, which was in no way part of his original conception, but which arose from the primitive ideas prevailing among his early followers. That is, the religious idea of Jesus had to shine for at least fifteen centuries through a mist.

About 1500 the third great step was taken and it may be represented by Galileo's dropping two weights from the leaning tower of Pisa, observing the result and thereby revolutionizing medieval ideas and introducing the scientific method, which led in the years that followed to a totally new conception of the universe and so to a new theory of religion.

We are now in the fourth period of the evolution of religion, Dr. Millikan believes, and this period is characterized by much scientific research in the field of the world's history leading to the knowledge that the earth is at least a billion years old, that it is as well as man has been undergoing an evolutionary process which shows distinct progress upward.

Man and the World Improving.

In general, Dr. Millikan said, scientists are optimistic. They see that man and the world have been improving, that there are new discoveries and better living conditions, and they believe, therefore, that the process will continue and that the world of tomorrow will be better than the world of today. They find that Jesus' inspiration, which made him conceive of a benevolent God, is apparently carried out in the universe, and that the seeming cruelty of nature is usually due to the lack of knowledge or misunderstanding of the laws by which the universe is governed.

For example, today the thunderbolt of Jove, which was one of the greatest terrors of the ancient world, has been harnessed by man and is now the chief means of support of over 6,000,000 people in America alone.

Finally Dr. Millikan stated there are two, and only two, classes of people in the world with regard to their religious opinions. In the one class are the dogmatists and in the other those with

truth always open to receive new truth—that is, those with the scientific attitude.

Within the ranks of the dogmatists he classified the atheists because they choose to believe in a world due to nothing but blind force in spite of evidence to the contrary, including what they consider signs of intelligence in their own minds; and also the fundamentalists, who close their eyes to new truth and choose to believe in a God that is merely an overgrown man with man's faults. These two kinds of dogmatists are so much alike that there is little to choose between them, in the speaker's opinion.

The men with the scientific attitude have at least the advantage of knowing that they do not know it all, he stated, and their religious, or attitude toward life, helps them to do some good in this world.

ENJOINS COMBINATION
IN PLUMBING SUPPLIESFederal Court in Richmond, Va.,
Issues Decree to Which 13
Companies Consent.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., April 19.—Judge D. Lawrence Geeser in Federal District Court here today restrained thirteen plumbing supply companies from "adopting, maintaining or using, or continuing to maintain or use, by collective action, agreement or understanding, uniform prices, uniform minimum prices or uniform discounts with respect to plumbing supplies."

To avoid the expense of litigation, the companies consented to the injunction, declaring that they were satisfied to conform with all reasonable requirements.

The companies were the Noland Company, Inc., the Haines, Jones & Cadbury Company, the Montgomery Supply Company, the Whitman Plumbing Supply Company and the Tomlinson Company, Inc.

The latter company, incorporated under the laws of Illinois and having an office in Richmond, was not represented. Felix H. Levy of New York was counsel for the thirteen defendants.

These corporations were charged by the Government with being "engaged in combination and agreement in undue restraint of trade and commerce among several States with respect to plumbing supplies," including Virginia, North and South Carolina.

JOSEPH PULITZER IN CLINIC.

Publisher Under Observation at
Johns Hopkins for Eye Trouble.

BALTIMORE, April 19.—Joseph Pulitzer, President of the Pulitzer Publishing Company, has entered the Wilmer Eye Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital, for treatment.

Mr. Pulitzer, who is 41 years old, is under the observation of Dr. William Holland Wilmer, head of the clinic. It has not been determined whether an operation will be necessary, but Mr. Pulitzer will remain in the hospital several days, it was said. He has been there since Saturday.

Mr. Pulitzer married Miss Elizabeth Edgar of St. Louis two weeks ago in the Baltimore Memorial Chapel of Christ Church Episcopal Cathedral, that city. When they started on their wedding trip they intended to be gone three weeks. Mr. Pulitzer is editor of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and a son of the late Joseph Pulitzer of this city.

KINGS FEARS FOR MUSSOLINI

Expresses Desire for Close Guard
Over Life of the Premier.

ROME, April 19 (AP)—Impero today says that King Victor Emmanuel is much concerned regarding the wound which Premier Mussolini received in the recent attempt at assassination. The King expressed a desire that the Premier be guarded closely even if this annoys him.

The King expressed this wish in speaking to personages at Court.

THOMAS ADVOCATES
BURNING OF HISTORIESDeclares in Town Hall Speech, He
Says WEAF Barred, That
Mankind Would Benefit.

The United Parents Association at its second open meeting held last evening in Town Hall discussed "Fathers, Mothers and World Peace." The speakers were John Nevins Bayre, of Princeton University, Chairman of the Fellowship of Reconciliation; Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy; and Dr. Anna Garlin Spencer, lecturer on sociology at Teachers College. The presiding officer was Robert E. Simon, head of the association.

The great need was to bring the world into a peaceful state of mind, Mr. Bayre said, and he believed the best way to do this was to educate the world away from war, to train children to be valiant for truth and to help children to see war as a superstition. He would have them brought to the attitude which he said was represented by Edith Cavell, without hatred or bitterness. Children, he said, should be reared to believe in peace, patriotism and high service.

Mr. Thomas, who was arrested on April 14 at Passaic in an attempt to test the Riot act, told his audience that since his arrest Station WEAF had, without explanation, canceled an arrangement for broadcasting his address.

"I want to say that what I have said here, and you have heard it, was not considered good enough to be broadcast by WEAF," he said. "Of course my character has suffered by recent events." He smiled as he said it, and the audience laughed. "There should be no censorship by radio. If that happens it is easy to regiment men's minds for war."

Only once in his speech did Mr. Thomas mention, and then indirectly, the Passaic strike. When speaking of loyalty as a symbol he said, "They don't know what the pledge of loyalty is in certain parts of New Jersey. The audience applauded."

"Mankind might be benefited if all history books were burned," Mr. Thomas said. "Then there would be less chance of prejudice and of war. Far more ideal it would be if history were well taught."

"We are making a beginning in a new regard for the heroes of science, discovery and peace. We ought to be taught to be valiant for truth and to help children to see war as a superstition."

TWO LONG BEACH MEN
JAILED IN GRAFT CASEGracy and Andersen Surrender
as Preliminary to Fight on
Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEOLA, N. Y., April 19.—John Gracy, formerly Treasurer of Long Beach, and Harry F. Andersen, a Lynbrook contractor, surrendered tonight at the Nassau County Jail here on indictments returned against them in 1924 by the Grand Jury of the Extraordinary Term of the Supreme Court, created by Governor Smith to investigate allegations of graft in the awarding of contracts by Long Beach officials. Gracy and Andersen, with former Mayor William H. Reynolds and four others, were named in the indictments.

Gracy was convicted at Mineola in June, 1924, of grand larceny in the first degree; but the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered by the Court of Appeals. Andersen had been released on \$2,000 bail and was never called for trial.

The men were accompanied to the jail by their lawyer, Alfred Schaeffer, who said they obtained from Supreme Court Justice Fabel in Jamaica a writ of habeas corpus, and Gracy and Andersen were released in their counsel's custody until their appearance tomorrow before Supreme Court Justice Riegelsman to determine if the Grand Jury acted within its powers in returning the indictments against them.

It was understood that the move was initiated because Special Deputy Attorney General Kenneth M. Spence, who acted as prosecutor at the trials of some of the indicted men, announced recently that he would apply to Supreme Court Justice Lewis at the opening of the May term here for new trials for Gracy and former Mayor Reynolds, whose conviction also was set aside.

Report Record Mackerel Catch.

CAPE MAY, N. J., April 19.—A record-breaking catch of mackerel was made today by the Gloucester fishing fleet off Cape May. The twenty-five fishing boats were shipped in a special train from Shellenger's landing docks. The Cape May fishermen predict that all records for quantity will be broken this year. The biggest catch of 1925 was 800,000 pounds.

NEW WORRY FOR DIVORCEES.

1798 Rhode Island Law May Hit
Beneficiaries of the "Mill."

PROVIDENCE, April 19 (AP)—Rhode Island divorcees, some of whom marital affairs came into the limelight with the "divorce mill" exposed of last year, have new cause for worry.

A law which had been on the State's statute books since 1798 was discovered in a debate in the State Senate, declaring the marriage of any person who has a former husband or wife living to be "absolutely void."

The Senate has made haste to amend it by striking out the word "former," but how it affects divorcees who have remarried is a moot question among local lawyers.

Elected to Auto Insurance Company.
Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 18.—Alfred Stinson was today elected a Vice President of the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, Mr. Stinson, who was formerly Vice President of the Fidelity Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, recently took over the underwriting management of the Automobile, which is three-quartered owned by the Aetna Life Insurance Company. Last week the Aetna initiated action whereby \$12,000,000 will be made available for the Automobile's reserve account.

Eastman
all the wayNow you can have
motion pictures that are
Eastman all the way.Ciné-Kodak B makes
movies—hand held,
moving motor driven.Eastman experts finish
your films. Kodascope C, just received
from the factory, projects
movies—electric
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strate the outfit at your
convenience.Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.
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For Young People

Judge Lindsey has said, "Young people must be bound to their home by ties of interest as well as affection. Give them entertainment in the home—entertainment in which friends may share—and they will not want to look elsewhere."

The AMPICO

is the ideal means of home entertainment. It offers not only recordings of the great classics but the latest popular song records with words and the most spirited modern dance music, played by such talented young men as Confrey, Lopez and Youmans.

IT IS EASY TO OWN AN AMPICO

NOTE: A minimum deposit and small monthly payments will send one home. Your present instrument accepted at its full value as part of the first payment.

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4400 square miles of natural sculpture... Greater mountain peaks than in any other similar area... Golf, riding, fishing, climbing, boating, bathing, and ever to be remembered scenic settings. Jasper Lodge open May 22nd to September 30. Golf week Sept. 11th to 18th. A vacation paradise in Jasper National Park.

Through Daily Service via DULUTH and WINNIPEG
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Through sleeping cars run daily between Chicago, Winnipeg, Jasper National Park and Vancouver via Chicago & North Western Canadian National Ry. leaving Chicago 5:30 p. m. daily.

Visit Jasper National Park on your way to Pacific Coast or Alaska. Or make the famous Triangle Tour via Vancouver and the historic Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

For descriptive booklets and full information, ask:
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405 Stewart Bldg., 220 Broadway, New York. Phone 20th 2118. Phone Vanderbilt 6412.

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5th Avenue 49th Street
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LINENS
of fine quality
at reduced prices!

Ten excellent designs, in three grades of choice Double Damask, are materially reduced in price for April.

CLOTHS
2 x 2 yards \$9.50 \$9.75 \$12.50 each
2 x 2 1/2 yards 11.75 12.00 15.50 each
Longer cloths at proportionate reductions.

NAPKINS
22 x 22 inches \$9.75 \$11.50 \$14.00 a dozen
24 x 24 inches 13.25 14.00 17.50 a dozen

SPECIAL lot of odd Cloths and Napkins reduced for clearance: Cloths; 2 x 2 1/2 yards at \$6.85 each
Napkins, \$4.50, \$5.25, \$6.00, \$7.75 a dozen

Fancy Linens

Hemstitched Cream Linen Sets with hand-cross stitch embroidery in gold, pink and black.
45 x 45 inch Cloth with 6 Napkins \$12.50 a set
54 x 54 inch Cloth with 6 Napkins 15.00 a set

Tea and Luncheon Sets, very attractively decorated with Assisi embroidery in blue.
36 x 36 inch Cloth with 6 Napkins \$19.75 a set
45 x 45 inch Cloth with 6 Napkins 22.50 a set

Linen Sheets and Towels

Excellent quality all-Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases at attractive prices.

SHEETS
72 x 108 inches \$12.50 \$15.00 \$18.00 a pair
90 x 108 inches 16.50 18.00 22.50 a pair

PILLOW CASES \$3.00 \$3.75 \$4.50 a pair

Linen Huck Towels in several different designs.
\$12.00, \$16.50, \$22.50 a dozen

Imported Bath Towels \$18.00 a dozen

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at 2 P. M. each day
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Antique and Modern Furniture
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Vegetian secretaries and commodes,
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Clocks, Suits, Sevres, 19th Century
French Tapestry, Fabrics and Textiles,
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prints.

Baby Grand and
Parlor Grand Pianos.
Also for the account of
Miss E. DeBriders.

JAPANESE PRINTS
BY HIROSHIGE
Sole Conducted by Benjamin Marx.

APRIL 26
AND
MUSCLE SHOALS.

ALL bids are in, seven in all, and will be submitted to Congress on April 26th. The leasing of Muscle Shoals in the immediate future is a reasonable certainty.

Under the terms of the lease the Nitrate Plants must be put in operation. The operation of these plants requires the employment of approximately 40,000 men, which, with their families, will add 200,000 people to the present population of Muscle Shoals.

Muscle Shoals is destined to be one of the world's greatest industrial cities.

Let us send you free Illustrated Booklet "The Facts About MUSCLE SHOALS"

FREE MOTION PICTURES

During the day, from 9 to 5, and from 8 to 10 evenings, the wonderful facts about Muscle Shoals are impressively pictured in our offices on Broadway at 40th Street.

If you are interested in the big money making possibilities of Muscle Shoals real estate, send today for map and literature of Shirley Manor, located on the main business streets, and highly endorsed by the Mayors of Sheffield and Tusculum and the Chamber of Commerce.

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Established 1910
The only owners and developers of Muscle Shoals main street business property.
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Loosen Up That Cold With Musterole

Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster WITHOUT the blister. Apply it with the fingers. You feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients. Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of the back or joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frost-bitten feet, colds of the chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu."

Jars & Tubes
MUSTEROLE
WILL NOT BLISTER
Better than a mustard plaster

Cuticura Soap
Refreshes And Beautifies

The skin and hair. Regular use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment when required, invigorates and preserves the skin and keeps the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition. Nothing better for keeping the skin fresh and clear and the hair lustrous and glossy.

Sale in U.S.A. by Dr. J. C. Cuticura, 1111 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036. Cuticura Soaping Sheet 25c.

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IS GOOD FOR ALL PURPOSES
100% PORTLAND CEMENT
MAJORS CEMENT CO. INC.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

NOTICE OF SALE
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the undersigned holds a conditional sale agreement on one De Forest radio set, type D-12, and has taken possession of said radio set at Brooklyn, N. Y., for breaching of said conditional sale agreement, and will sell said radio set at public auction under the said conditional sale agreement and in accordance with the law at 30 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 25th day of April, 1926, at 2 P. M.

COLONIAL DISCOUNT CO., INC.

ANTARCTIC WHALER BRINGS BIG CARGO

Whale Oil Worth \$1,200,000 on Norse Steamer Docking From Nine Months' Cruise.

HUNTED IN POLAR ICE FLOES

331 Animals Killed—Seamen Had to Clear Way Through Berge by Going Overboard With Axes.

The Norwegian whaler *Sir James Clark Ross* arrived yesterday at Pier 9, Stapleton, S. I., after a nine months' cruise to King Edward VII Land in the Antarctic. Since she left the little port of Sandefjord, not far from Oslo, last August she has cruised more than 25,000 miles. She brought with her a record of 331 whales killed and tales of heroic battles with the ice floes only eleven and a half degrees north of the South Pole. In her hold were 39,000 barrels of whale oil, consigned to Procter & Gamble. Their estimated value is \$1,200,000.

As she steamed up the Narrows yesterday the sturdy Norwegian whaler looked very different from the whaler of tradition. A weather-scarred bluff and black funnel took the place of the tapering sail-crammed masts of *Moby Dick's* time. Her crew consisted of blue-eyed and blond-haired Norwegians instead of the lean, harrowed New Bedford men of the old whaling tradition.

Sides Scraped by Ice. According to Lloyds Register, she is 470 feet long and has a tonnage of 8,224, but she looked less than that. The paint had been scraped off her sides by the tireless chafing of the ice. Great irregular blotches of rust rose upward from her water line. But her deck and her fittings were cleanly painted. Not a fleck of dust clung to the great tanks forward and aft in which the whale blubber is boiled down. Her commander, Captain Torstensen, obviously was a seaman.

This was her second call in the United States on her nine months' cruise. On her way out she stopped at Norfolk to take on coal. From Norfolk she steamed straight through the Panama Canal to Lyttelton, New Zealand, where she took on further supplies. Her next stop was at Stewart Island. There the seven small steamers which accompany her and from which the actual whaling is done are permanently kept.

The actual whaling is done at the

edge of the ice barrier, well within the Antarctic Circle. To reach this the *Ross*, accompanied by the smaller steamers, had to push her way through miles of ice. Sometimes this was done by cutting a narrow channel with pick and ice axes. At other times the safety of a vessel was menaced when a high wind turned it into a grinding

Get Food on Lonely Island. The last land reached was Campbell Island, a small one about 300 miles south of New Zealand. Three men live on it in charge of a large herd of sheep. The whaler stopped there for a supply of mutton. From there south to the edge of the ice barrier there was nothing but ice-strewn sea.

It was among the floes of Ross Sea that she found the whales. These were from 75 to 100 feet in length and each one produced 70 to 80 barrels of whale oil. As soon as her hold was filled the steamer turned northward toward New Zealand again. She left Stewart Island on March 31 and will stay in New York a week. Then she will return to Sandefjord for repairs. This is her third trip into the Antarctic and she will go back again next August.

SOLICITATION BEGINS FOR CATHOLIC CHARITY

15,000 Volunteers Are Visiting Homes of Church's Laity in Annual Campaign.

Solicitation began yesterday in the campaign for Catholic charities which was opened on Sunday by Cardinal Hayes. Figures on the collections for Sunday and yesterday will be available this afternoon. The campaign aims to increase by 20 per cent the amount raised and the number of contributors of last year.

The Right Rev. Bishop John J. Dunn is directing the campaign from headquarters at 477 Madison Avenue. Between 15,000 and 16,000 volunteer workers, chiefly women, are engaged in the canvass. Only Catholics are being approached. The city and environs have been divided into sixteen zones, the territory embracing all of the 323 parishes in the archdiocese. Last year about \$1,000,000 was raised. The number of contributors was 249,000. This year it is hoped that 300,000 will be listed.

COLUMBIA TO WIDEN ITS RESEARCH WORK

Five New Professors Added to Faculty for Development of Many Branches.

ORIENT SEEN AS STIMULUS

Extra Strength Needed to Give the Students Further Knowledge of Vital Affairs.

Research in the various departments of Columbia University is to be increased, it was announced yesterday, when Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the university, made known the appointment of five new professors. The Board of Trustees, in voting to invite the new faculty members to Columbia, were guided principally by a desire to stimulate research work.

Dr. Maurice Clark of the University of Chicago is to be Professor of Economics. He is a graduate of Amherst and has taught at Mount Holyoke and Stanford, as well as at Colorado College, Colorado Springs. He is the author of many works on economics. Dr. Emerson H. Swift, also of Chicago University, is to be Associate Professor of Fine Arts. He is a Williams man, class of 1912, and pursued graduate study at Princeton. He was connected with the Archaeological Institute of America at the American schools for classical studies at Athens and at Rome. He was at one time at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Selig Hecht, who was graduated in 1913 from the college of the City of New York, formerly an assistant in pharmacology in the United States Department of Agriculture, is to be an Associate Professor of Biology. Frederick E. Croton will leave Ohio State University to become associate in statistics at Columbia. Louis H. Gray, formerly Professor of Comparative Philology and Oriental Languages at the University of Nebraska, will be Professor of Oriental Languages and associated with Dr. Richard J. H. Gotthell at Columbia. Professor Gotthell, who is Professor of Semitic Languages, discussing plans for expansion at the university, said: "We must prepare to meet demand which the East is bound to make upon the West. It is quite evident that the East is waking up. It is sending a great many students to American universities, and we must be ready for them. For that purpose we need strong departments to give to our students knowledge about the varied conditions that obtain in the Near East. America should do her share in

PORTO RICO ASKS RIGHT TO ELECT ITS GOVERNOR

Delegation Is on Its Way to Washington for Third Time on Same Mission.

A Porto Rican delegation headed by Antonio R. Barcelo, President of the Senate, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the steamer *San Lorenzo*, and will leave for Washington late today to ask of President Coolidge and Congress the right to elect their own Governor in their island dominion.

Under the Organic act for Porto Rico, the United States Government appoints the Governor of the Territory. While the Porto Rican delegation, consisting of Senator Barcelo, José Toms Soto, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Senator Enrique González Meno, Miguel Guerra Mondragon, Vice President of the House; J. B. García Mendez, Member of the House, and Frank A. Martínez, Secretary, expressed entire satisfaction with the work of Horace M. Towner, the present Governor of the island, Senator Mondragon said a principle of democratic government was at stake.

The same delegation visited Washington both three years and a year and a half ago, and each time, according to Senator Mondragon, the request for a more complete autonomy was put on the table by the House of Representatives. "This time," said Senator Mondragon, "we hope to achieve a more satisfactory result."

TO RUN FOR ASSEMBLY.

Murray Stoller, Republican, Will Seek Brooklyn Nomination.

Murray Stoller of 1781 Park Place, Brooklyn, announced his candidacy yesterday for the Republican nomination for member of Assembly in the Twenty-third Brooklyn District this Fall. The present Assemblyman is Joseph F. Ricca, a Republican, who has been elected with Democratic endorsement against the Socialist nominee in the Brownsville section for four years.

Mr. Stoller is a Republican election district captain and a member of the United Republican Club, the district party organization. He is an employee of the Board of Education and served with the Seventy-eighth Division during the World War.

House Approves Brooklyn Rail Lease. WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—Granting of a lease by the War Department to the Bush Terminal Railroad Company, to use the Long Island Railroad to use the railroad tracks at the army supply base in Brooklyn, N. Y., was provided in a bill passed today by the House and sent to the President.

\$100,000 SHORTAGE IN CASHIER'S BOOKS

Employe of Arnold Constable Said to Have Admitted Theft When Auditors Checked Up.

TRUSTED FOR MANY YEARS

Aroused Suspicion Recently by Expensive Scale of Life—Loss Covered—No Arrest.

The Arnold, Constable Corporation in anticipation of the annual meeting scheduled on May 5 has issued a financial statement informing its stockholders of the serious defalcation by one of the store's trusted old employees.

The amount involved is said to be well over \$100,000. The defalcation, according to company officials, covered a period of more than five years. Although reluctant to go into details, an official admitted that the money had been taken by one of the cashiers who had been with the company for about twenty years. He was generally regarded as above suspicion, hence the apparent ease with which he succeeded in diverting funds for his own use that came to the store in settlement of accounts.

Suspicion was directed to the cashier only because of his extravagance in living. Reports came to Isaac Liberman, President of the corporation, that the cashier was riding in an automo-

bile of expensive make, and evidently was living beyond his means. The suggestion was made that perhaps it would be well if his accounts were audited.

The audit was made and the shortage discovered. When confronted with the report of the auditor, it was said the cashier admitted the defalcation. The amount mentioned in this document is said to be considerably less than was admitted yesterday as "having been covered."

In order to ascertain the amount involved it was necessary to check the accounts of many of the cashiers. The examination was completed only recently. As yet there has been no arrest, nor has the corporation done anything beyond reporting the matter to the surety company bonding the cashier. It was said that the Arnold, Constable Corporation would not suffer any loss as the money taken is covered through the bonding company.

The stockholders have been told of the defalcation in a paragraph which appeared in the Arnold, Constable Corporation and subsidiary companies consolidated balance sheet as of Jan. 31, 1926, and which read as follows: "We discovered a serious defalcation by one of the trusted old employees. Apparently the defalcation had been continuing for some years. The loss has been absorbed in the statements appearing herewith."

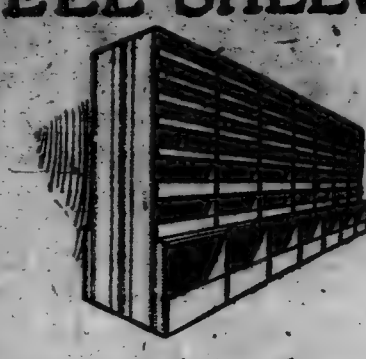
Asked what particular item in the statement taken care of the loss sustained through the defalcation, the answer was "in the cost of goods sold, selling, operating and general administrative expenses." Against this item appears the total \$84,653,187.72.

Milk Export Is Killed by Train. Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 19.—Nathan J. White, one of the first men to pasteurize milk in New York City, was instantly killed today by a train on the Lehigh & Hudson Railroad at Hamptonburgh, a few miles from here. He was 63 years of age. White Superintended of the Lester Milk Company of New York he pasteurized milk for export.

LUPTON

STEEL SHELVING



stops the losses

Stop the waste and losses that result from disorder. Have a place for things and keep them where they belong. Lupton Steel Shelving provides the "place" for you to make this saving. The cost is low and the saving is sure. Phone us today.

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50 Church Street
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"North Coast Limited"

"The Travel Triumph"

A distinctive feature of the newly designed Pullman sleeping cars is a window device allowing individual control of berth ventilation.

Travelers appreciate the larger dressing rooms and mirrors, the permanent headboards for greater privacy, the soft new color combinations and the deep carpets.

Extra Comforts—No Extra Fare

Leaves Chicago
10:35 a. m. Daily
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I recommend the country, the train and the service. Let me help you with information, tickets, or reservations.
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Wayne Oil Burner

Sold on a Money-back Guarantee

Wayne's money-back guarantee means exactly what it says:

Install a Wayne Oil Burner NOW.

Pay only 10% down—balance in one year.

If at any time within the first 120 days of actual heating service the burner fails to perform the functions for which it is intended, we agree to remove the burner and refund your money.

In addition—FREE SERVICE—for one year—day or night.

You need no longer hesitate about installing an oil burner. Either the Wayne Oil Burner gives you all the comforts and conveniences—the efficient service—and ultimate economy of oil heat or you are repaid every cent you have invested.

The Wayne Oil Burner is built complete by the Wayne Tank and Pump Company—manufacturer

ers of oil equipment for 35 years—a powerful organization eager to give complete satisfaction or refund your money.

Let us show you this better oil burner and tell you all the facts about oil heat the Wayne way. Today is none too soon to plan on giving your family the benefits of oil heat—mail the coupon for special booklet—or better still, come in and see us.

Approved by
New York City
Bureau
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and Appeals

Wayne also builds oil burners for apartment house use.

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1780 Broadway

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R. HELLER ENG. CO., 425 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Triangle 845
J. M. MARSHALL, 418 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Louisiana 1021
GEO. BERNHARD HTO. CO., 46th St., New York, N. Y.
Longacre 6787
BROOK HTO. & FLDG. CO., 707 E. 150th St., New York, N. Y.
B'way 2883
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Westchester 3197
OIL BURNER ENG. CO., 3812 E. 17th St., New York, N. Y.
Westchester 9145

S. W. SHELTON, Pearl River 42, Pearl River, N. Y.
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OIL BURNER ENG. CO., 341 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Rochelle 6982
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LONG ISLAND FURNITURE CO., INC., Port Washington, L. I.

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THE BETTER OIL BURNER

Mail This Coupon Now

Check ☐ Please send me a story of your oil burner. I want to know all the facts about oil heat the Wayne way. The booklet is a booklet on oil heat.

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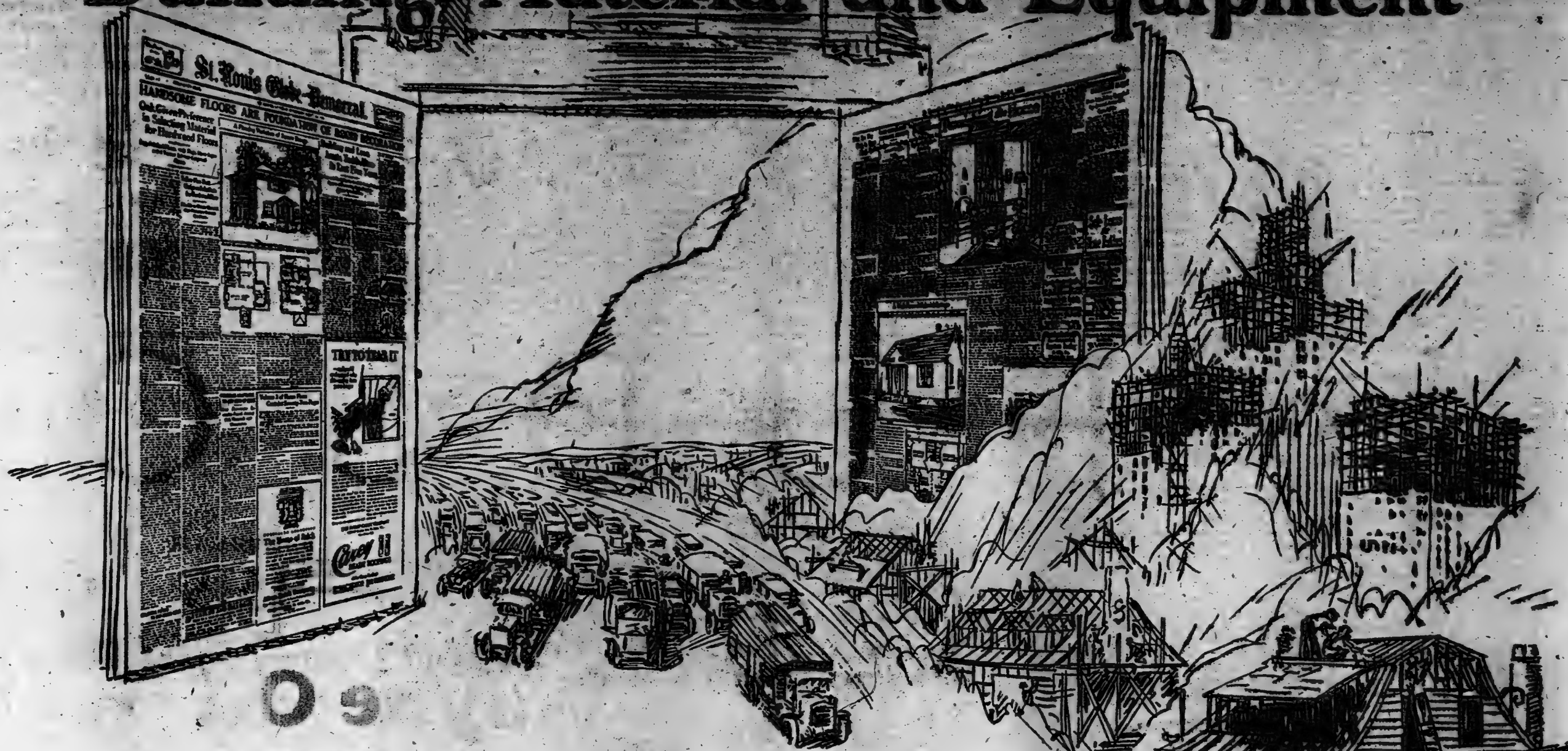
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There is an Open Gate to the St. Louis Market for Building Material and Equipment



—through the pages of The Globe-Democrat

The power of the printed page in St. Louis' Largest Daily is helping to write familiar trade names into building specifications in The 49th State.

It is helping advertisers to get business in St. Louis and 150 miles surrounding. . . . A market in which 1925 construction work totaled close to \$100,000,000.

\$54,877,013 was spent for building construction in St. Louis alone last year—representing 25% of the total volume of the 19 principal cities of the entire Southwestern District.

A 38% increase over 1924. . . . A greater gain than was made by 18 of the country's 25 largest cities.

But this year's first quarter volume even tops last year's record.

Permits issued in St. Louis during January, February, March amounted to more than \$12,315,103.

March was more than \$2,000,000 ahead of March, 1925.

Included in this vast, expanding program are apartments, homes, hotels, theatres, hospitals, stores, office buildings, and factories. And in addition—St. Louis' \$87,000,000 Bond Issue for municipal improvement.

Here is a great, concentrated market for manufacturers of products entering into building construction—and The Newspaper of The 49th State covers this market as no other paper even claims to do.

The Research Division and the Service and Promotion Department of The Globe-Democrat will be glad to analyze the St. Louis situation as applied to the marketing of your product. If advertising will serve you profitably, they will present, without obligation, a recommendation detailing what Globe-Democrat advertising can accomplish.

The Globe-Democrat Home-Builders' Page, a regular Sunday feature, has long been a feature of eager interest to home owners and home builders.

Photographs and detailed descriptions of model homes appear regularly each week. A surprising number of homes in The 49th State have been inspired and built from the finished working plans supplied by The Globe-Democrat.

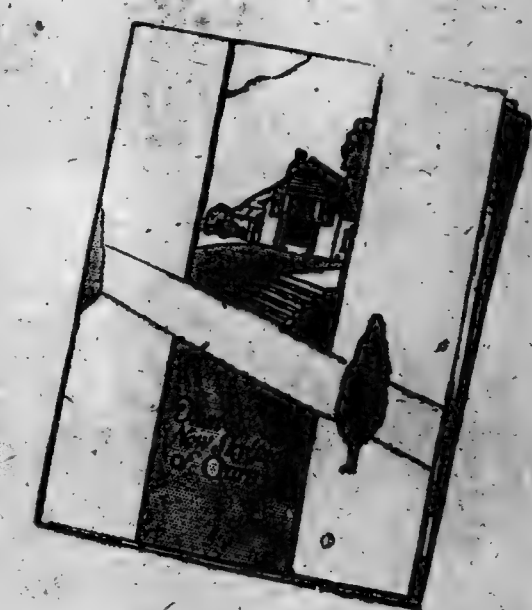
"Help for the Man Who Wants to Build" is a small homes plan book of which more than 16,000 copies have been purchased from The Globe-Democrat in less than eighteen months.

The Globe-Democrat is actively promoting home building. Its program is sponsored by architects, contractors, realtors and men in every line of building endeavor.

Advertising in The Globe-Democrat reaches the men you need to reach. Let it increase the demand for your product and enable you to reap the rewards which this market holds out to you.

There is an open gate to the St. Louis market for building materials and equipment through the pages of St. Louis' Largest Daily.

That New Skyline of Our Homes! . . . A skyline of new homes is being built throughout St. Louis and The 49th State. . . . And a newspaper has inspired this thing. Here's one of the biggest projects The Globe-Democrat has ever carried out. A handsome booklet has been published showing how The Globe-Democrat Small Home Bureau is helping readers build homes. . . . Showing photographs of some of the homes already built. . . . Showing how our Home-Builders' Page in the Sunday Globe-Democrat is winning new business not only for contractors and material supply firms, but for all who sell things pertaining to the home—furniture, appliances, musical instruments, radio, and all the rest. Here's a key to multiplying sales. . . . And a book is waiting for you—a free book. Write for it, or ask our nearest representative to bring it, and explain it.



That New Skyline of Our Homes! . . . A skyline of new homes is being built throughout St. Louis and The 49th State. . . . And a newspaper has inspired this thing. Here's one of the biggest projects The Globe-Democrat has ever carried out. A handsome booklet has been published showing how The Globe-Democrat Small Home Bureau is helping readers build homes. . . . Showing photographs of some of the homes already built. . . . Showing how our Home-Builders' Page in the Sunday Globe-Democrat is winning new business not only for contractors and material supply firms, but for all who sell things pertaining to the home—furniture, appliances, musical instruments, radio, and all the rest. Here's a key to multiplying sales. . . . And a book is waiting for you—a free book. Write for it, or ask our nearest representative to bring it, and explain it.

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St. Louis' Largest Daily

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200 ARMY OFFICERS ASSAIL DR. CADMAN

Deplore 'Intolerance' Toward
Military Training Advocates,
Ousted at Meeting.

A CHALLENGE TO DEBATE

Col. Allyn Says Public Forum Is
Logical Place to Settle
Question Finally.

Two hundred members of the Coast Artillery Reserve Officers of the Second Corps Area, meeting at the Engineering Societies Building, 33 West Thirty-ninth Street, last night, unanimously adopted a resolution deplored Dr. S. Parker Cadman's "intolerant attitude toward the officers" who were ejected from the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday after they had attempted to question him on his stand against military training courses in schools and colleges.

The resolution directed that the matter be referred for investigation to the National Headquarters of the Reserve Officers' Association, the United States and that it be brought to the attention of the National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for final action and report. A copy of the resolution was also ordered to be sent to Dr. Cadman.

Dr. Cadman, the resolution held, refused to grant to the officers at the meeting a courteous hearing, and subjected to other humiliations "which were an affront to the United States Army." If it were the fault of the Chairman, Dr. Cadman should have requested that the question be allowed, it said.

Accused of Denying Free Speech.

"We respectfully point out," it continued, "that the right to free speech is a popular doctrine with those agencies opposed to the ministrations of our Government, yet this very thing, he, by his actions, denied from his platform."

Colonel Charles E. Warren and seven other Colonels signed the resolution for the association.

Colonel Robert Starr Allyn pressed yesterday the issue which was raised between him and Dr. Cadman, who is President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, by challenging the minister to debate the subject of military training in the schools.

"I believe (and courts of justice and public tribunals have shown) that this belief for ages) that it is only fair when deciding a question to hear both sides," said the Colonel. "Yesterday, however, at Dr. Cadman's meeting in Brooklyn no opportunity was given for the affirmative side to be heard on the question of military training in schools, and none of the questions which we proposed to Dr. Cadman were answered by him, the chairman and the trumpeters he had with him."

Debate Logical, He Contends.

"There seems to be but one way in which to get at the truth of this matter and that is by a public debate. I therefore issue a challenge to Dr. Cadman to debate this issue with him in public and at a time and place (not too far distant) mutually convenient."

Dr. Cadman was reported at his office to be out of town.

Major Gen. Charles E. Berry, formerly Commander of the National Guard in New York, said that he did not want to be involved in the controversy, that he favored military training but that it could be carried too far. He did not believe the disturbance was serious.

At the annual dinner of the St. John's College Alumni Association at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, last night, Emil N. Bear, Commander of the Kings County American Legion, said that while the Legion was not a militaristic organization he felt that Dr. Cadman was wrong in his denunciation of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. He said the best way to warn warring factions of the world that they may fight among themselves but keep away from these shores was by some organized armed force.

"Thus only can we avoid internationalism," he said. "We can as well do away with an army as we can do away with a police force. This is due to the frailties of human nature. We do not want to be jellyfish."

PHI BETA KAPPA OPENS \$500,000 DRIVE IN CITY

Rockefeller Jr. and Kingsley Ave
Hosts at Luncheon—Fund to
Advance Scholarship.

John D. Rockefeller Jr. and Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, were hosts at a luncheon at the Bankers Club yesterday that opened the campaign in this city of the \$1,000,000 nationwide drive of the Phi Beta Kappa for funds for the advancement of the cause of scholarship.

Mr. Kingsley is National Chairman of the campaign and Mr. Rockefeller is a member of the committee. Both are members of the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Kingsley said that \$100,000 of the money raised will be used to complete a memorial building at the College of William and Mary and the balance of the money will be devoted to a definite program for promoting interest in scholarship. This will include an annual prize of \$10,000 for distinction in teaching or attainment in scholarship, the awarding of several smaller grants in aid of teaching, production of constructive experiments.

The quota for this city is \$500,000. Those present at the luncheon included: Dwight W. Morrow, Howard T. Kingsbury, Raymond B. Fosdick, Jerome D. Greene, Wallace E. Stock, Oswald Villard, Charles W. Appleton, Frederick Strauss, Gano Dunn, Charles S. Ward, Francis H. Sloan, Lincoln Cronwell, Michael Shaw, Albert Shaw, Frederick R. Jones, Bruce Barton, Bernard M. Baruch, George Gordon Battle, Emory R. Buckner, Bainbridge Colby, James C. Colgate, Charles E. Hughes Jr., Benno Lewinson, D. H. McAlpin, Joseph Prosser, William J. Schieffelin, George W. Wickersham, Roger E. Williams, Clarence H. Kelsey, Judge Learned Hand, Louis Marshall, Judge J. F. Kernochan, Philip McCook, Frank D. Pavey, and Leonard M. Wallstein.

GRADE CROSSINGS HEARING.

Opposition to Provision for Elimination in City Is Withdrawn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 19.—Governor Smith today gave a hearing on a bill sponsored by the Legislative Grade Crossing Committee giving to the Transit Commission authority to order the elimination of crossings in Greater New York. Opposition which had been expected to develop did not materialize.

Judge Frank Johnson of the Municipal Court, Brooklyn, former State Senator and President of the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Committee of Brooklyn and Queens, told the Governor that the organization he represented had fought the grade-crossing bill in the Legislature. It now felt that the removal of crossings in the city was of such great importance that the bill should be approved. The reason his organization had opposed the measure was because it was afraid that the Transit Commission might permit the Long Island Railroad to eliminate crossings in Atlantic Avenue by means of elevated structures.

"We never had much confidence in the present Transit Commission, but we have reason to believe that the new Transit Commission you are about to appoint will have more respect for the wishes of the people," said Judge Johnson.

He had been assured, he said, that a bill now pending to prohibit the Long Island road from running its tracks on elevated structures in Atlantic Avenue would be passed.

SLAYER GETS 40 YEARS.

Man Who Shot Employers in Freeport Gets 20 Years for Each Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 19.—Karl Kiefer, who shot and killed his employers, Mrs. Nellie Watson and Henry Koethe, proprietors of the Three Hundred Club in Freeport, was sentenced to forty years in Sing Sing Prison by County Judge Lewis J. Smith in Nassau County Court today.

Kiefer was found guilty of second degree murder by a jury on the charge of killing Mrs. Watson and today he pleaded guilty in the same degree to killing Koethe. Judge Smith sentenced him to twenty years on each charge.

FIGHTS OFF MANIAC IN AN AMBULANCE

Doctor Tries in Vain to Seize
Dirk as Driver, Headless of
Struggle, Speeds On.

ESCAPES AFTER CAR STOPS

Madman Finally Captured by a
Police Officer—Was Under Delusion
He Was Chapman's Aid.

Dr. John Madarias, an interne at Fordham Hospital, for fifteen minutes last night struggled with an insane man in a speeding ambulance for possession of a dirk which the patient suddenly pulled from his coat pocket. Dr. Madarias had been called to Bronxdale Avenue and Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx, to attend the man for several cuts on the left knee. The physician was taking him to the hospital when the latter, declaring he was being pursued as the confederate of Gerald Chapman in the slaying of a New Britain (Conn.) policeman, started to fight.

The whir of the motor of the ambulance prevented the driver, Frank Kelly, from hearing the muffled cries of the doctor as the patient steadily bore Dr. Madarias to the floor of the ambulance. Kelly had driven several

miles to Holland and Morris Park Avenues, when Dr. Madarias managed to release himself from the grip of the patient long enough to shout. Then Kelly stopped the ambulance and went to the intern's aid.

The patient, Arthur Castro, who is 34 years old and lives at 340 West Forty-second Street, proved more than a match for him, however, retaining his grip on his dirk and forcing both the intern and the driver to leap out of the ambulance and run. Castro started in pursuit of them, but just then Patrolman Liptay, on his way to report for duty at the Bronx Park Station, appeared.

Liptay whipped out his pistol but Dr. Madarias warned him that he thought the man pursuing him and the driver was a maniac. The patrolman started toward Castro, who wheeled around and headed for the yards of several dwelling houses, where many children were at play. Liptay fired five shots in the air, but the fugitive continued across fences and in and out alleys until he became winded, and then took a stand against the patrolman, his back to a tree and wielding the dirk, with the declaration that he would kill the patrolman "as I have killed other policemen."

Liptay came to within five feet of Castro and tried unsuccessfully to induce him to drop the knife. Dr. Madarias and the ambulance driver, who had kept up with the chase in the ambulance, then came up and the policeman decided on a ruse. He told the ambulance surgeon and the driver to keep Castro in conversation. Then he slipped around the tree and felled Castro with his nightstick.

Castro then was placed in a straitjacket and hurried to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue. Explaining his injuries, Castro said he had fallen from a moving freight train when he was leaving the city, because he feared arrest as Chapman's confederate.

MAYOR OF BAYONNE RAISES BRIBE ISSUE

Says Finance Director Hosford
Told of \$50,000 Offer to
Turn Against Him.

SWITCH SOON FOLLOWED

Accusation Names a Prominent
Physician, Who Comments That
"The Mayor Is Crazy."

Special to The New York Times.

BAYONNE, N. J., April 19.—Charges that Director of Finance Harry Hosford received an offer of \$50,000 to switch his allegiance from Mayor Robert J. Talbot to the opposing faction of the Bayonne City Government were made by the Mayor today. He was testifying at the hearing of the writ of certiorari brought against the City Commissioners by Director of Parks and Public Property Patrick J. O'Connell.

Director O'Connell was formerly Director of Safety, and in October, 1924, was transferred from that position to his present office. Dr. Bert J. Daly, who had been Director of Parks and Public Property, was made Director of Safety.

The Mayor, in his testimony today, said that Hosford told him of the offer. Shortly afterward, he said, Hos-

ford, who had previously voted with him and O'Connell against Director Daly and Director of Public Works Dr. W. Homer Axford, thus giving the Mayor's party a majority of three to two in the City Administration, transferred his vote to Dr. Daly and Axford, with the result that the three, Hosford, Daly and Axford, held a voting majority. With this majority the transfer of O'Connell was carried.

Mayor Talbot said that Hosford told of making several trips to Jersey City, where he saw Governor A. A. Harry Moore, who was then a City Commissioner, and other public officials. The Mayor at first declined to say who Hosford told him made the offer. Under the cross-examination of Allan Benny, counsel for O'Connell, the Mayor said that Hosford told him the offer came from Dr. A. J. Molloy, a prominent physician here.

When informed of the Mayor's testimony, which was made under oath before Supreme Court Clerk John Dengie, Dr. Molloy said "the Mayor is crazy."

Rumors that Hosford had received the offer of a substantial sum for switching his vote in the City Commission have been current in Bayonne for some time. When the present hearing commenced ten days ago, it was freely predicted in political circles that some definite statement on the matter would be forthcoming.

Rabbi Wins Immigration Suit.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Supreme Court today rejected an appeal by the Government in the case of Jacob S. Diner, a Jewish rabbi, whose family the immigration authorities had sought unsuccessfully to exclude from the country. Diner came from Poland prior to passage of the quota law of 1924. His wife and children arrived after its passage. The authorities attempted to exclude them, but the Federal courts at New York City refused to sustain the Government's contention.

Two Widows Claim Estate

The following quotation is from The Herald-Tribune:

"Two women, one with five children, the other with three, appeared in the Jersey City Chancery Court yesterday and laid claim to the estate of a building contractor of Dundee Lake, Bergen County, N. J., who died a year ago."

How many people who buy and sell real estate appreciate the serious consequences arising when a man's wife does not sign his deed or when the deed is signed by some woman who is not really his wife?

This is one of the risks that title policies insure against. It is very important protection and is one of the arguments why you should never buy real estate or lend on it without having us insure your title.

Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
Capital Funds \$27,000,000

178 Broadway, New York.
13 East 45th St., New York.
271 West 125th St., New York.
270 East 149th St., New York.
90 Bay St., St. George, N. J.

175 Nassau St., Brooklyn.
180-05 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica.
Bridge Plaza North, E. L. City.
Minneapolis, Long Island.
Riverhead, Long Island.

HUDSON

BROUGHAM

\$1519

At Your Door—Nothing Else to Pay

Easy and Convenient Terms of Payment



In All Motor History
No Value Like This

Based on limited output, Hudson prices would have to be advanced many hundreds of dollars. That is why you nowhere find comparable quality, performance and reliability except in the costliest cars.

Built with all these Hudson advantages, the Brougham gives custom built smartness, beauty and quality. The body is all aluminum, and is hand made by famous craftsmen. Seats are deep, comfortable, well

arranged, adjustable to any angle and with plenty of leg room.

The exclusive Super-Six principle has given more than ten years of mechanical supremacy. In everything that counts—performance, riding ease, smoothness and reliability higher price can buy no more. There can be no better proof that Hudson is the "World's Greatest Value" than what owners say for it, and that its sales leadership continues year after year, the outstanding success of motordom.

The Lowest Prices at Which Hudson Ever Sold

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC.

Colonnade Building, Broadway at 57th Street

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
1422 Bedford Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
2374 Grand Concourse

JAMAICA, N. Y.
Bergen and Hillside Avenues

NEWARK, N. J.
961-963 Broad Street

Metropolitan Dealers:

MANHATTAN

JOHN BROWER CORP.
2075 Broadway, at 104th St.
COLE BROS. MOTOR SALES CORP.
67-45 West 122nd St., near Broadway.
DELANEY HUDSON-ESSEX CO., INC.
10 Kenmare Street.
FIFTH AVE. HUDSON-ESSEX CO., INC.

BROOKLYN

BOULEVARD HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
802 Southern Boulevard.
COTTONA HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
122 Madison Road.
DAVIS HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
122 East 17th Street.
FORDHAM HUDSON-ESSEX CO., INC.
122 East 17th Street.
MARTIN HUDSON-ESSEX CO.

RICHMOND HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
2094 Richmond Terrace, Fort Richmond, N. Y.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
B. & E. BROS.
1333 Bedford Avenue.
RAY RIDGE HUDSON-ESSEX CO.
4792 79th Avenue.
RENNHURST HUDSON-ESSEX CO.

GREENPOINT STORAGE BATTERY SERVICE, 578 Manhattan Avenue.
HOFMAN SALES AND SERVICE, 1285 Broadway Avenue.
KINGWAY HUDSON-ESSEX CO., 1125 West 125th St., West New York, N. J.
KLANE MOTOR SALES, 122 East 17th Street.
LANCER MOTOR SALES, 234 East 17th Street, N. Y.

HUDSON COUNTY

CLIFTON AUTOMOBILE CO.
5814-16 Hudson Blvd., Union Hill, N. J.
F. & F. MOTORS, INC., 21-23 West 125th St., West New York, N. J.
KEARNEY HUDSON-ESSEX CO., 234 East 17th Street, N. Y.

ELMHURST AUTO CO., INC., 289 Beeghly Ave., Jackson Heights, N. Y.
FOREST HILLS HUDSON-ESSEX CO., 118-23 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.
SOUTHERN BLVD. GARAGE, Broadway at 18th Street, Bay Side, N. Y.
QUEEN'S HUDSON-ESSEX CO., 118-23 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills, N. Y.

To California

YOU will find up-to-the-minute travel refinements on this famous train. Sleeping, observation, club, dining cars, baths; social lounge for ladies, maid, manicure, barber, valet. The route is through the most interesting parts of America—the Mississippi Valley into the romantic South West—El Paso, the Apache trail, the stupendous Carlsbad Gorge and to:

San Diego
Los Angeles
Santa Barbara

via
Golden State Limited

Leaves Chicago 8:30 P.M. daily from LaSalle Street Station, via the Rock Island Lines.

For reservations, literature and details apply to:

BOSTON General Agent, Southern Pacific Lines

The Largest Quantity of Quality Home Circulation In New York

The nine million men, women and children within fifty miles of New York have a greater earning, purchasing and spending power than all the inhabitants of Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Boston.

Quality in any newspaper's circulation is represented by the purchasing power of its readers, and quantity is an all-important factor.

An advertiser should ask a newspaper: "How many people read your newspaper?" "Have they the money to buy my goods?" . . . "Are they responsive to advertising?"

Every day during the past six months an average of 696,447 people bought the New York Evening Journal, 3c daily—5c Saturdays, and CARRIED IT HOME where it is read by over 2,000,000 men, women and children . . . and the proven experience of advertisers is that these people constitute the most responsive audience of evening newspaper readers in America.

For 27 consecutive years the New York Evening Journal has had the largest evening circulation in America . . . and for 12 consecutive years has led all New York evening newspapers in volume of advertising printed.

Merchants in every major line of retail business invest more money in the Evening Journal than in any other New York newspaper, because it produces the greatest results.

The Evening Journal is purchased by 46 out of every 100 people who buy any New York evening newspaper and has the largest quantity of quality circulation going into the homes of Metropolitan New York.

The Average Net Paid Circulation of the New York Evening Journal for the Six Months Ending March 31, 1926

696,447 Copies a Day

The Net Paid Circulation for the Month of March, 1926, was

711,706

Copies a day

NEW YORK EVENING JOURNAL

Largest Evening Circulation in America . . . and at 3c a Copy Daily—5c on Saturdays . . .

DOUBLE the Circulation of the Next Nearest New York Evening Newspaper PLUS 107,563

It Exceeds the Evening World and Sun Combined By 142,654

CATCH E. F. KELLY, SOUGHT IN RUM PLOT

Agents Make Arrest After a Long Search—Accused with Dwyer as a Principal.

RELEASED ON \$20,000 BAIL

Bribery of Coast Guard Charged—Named in Two Indictments—May Be Tried Next Month.

Edward F. Kelly, formerly a Vice President of the United States Trucking Corporation, indicted with William V. Dwyer and fifty-nine others charged with conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law, was arrested yesterday in his home, at 51 Lamont Avenue, Elmhurst, L. I., after four months' search. United States Attorney Embury R. Buckner said he considered Kelly one of the "principal" in the alleged conspiracy.

Arraigned before Federal Judge Francis A. Winslow, Kelly was released in \$20,000 bail, furnished by James S. Reardon of the Reardon Realty Corporation, 80 Wall Street. Kelly was named in two of the three indictments returned against Dwyer and some of the others on Jan. 15. He was charged with conspiracy and also with bribing members of the United States Coast Guard.

Following Kelly's arrest it was announced that he, Dwyer and the other defendants under arrest probably would be tried next month. Not all of the sixty-one defendants have been apprehended. According to Mr. Buckner, Dwyer and Kelly, known as the "pivot" men in the alleged rum ring, were the leaders of the enterprise.

Following the arrest of Dwyer and others on Dec. 3, 1925, Kelly, it was said, left his home and was reported in Canada, Cuba, Florida and elsewhere. No explanation was offered as to why he was not found until he returned to his home or how the information of his return was obtained by Federal agents who made the arrest.

Charges in the indictments and allegations made by Federal officials were that Kelly, personally or through agents, supervised the purchase of liquors at Halifax, St. Pierre and Lunenburg, arranged with contact boats to land liquor on Long Island and bribed Coast Guardsmen to make possible the carrying out of the alleged conspiracy. It also was charged that he personally directed sales of the liquor to distributing agents and bootleggers and that his part in the conspiracy necessitated frequent trips to Canada and New London, Conn., to make proper liquor connections.

At the offices of the United States Trucking Corporation it was said that in 1919 that corporation absorbed thirty-one smaller trucking companies and that some of the heads of these smaller companies were made Vice Presidents of the corporation. Kelly was one of these Vice Presidents. In July, 1920, however, he severed his connection with the corporation. Governor Smith did not become the Chairman of its Board of Directors until 1921.

indicate that any of the alleged offenses were committed by him as far back as July, 1920, so that his connection with the United States Trucking Corporation figures merely as an incident in his trucking career and not in his later alleged profitable enterprises with Dwyer and others.

MEXICAN NAVY PURSUES SUSPECTED FILIBUSTER

Government Orders Capture of Banana Boat Thought to Be Carrying Arms.

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MEXICO CITY, April 19.—Pursuit by the entire Mexican Navy of a banana ship supposed to be loaded with arms and ammunition destined for a rebel movement in Mexico, throws light upon the reports from Washington for some weeks past that a new revolutionary movement in Mexico is feared. It also interprets General Obregon's statement that he would be ready as a soldier whenever wanted.

General Obregon's speech amazed the politicians here, as they looked for no trouble. The horizon seemed free from clouds, but the orders to the entire navy, including the newest cruiser, armed with 8-inch guns, which was purchased from Brazil, to put to sea and capture the arms carrier, which is said to be near the Mexican coast, appears to show that both Obregon and the State Department at Washington have inside information unknown to the general public.

The ship is said to be owned by a fruit company and used in the banana trade with the United States. Mystery attaches to the sailing orders under which the naval vessels are steaming along the coast. The Government declines to comment on the orders, but has issued a statement that the entire State of Vera Cruz is peaceful.

The departure of General Guadalupe Sanchez, former rebel leader, from Cuba is rumored to have connection with the movement to land arms and ammunition on the coast, but it is not definitely known here under what banner the movement is operating.

Swiss Woman Flew at 100, Dies, 103. Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wire to The New York Times. GENEVA, April 19.—Madame Victorine LePlatier of Neuchâtel died today at the age of 103. She recently attended the marriage of one of the fourth generation of her offspring, a girl of 20. On her hundredth birthday she was asked by her grandchildren and great-grandchildren to choose a present. She selected an airplane trip from Zurich to Geneva. And was greatly pleased with it last year, however, she refused to make a similar excursion, stating that her nerves had become a bit shaky.

PICK N. Y. U. FINALISTS FOR ORATORY PRIZES

Preliminary Judges Select Ten for Sandham Contest and Six for Macdonald Awards.

Competitors for the Sandham oratorical prizes were tried out in preliminary tests held at University Heights, New York University, yesterday, and ten winners were announced by Richard C. Borden, director of the contest. Two of the winners selected yesterday from the preliminary tests will act as alternates in the finals to be held on May 12.

The Sandham contest, maintained by the income of the George A. Sandham fund, is open to juniors, seniors and those sophomores who have completed at least one semester of Public Speaking 30-40. The prizes consist of two awards, \$100 and \$75, respectively, which are given on the basis of excellence in the composition and delivery of original orations. These orations, containing about 2,500 words for a fifteen-minute address, are written upon subjects chosen by the contestants.

The winners of the preliminaries and the titles of their orations are: Leonard Bercovic, "A Plea for Less Efficiency"; Frank Burr, "John Marshall—A Eulogy"; Oliver Eckel, "Literature and the Law"; Milton Flugelman, "A Forgotten Leader"; Nathaniel Jones, "Tampering With the Constitution";

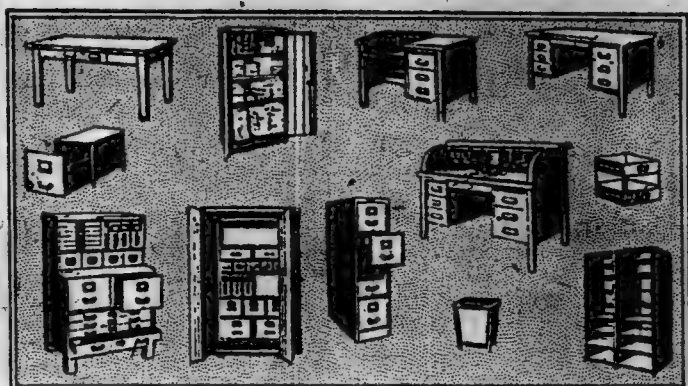
Ralph Hale, "A Lawless Law"; Joseph Merand, "The Philanthropist"; Clifford Howe, "A Plea for More Education"; Harry Kessler, "The Syrian Mandate"; and Frank Walsh, "A Plea for Professional Jurisprudence."

Preliminary tests for the Macdonald oratorical contest also were held and resulted in eight winners. Six of the contestants will speak at the finals on April 22. The remaining two will act as alternates. The Macdonald prize, established in 1913 by the class of 1909, in memory of William Stuart Macdonald, the President of their class, who was killed by a train in Broadview, N. Y., on March 19, 1901, consists of two awards of \$50 and \$15, respectively, to those freshmen excelling in public speaking.

The winners of the preliminary tests are: Edward Arkin, "America's Neglect of Pure Science"; Herbert Frankel, "Centralization of Government"; Michael Grooman, "Educational Reform"; Irving Kessler, "Ethical Instruction in Schools"; Howard Lichtenstein, "The Insanity Loop-hole"; Carl Smith, "What the Future Holds for Democracy"; Leonard Sine, "Intolerance"; and Robert Hirsch, "A Defense of Orthodox Religion."

Catholic School's Friends to Meet: The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, who was chaplain of the 166th Infantry, A. E. F. in France, has called a meeting for tomorrow evening at the Waldorf of the friends of the Catholic Summer School of America, of which he was recently elected President. The Summer School is at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, N. Y. The meeting will arrange for the annual reception of the school at the Waldorf on the evening of May 5.

GF Allsteel The Complete Line of Office Equipment



Filing Cabinets
Safes
Filing Supplies
Desks
Transfer cases

From filing equipment to desks, to safes, even to waste baskets, you can equip your office completely with G. F. Allsteel Furniture.

Tables
Counter Tops
Shelving
Storage Cabinets
Waste Baskets

Deliveries from New York Warehouse

The General Fireproofing Co.
433 Broadway, Canal 0586. Newark Office 786 Broad St.
Branches and agencies in all principal cities

7 points about LONGVIEW Washington



1 The Beauties of Longview

Miles of boulevard bordered with grass, trees and flowers; a crystal lake which is part of a million-dollar gift to the city by one of Longview's benefactors; a civic center park of surpassing beauty; a park equipped for automobile tourists; pretty lawns everywhere; the mighty Columbia River; mountains with innumerable places of scenic grandeur in every direction.



2 The Climate of Longview

No extremes of temperature; near by an ocean current which warms in winter and cools in summer; sleep under blankets in July, the grass always green and flowers ready the year around; the latitude the same as Southern France; a city of outdoor life—sunny, healthful, restful; the vicinity, a sportsman's paradise.



3 The Architecture of Longview

A CITY of beauty in its architecture—permanent—built in harmony and for utility; every structure new. Pride is real in Longview—every building and its setting reflects it. Visitors marvel at the public buildings—railway station, library, school, hotels and hospital.

4 Community Life in Longview

CLEAN, moral; its government non-partisan—an independent American city, its people loyal to their town; splendid schools, community church, Y. M. C. A., theaters, Chamber of Commerce, baseball park, golf, tennis, social clubs for men, women and children.

7 Investments in Longview

THREE years ago, the site of Longview was a valley of farms. Today, without a "boom" or the use of boom methods, Longview is a growing, thriving city of 10,818 (Folk Directory Company listing). Longview's unexcelled assets are: Strategic location in relation to limitless, untouched resources; transportation advantages; the vast

The Longview Company, Longview, Wash.

FOR LOW SUMMER RATES TO LONGVIEW, ASK ANY RAILROAD REPRESENTATIVE. SEE THE ENTIRE PACIFIC COAST. STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES AT ALL IMPORTANT CENTERS, INCLUDING LONGVIEW.

THE LONGVIEW COMPANY, Longview, Washington. Dept. 20
Gentlemen: Please send me further information about Longview, Washington, with special reference to:
Name _____
Address _____
(PLEASE PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS)



An old room and antique furniture; yet what a pleasing transformation took place when a blue and gray Blabon floor of moderate-priced Inlaid Linoleum (pattern 528) was laid.

Re-decorate your old room with Colorful Floors!

In the olden days, everybody loved color and used it freely. The ancient Egyptians, Romans, and Greeks enlivened their buildings with painted friezes, and filled them with painted furniture, frequently decorated in the most brilliant hues. Color is the most effective and the least expensive of all modes of decoration. And its wise use today is transforming many a drab, barren room—with Blabon floors of Linoleum playing an important part.

The new Blabon Marble Tile Inlaid, the Dutch Tiles, and the soft two-toned Jasper effects make a wonderful foundation for a variety of harmonious color schemes. Besides adding greatly to the attractiveness of the home, Blabon floors are springy and comfortable to walk upon. Their smooth, crackless surface is so easy to keep clean! With an occasional waxing and polishing the original beauty of Blabon floors of Plain and Inlaid Linoleum is preserved indefinitely. There are many places in the home where Blabon's Printed Linoleum, even more moderate in price, may be used to advantage.

The modern method of cementing linoleum down over builders' deadening felt insures watertight seams which are practically invisible, and adds much to the beauty and permanency of a Blabon floor.

Ask for Blabon's Linoleum by name. It is sold by home-furnishing and department stores. Our illustrated booklet, "The Floor for the Modern Home," sent free, upon request.

The George W. Blabon Company, Philadelphia. Established 75 years

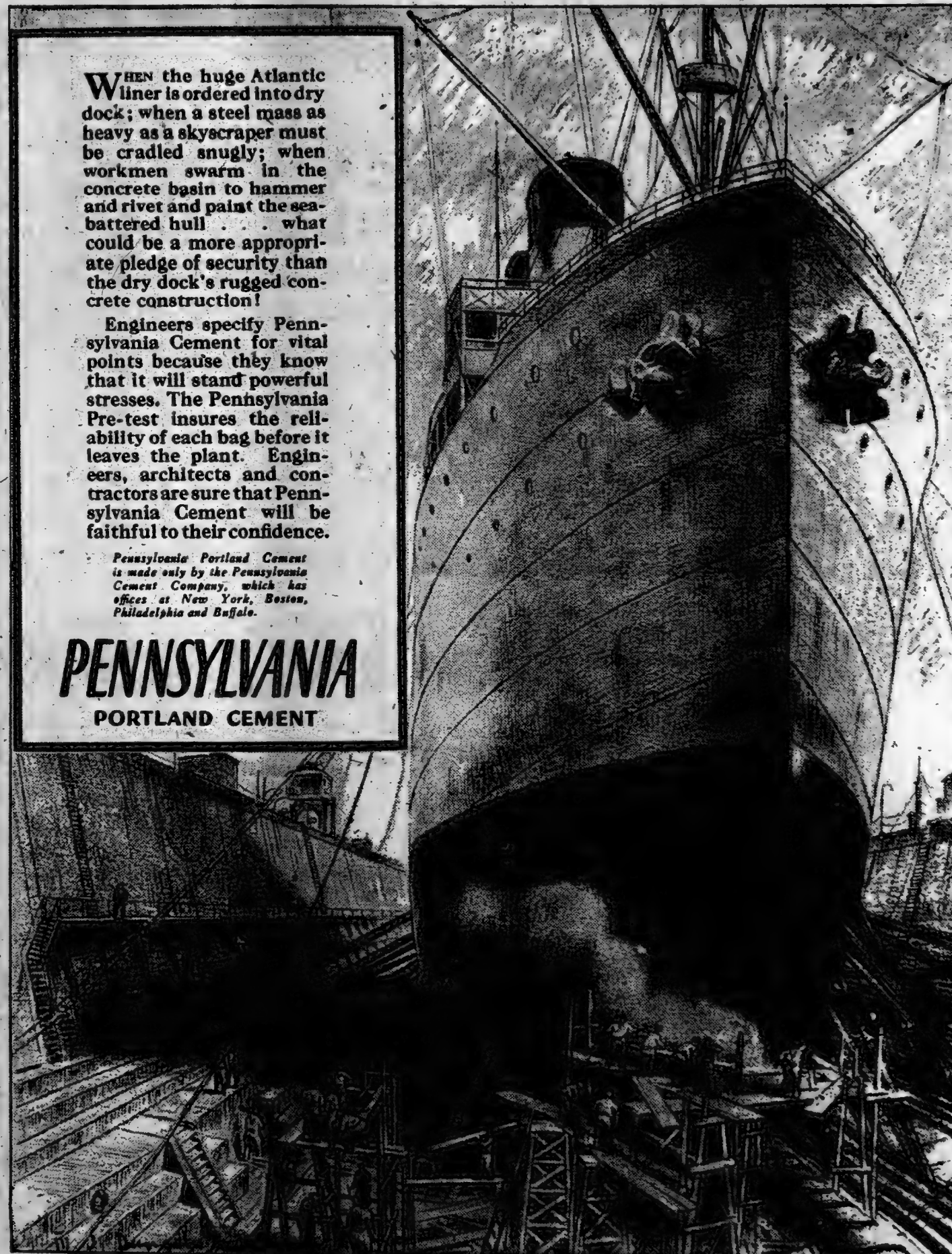
BLABON'S Linoleum

WHEN the huge Atlantic liner is ordered into dry dock; when a steel mass as heavy as a skyscraper must be cradled snugly; when workmen swarm in the concrete basin to hammer and rivet and paint the sea-battered hull . . . what could be a more appropriate pledge of security than the dry dock's rugged concrete construction!

Engineers specify Pennsylvania Cement for vital points because they know that it will stand powerful stresses. The Pennsylvania Pre-test insures the reliability of each bag before it leaves the plant. Engineers, architects and contractors are sure that Pennsylvania Cement will be faithful to their confidence.

Pennsylvania Portland Cement is made only by the Pennsylvania Cement Company, which has offices at New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Buffalo.

PENNSYLVANIA
PORTLAND CEMENT



THE NEWS, New York's Picture Newspaper now sells more than a million copies every day!

Tell It to Sweeney

The Stuyvesants can't buy everything!

ONLY twenty-five Locomobiles are made each day; only forty Pierce Arrows, and about one and one-third Rolls Royces. These cars sell in small numbers to people of unusual money and means, the Stuyvesants. But every twenty-four hours Henry Ford rolls out 8,000 of his cars and sells them to average folks—the Sweeneys. Wherein appears the difference between quality and mass markets!

It is a natural and laudable ambition to sell to the quality market, the Stuyvesants; to want



our products used in the better homes and appreciated by the first families; to place our advertising

in media that we think reach such people. But unfortunately, the quality market is lamentably limited, even in New York—the richest city in the world. There are not enough Stuyvesants to go around—to keep up production, to make sales increase, to satisfy pay rolls, to provide dividends. (Have you bought your Rolls Royce yet?)

Consider, for instance, the class market in New York. In 1923, only 65,566 individuals of New York City paid Federal Income Taxes on incomes \$6,000 or more—less than 5.66% of the 1,335,000 families in New York City. This affluent minority cannot buy all the goods that are advertised!

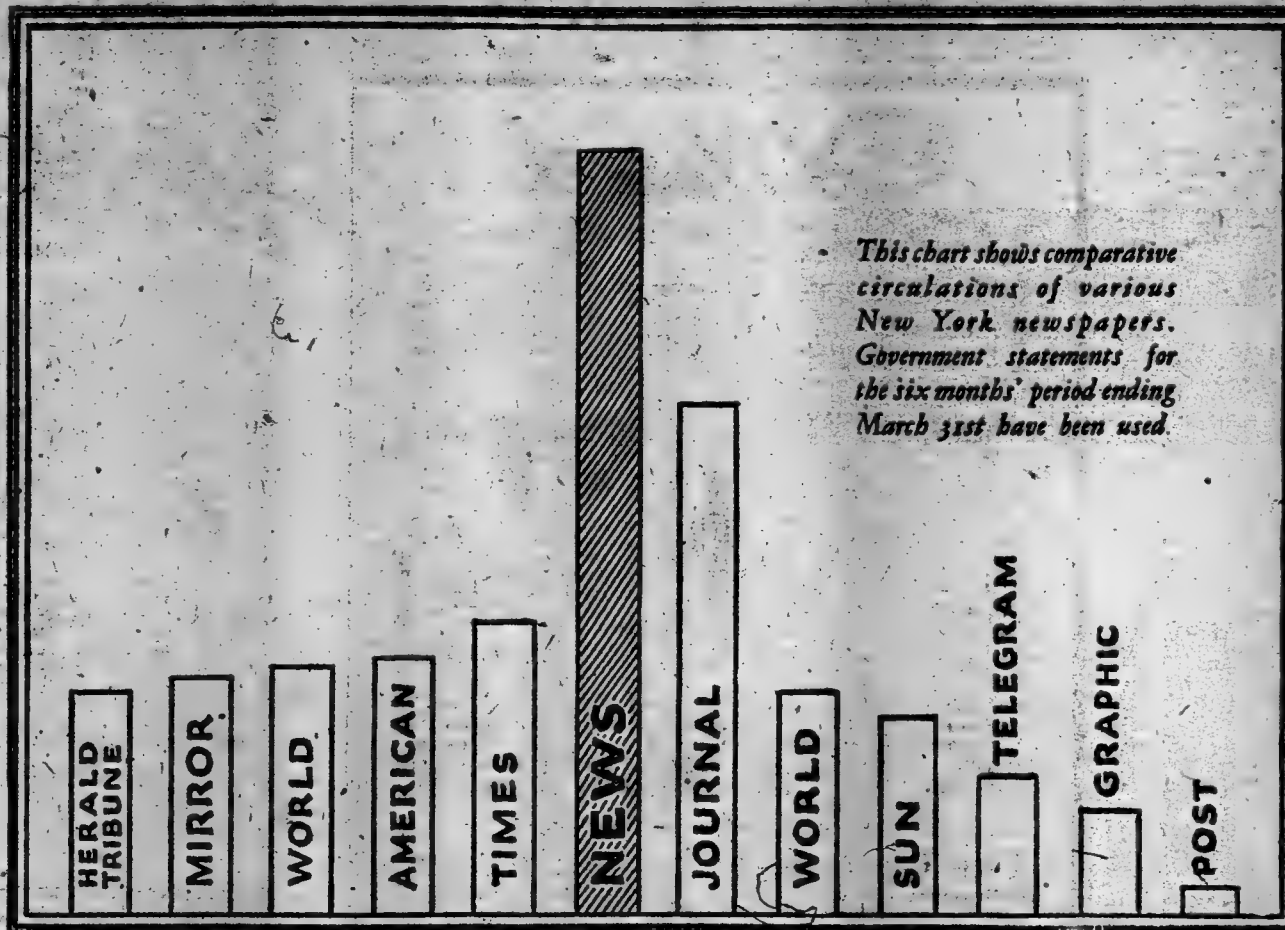
But the other 94.34%, the million and a quarter families and individuals whose incomes range from \$6,000 down (whom we call the Sweeneys) are a practically inexhaustible mass market. They are earning more money than any large group of people ever earned at any time before in the history of this world—700,179 of these families paid Federal Income Taxes in 1923 on incomes of less than \$6,000. There is a larger margin than ever before between their incomes and the actual cost of living. This margin represents a tremendous new field not only for essential commodities but for luxuries and semi-luxuries.



CONSEQUENTLY, the Sweeneys today are the best market for everything. They own most of the 339,000 automobiles registered in New York last year—almost twice the number of cars registered in 1922, incidentally. They buy fifty-cent dentifrice, package foods, fur coats, musical instruments and radios, silk stockings and jewelry. They have made the automobile and movies our leading industries. They travel and enjoy themselves, buy bonds, and still save more money than ever before. They keep your business and ours alive and growing. Your salesmen sell to the retailers that sell to them.

Tell it to Sweeney in The News—and cover the majority of the New York market!

This is the second of the Tell It to Sweeney series of advertisements. The entire set will be sent upon request to any firm or individual doing business in New York. Phone Barclay 3500, or write either office.



This chart shows comparative circulations of various New York newspapers. Government statements for the six months' period ending March 31st have been used.

March 1926 Averages

DAILY NEWS 1,050,033

SUNDAY NEWS 1,291,343

This is the largest circulation in America

THERE have been million circulations before—but never a Million like this! Some magazines have circulations in excess of a million and two million, but these circulations are scattered over the whole country. Some Sunday newspapers have circulations in excess of a million, but draw these circulations from territories comprising several states. But never before, in this country at least, has a daily newspaper attained a million circulation in one locality, in and around its own city. Consequently, The News Million represents the greatest concentration of circulation ever available to any advertiser! Of The News million, 95% is concentrated in New York City and suburbs. Less than 5% is outside the New York market.

Today, more than two of every five people who buy an English language newspaper in New York City are Daily News buyers. The News alone reaches at least every other family in New York. It covers the major part of the richest market in the world.

The News must be reckoned as a new and entirely unique business utility. In addition to the thorough coverage of its tremendous circulation, it affords the advertiser opportunity for more effective presentation of his message. The small thousand-agate-line page insures the highest visibility and greatest reader attention. The small paper, with definitely fixed advertising limits in every issue, assures less advertising competition. The small size, the convenience of handling and reading, the brevity of contents, the variety of makeup—all make this paper thoroughly read. There are no buried advertisements or poor positions or waste pages in The News. And the milline rate is by far the lowest in New York!

Adequate coverage, dense concentration, superior presentation, low cost—all in this one medium. Every advertiser in New York needs The News! Get the facts.

THE NEWS

New York's Picture Newspaper

Tribune Tower, Chicago

25 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK



Dry's Claim Decrease in Drunkenness and Charity Cases Since Dry Law Passed

Continued from Page 1, Column 2

Ten Communists because they are violent. Although he was one of those who signed the statement last Saturday night in which the Anti-Saloon League refrained from criticizing General Andrews, Bishop Cannon testified today that he had received 6,000 questionnaires he had sent out to church workers had recommended that the prohibition law be a good law and can and should be enforced and that enforcement officials get better pay.

These questionnaires also urged that whatever men necessary to enforce the law in any case should be provided for that section, that the Government appropriate whatever amount was necessary for enforcement and that the penalties be stricter for offenders.

It was the "New York sector," comprising New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, the Bishop declared, with support from Boston and Chicago, which caused the most trouble to enforcement officers. He said Mr. Buckner's figures of 60,000,000 gallons of alcohol being illegally diverted annually were "fantastic."

Mr. Smith, the representative of the Committee on the Liquor Traffic, was asked by Senator Reed if prominent figures of his organization, which included Julius Rosenberg, John Rockefeller, J. P. Morgan, had liquor in their cellars. "If you can prove one has a drop in his cellar off the committee," he said in twenty-five minutes, "I am about ready to resign."

Reed had an amusing time twitting Mr. Smith that Sears, Roebuck & Co., of which Mr. Rosenberg is president, advertised hip flasks in their catalogue. Near the close of the afternoon session, Senator Reed, a bone dry, let it be known that the drys are complaining because of the rapid-fire cross-examination which they are being subjected to by Senator Reed.

Senator Harrell, who indicated his sympathy for the drys, said he was considering taking out of the bill the clause which gave time up by Senator Reed in his heckling of the dry witnesses.

"Each side will get twenty-four hours clear time if it takes all Summer," exclaimed Senator Harrell. "I am agreeable to that," replied Senator Reed, "but I am about ready to take all Summer and threaten these things out and go to the bottom of them and not be cut off with half a hearing."

"I shall endeavor," Senator Harrell announced, "to keep the time hereafter."

"You can keep it any way you want to," Senator Reed retorted.

CANNON LAUDS DRY LAW.

Bishop Cannon, who was the first witness of the day, read a statement without interruption and was asked no questions when he completed his testimony. He announced that he had been elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as Chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service.

The Methodist Church, he said, was the third largest Protestant denomination in the country, with a membership of more than 2,600,000, with more than 2,300,000 Sunday school scholars and with about 300,000 members of young people's societies.

"The Eighteenth Amendment called the prohibition amendment," Bishop Cannon read from his statement, "and it is not considered or understood apart from the legislation which preceded it. It is the high-water mark attained after seventy-five years of effort by the American people to reduce to a minimum the admitted evils from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The one and only purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment is to quote the words of the Preamble to the Constitution, 'to promote the general welfare' by the restriction of the activities of the individual citizen in the manufacture, sale, transportation, the exportation and the importation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"Intoxication is that condition in which a citizen has lost control of his physical, intellectual and his moral powers—in short, of himself. The one and only purpose of the Eighteenth Amendment, therefore, is to promote the general welfare by prohibiting the traffic in that which experience has demonstrated does cause hundreds of thousands of citizens to lose control of themselves and to become, therefore, not only unfitted to perform properly the duties which they owe to the State, society at large and their families, but frequently also to become a menace and a public nuisance."

"The fundamental question, therefore, before this committee is whether the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement act, commonly called the Volstead law, do promote the general welfare. If not, will the legislation under consideration by this committee, if adopted, assist in that purpose?"

Recalls Days of the Saloon.

"No proper answer can be given to this question without some consideration of previous conditions and of past liquor legislation. It is difficult for the younger generation to visualize, or indeed even to credit the actual conditions which existed in the good old days when men put their feet on the brass rail and blew the foam off the glass."

"In those days, great distilleries and breweries were running openly and legally, full blast, manufacturing hundreds of millions of gallons of intoxicants. Saloons running up to the tens of thousands (over 75,000 in all) were found on the main streets of every village, town and city, and intoxicants were sold and drunk publicly by men and women in hotels, high and low. Intoxicants were sold in city and country clubs and were served at practically all public dinners and banquets. To drink until one was a silly fool, or under the table, to be carried home or put to bed by others, was not only no disgrace, but a proper ending of a midnight spree."

"The liquor traffic practically dominated the political life of town, city, State and nation. Its heavy hand was felt in elections of mayors, members of City Councils, members of the police force, prosecuting attorneys, Judges on the bench, members of Legislatures, members of Congress and it insisted upon being consulted even on the matter of Presidential nominations. No town or city ordinance, no State or Congressional legislation, which could possibly affect in any way the moral betterment of the community, the diminution of the sale of intoxicants, or of opportunities for gambling in any of its forms, or restrictions upon red-light districts could be considered without the active, and usually successful, opposition of the liquor traffic, acting through some agent or attorney of the State or National Liquor Dealers' Association."

Cites His Thirty Years' Battle.

"For thirty years I personally waged battle after battle with them, town, city, State and nation. The traffic had at its command all the forces of the underworld, with every war-broker and political pimp lining up with men higher up in an ascending scale until the silly trail led to the office of the boss of the city or State. The graft and corruption in connection with prohibition enforcement of today concerning which so much clamor is raised by the opponents of the prohibition law is but a drop in the bucket, compared with the graft and

corruption which prevailed everywhere in the saloon era. Concerning this condition, The New York Times in an editorial utterance last year declared:

"The politicians ought to know that the country adopted the prohibition amendment because among other things there has been a corrupting influence between the saloon and the political organizations. It was difficult, if not impossible, to enforce the law because of the corrupting influence of the saloon-keeper had a pull with the politicians, and was permitted to disregard the law. The system was a failure both in South Carolina and in Virginia as an aid to true temperance, and was abolished as every other form of the liquor traffic for its high crimes and misdemeanors."

"Finally, realizing that they could not in any other way protect their communities, their children and their homes, the people adopted State-wide prohibition by popular vote, thus wiping out the traffic root and branch. The liquor traffic utterly refused to recognize the rest of the people of Virginia to brand it as an outlaw and established liquor shipping houses, locally in Baltimore, which centralized the State, even boys and college students, with advertisements of liquor and by automobile, railroad and other means, to smuggle the prohibited intoxicants into Virginia."

"It was this utter refusal on the part of the liquor traffic to recognize the prohibition law that led to the present-day situation. The liquor traffic forced the adoption of national prohibition. Senator Bruce, Governor of the State, and the other present-day advocates of the States to determine their liquor for themselves were not in evidence in the days when the liquor traffic of the dry States to protection from the liquor traffic of the wet States be respected."

"Now, I am not here to attack the honesty and sincerity of any witness who has testified, but for myself I flatly deny that there are any such conditions in the sections of the country in which I travel, certainly among the people with whom I am brought in contact, either in business, social or religious matters, or among people who are violating the law. Since the year 1924 I have been engaged in work which has compelled me to travel the greater part of the country."

"I have been specially interested in the study of social conditions all my life. From the time of my student days in Princeton, when I frequently spent my week ends in New York studying the condition in the Bovey and Water Street, I have rarely been in a city where night men have walked in various sections of those cities for from one to three hours at night, and as I rarely wear clerical clothing, indeed they do not attract any special attention."

"I have never seen in any of these cities such horrible conditions as have been depicted in the witness stand at these hearings, nor can I be made to believe without actual contact that 90 per cent. of the laboring people of this country are violating the Constitution of the United States, as well as the obligations they owe to their own children by the manufacture of intoxicants in their homes."

"As an American citizen I repudiate these wholesale assertions as not applying to the great mass of our American people. Certainly they do not apply to the more than 21,000,000 Sunday school scholars, 5,000,000 members of young people's societies and over 30,000,000 church members of the Protestant churches."

Reduction in Smuggling.

"The advocates of changes in the prohibition law have declared that it was impossible to enforce the prohibition law, because neither smuggling nor the diversion of alcohol for bootlegging purposes, nor illicit distilling can be prevented. Certainly these things cannot be absolutely, entirely prevented. But General Andrews has stated that the smuggling has been so reduced that in his judgment not more than 5 or 10 per cent. of the amounts which originally were smuggled in is now being smuggled in."

"If all of it was smuggled into the United States it would have amounted to less than one-half pint per capita for the whole country."

"Mr. Buckner estimated that the amount of alcohol diverted from legitimate purposes to bootlegging purposes would be approximately 30,000,000 gallons. But this was purely fantastic guesswork, and was more than five times as much as the estimate of the prohibition department. The basis of his calculation that there had been an increase of only 1,000,000 gallons per annum for the past five years in legitimate consumption is unwarranted."

"The number of automobiles in the country has increased from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 in the past six years, and the number of closed cars, which can be used in winter with comfort, has increased from about 28 per cent. to 58 per cent. of the entire number. People are using the freeze mixture who never used it before, and the amount allotted for that purpose is declared to be over 30,000,000 gallons, which is less than one gallon and a half per car per season."

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"Two of these States, Maryland and New York, have utterly refused to pass any State enforcement law, or New York passed the very man in these States who are largely responsible for the failure to pass the enforcement law are the ones who are most likely to be influenced by the failure to pass the law."

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in Mexico took up the major part of the meeting. Dr. Frederick Smith, an officer of the Baptist Missionary Society, declared that the political activities of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico was the real cause of the action taken against them by the Government. There was no prejudice against the Protestant Churches, he said, which were looked upon with respect by the authorities.

"The present religious upheaval," he declared, "is not an attempt at religious persecution, but merely an effort to enforce the Constitution."

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"The Roman Catholic system tends to be a political one, and the church gatherings are more for plotting against the existing Government. The authorities are intolerant and liberal, and at first merely told the foreign priests to stop failed to desist did the Government have grounds for the constitutional provision for deporting them as undesirable." 12

**TWO MEN FAST 45 DAYS
IN GLASS CASE IN BERLIN**

**Police Move to Stop Epidemic of
Hunger Stunts for Money.
Making Purposes.**

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By Wireles to The New York Times.
BERLIN, April 19.—The world's record for fasting is now in the hands of Max Fastello and a man known as Harry, who this afternoon were carried from their glass cage, where they had been sealed up and foodless for forty-

five days, thus breaking by one day the record recently made by Ben Jolly.

This form of indoor sport, which people are willing to pay money to see and which has caused scores of the feminine sex to burst forth with Springtime poems and leaping proposals, will soon be history, since the police have forbidden any one to mix politics and collect money for exhibition. Several more persons than various parts of Berlin already had been sealed up when the police order was issued, however, and these will be allowed to continue their fast.

Among them is a girl who believes she can hold out at least thirty days. Her friends, however, by many authors who would prefer a girl who is not bothered about food, just as the cages of the men meal misers are the cages of the women meal misers, who cares little for cooking. In Eden a faster who believed he could beat the record even though bound in chains was allowed to a padded cell after sixteen days.

Pastello and Harry do not state the amount of their receipts, since the boys are not allowed to receive money.

Town Breaks Drunkenness Record.
PERTH AMDOY, N. J., April 13.—
The greatest number of arrests for
drunkenness ever recorded here was
made over the last week-end. Fifty
men were arrested. When arraigned
before Police Recorder Pickersgill to-
day they all were fined or sent to the
workhouse. After disposing of the
cases, Recorder Pickersgill said: "God
bless prohibition! Isn't it a wonderful
thing?"



Chairman of the Board.

"This year," he said, "we
 money on labor, capital
 operating expenses than
 tory. I cannot see that
 nced an inch."

Earned About Gas

costs, because it can be

controlled as to tem-
peratures, because it can be
adjusted as needed.
Manufacturing costs, because
of uncertainty and guess-
work in calculation of heat.
And, because it requires
specialties.
We will gladly make a sur-
vey of your heating problems—

Gas Company
LABORATORY DIVISION
1000 North Dearborn Street

Unveiled 1900
Co. of New York
ELYOU, President
uninterrupted public service-1926



CHARGE FILMS MAR PRESTIGE OF BRITISH

Opponents of American Monopoly Say Dominion Influence Is Hurt.

SEE RACE SHOWN AT WORST

Native Ballads Whites Are Deteriorating, It Is Asserted, in 'Life' According to Hollywood.

Copyright, 1926, by The New York Times Company. By Wire to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 19.—The British are getting so alarmed at what is practically a monopoly by Americans of the movie picture field in the entire British Empire, that a movement has started to have the matter taken up at the forthcoming Imperial conference. Today the Federation of British Industries sent Sir Philip Cunliffe, president of the Board of Trade, the text of the resolution passed at the Federal meeting, on Monday, April 19th, urging action on the part of the British Government to arrive at some agreed policy for securing to the British Empire films of the same quality as those shown in the United States. The resolution, which is being circulated in the British overseas dominions, such as India, impairs British prestige among the natives by showing the worst sides of life as supposedly lived by white men and women.

See Deterioration of Race. Though the characters in such screen dramas are British, it was pointed out that the natives see them only as whites and reach the lamentable conclusion that the white race is deteriorating, to the serious detriment of the British prestige. The Federation of British Industries declares that the screen situation in the British overseas dominions from the British viewpoint is in a state of emergency. In the British Isles, fully 90 per cent. of the pictures shown in the dominions being American and barely 10 per cent. British. In some dominions it is asserted that Americans virtually have full control.

In South Africa British films are practically excluded already and are becoming even more serious for British interests if an important arrangement now said to be completed with American film interests goes through. Australia imported during the year ended last June nearly 25,000 feet of American films, as against slightly more than 1,000,000 feet of British and less than 1,000,000 from other countries. The entire importation of films into Australia is controlled by concerns allied to American producers. Australians consider the situation so serious that legislative action already has been taken in some parts of the Commonwealth and further steps are contemplated. This is also true of Canada.

Regarding the theory that some American films are damaging British prestige among the natives in India, the following statement was made here recently by the former film censor of Bengal: "Pictures showing the worst side of life, according to Hollywood, are being shown in India. The manner and habits of the British in India gets a few of the best American films and all the worst. The American film producers turn out. Such stuff is deplorable enough in European countries, but is absolutely fatal in the East and tends to undermine the prestige that British and Memphish have enjoyed for generations."

DOMINIONS REJECT FILMS.

What is true of India, it is asserted, is also true of other parts of the British Empire having native populations. Another deplorable phase of the present situation, according to the Federation of British Industries, is that whereas certain British films have found favor in non-British lands they have been rejected by the British Dominions. Films such as "Armageddon," "Britain's Birthright," and "The True Story of the Battle of Jutland" were refused by all the Dominions and only shown there through private enterprise.

This also is largely true of two other British films, "Zebrugge" and "Types," which barely succeeded in being shown in India. The British film "Livingstone," which deals with Explorer Livingstone's feat in South Africa, was refused by South African film interests and shown only in certain South African halls through private enterprise.

The special subcommittee of the Joint Film Trade Committee, with representatives of the American film industry here tomorrow in order to discuss the question of reciprocity in the exchange of films between Britain and the United States. The meeting follows a meeting held several weeks ago where a long discussion took place, the topic of which was a promise by Americans to communicate with the home offices of their firms in America. It is expected that the result of these communications will be learned at tomorrow's meeting. Among the Americans expected to meet the subcommittee are representatives of Allied Artists, Fox, Universal, and First National. After the meeting with the Americans the British subcommittee will hold a meeting of its own. The present impression in the British film trade is that there is little hope of immediate solution of the problem of reciprocity. However, there is a possibility that some plan may emerge from tomorrow's discussion which may bridge the present difficulties.

MRS. GISH HAS A STROKE.

Daughter Lillian on Way From Los Angeles to Patient in London.

Special to The New York Times. LOS ANGELES, April 19.—Still in her make-up and just off the motion picture set, Lillian Gish boarded a noon train today for New York to call for London in response to a message that her mother had been stricken with paralysis.

Mrs. Gish said she received the news last Friday and had worked feverishly night and day since to finish her parts in scenes in "The Scarlet Letter." A message received on Sunday, she added, indicated that the physicians were hopeful over her mother's condition. Mrs. Gish went to England last month with Dorothy Gish, her other daughter, who is in pictures there.

"The Great God Brown" for Benefit. Last night's performance of "The Great God Brown" at the Garrick Theatre was given for the Women's Auxiliary of the New Thought Alliance and for the Unity Society of Scientific Christianity. The benefit connection with the New Thought Alliance Convention, which will be held at the Commodore Hotel June 20-27.

SEEKS SIX SHUBERT LONDON THEATRES

Gulliver Sails to Negotiate the Purchase—Disposal of Interests Said to Be Unlikely.

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LONDON, April 19.—Charles Gulliver, managing director of London Theatres of Variety, sailed for New York today armed with powers to negotiate with the Shubert Brothers for the purchase of their interests in six leading London theatres. It is stated that Mr. Gulliver also wishes to buy some theatres controlled by the Shuberts in New York, thus reversing the present situation.

Neither Lee nor J. J. Shubert could be reached last night, but one of their representatives said that it was extremely unlikely that they would be willing to dispose of their interests in the six London theatres which they had recently acquired. He pointed out that "The Zet Set" is a big hit at the Apollo, that "The Student Prince" is still running at His Majesty's and that "The Big Parade" will go into another Shubert-controlled London house. William Gaunt, with whom the American theatrical managers are associated in their English ventures has plans for the other theatres which include the Adelphi, Shaftesbury, Winter Garden and Gaiety and the representative stated that all indications were for the definite continuance of the Shuberts' London operations. Regarding Mr. Gulliver's intention of purchasing some of the New York houses under Shubert management, the spokesman said that would naturally depend upon the proposition Mr. Gulliver had in mind.

Cellar Players Win Play Cup. The Cellar Players of the Hudson Guild received yesterday a silver cup as first prize in the intertheatrical play contest of the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, the finals of which were held Saturday night. The winning play in which members of the Cellar Players appeared was "Release," Mrs. Elaine Kline's production. The play, which was staged by Mrs. Adele Matthews, The Cellar Players have been awarded the Little Theatre tournament later in the Spring.

MUSIC NOTES. Sophie Braslau, long announced in to-day's finale at the Hotel de Ville, is unable to appear. Screen Zimbalist will give the matinee, assisted by Nina Morgana. Charles Stratton, Betty Boyton, Flossie Berger and Walter Goldie give a benefit for the Free Fellowship tonight at the Community Church, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

H. H. Flagler will discuss plans of the New York Symphony Society at the annual meeting tomorrow at 4:30 o'clock in Walter Damrosch's home, 146 East Fifty-first Street.

SCREEN NOTES.

"The Last Days of Pompeii," an Italian production based on Bulwer Lytton's classic, was offered in preview last night by Jeffrey Blumstein at the Plaza Hotel. The presentation was arranged by Joseph Frankel. Charlie Murray, the screen comedian, is to make a personal appearance at the Mark Strand Theatre at 9:15 this evening. He is to rehearse some of the humorous incidents connected with the making of films, and will also refer to the connection with the anniversary celebration of the Mark Strand. First National Pictures, Inc., held a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's in honor of June Mathis, the screen producer, who gained much renown for her adaptation of Ibsen's "Four Husbands" of the Broadway play, "The Sign of the Cross." Mathis, who is a brief but a bold of the work accomplished by June Mathis, Miss Mathis thanked Mr. Rowland and the other officials of the company.

MOTION PICTURES.

ADOLPHE MENJOU with Chester Conklin and Louise Brooks. The season's most illuminating comedy of the ways of the social set in this Paramount picture and a wonderful stage program including Frank Cambria's "BIRD FANTASY," a woodland rove. Rivoli debut of the Feature Organist HENRY TRUMETAGH. CLARION TRUMETAGH.

THE GREATER RIVOLI

BROADWAY at 49th St.

RIALTO

The laughs begin at 10 A. M. and last all day.

STATE

O. THOMAS MELCHON KLONDIKE.

CAPITOL

Marion Davies in Beverly of Graustark with ANTONIO MORENO. CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

PLAZA

"Three Faces East" with JETTA GUDAL. HENRY B. WALTHALL.

LOEW'S LEXINGTON

"The Girl from Montmartre" with LEWIS STONE.

THEATRE R

W. WAYNE R. WAYNE R. WAYNE R.

REX INGRAM'S

MARE (OUR SEA) NOSTRUM CRITERION.

CAMEO

"The Golem" with COLLEEN MOORE.

B'WAY

"The Golem" with COLLEEN MOORE.

Lillian Gish

John Gilbert. LA BOHEME.

REHEARSAL: BOY D'ARCY. Matis. 10:30-11:00. Matis. 10:30-11:00.

TONIGHT

Free Lectures by SWAMI YOGANANDA.

by SWAMI YOGANANDA. "SUB-CONSCIOUS AND SUPER-CONSCIOUS MIND TRAINING" For Success in Life.

Special Lecture by LEVITKY. CARNegie HALL, 57th St. April 21-22-23 and 24. Free Lectures. Adm. 50c. See newspaper announcements.

CENTURY THEATRE. STRECHER AND CENTRAL PARK. A more sumptuous Pinaflore has never been imagined. ALAN DALLS AMERICAN. ALL-STAR REVIVAL OF GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S MEMORIAL PINAFLORE. COMPANY OF 200-SINGING CHORUS OF 100. "A BIG SPECTACULAR SHOW. ITS ONLY RIVAL IS THE CIRCUS." Stephen Zeisler, Inc. "AS SPECTACULAR A PRODUCTION AND A GREATER THRILL THAN THE MIRACLE." PRICES: EVENINGS (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 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Education opinions differ, even among educational experts. For a long time New York had a very large board. Then it lurched to the opposite extreme and got the very small one it now has. There are two conflicting theories about the matter. One thinks of the Board of Education as purely administrative, and therefore likely to be more efficient when the membership is small. The other regards it as representative, holding that the various localities and different interests of the city should each have a spokesman on the board. It is argued, for example, that the large Italian population of Greater New York—over 800,000—is entitled to have an Italian representative on the Board of Education. A similar argument is made for our negro residents. Plainly, however, this is a contention that cannot be pushed too far, otherwise we should have a Board of Education larger than the Board of Aldermen.

A just view of the duties and opportunities of the Board of Education of New York would be that in appointing its members all merely parochial or racial or religious or political qualifications should be disregarded. Men and women ought to be sought with knowledge and sympathies as wide as the city itself. Yet we have in fairness to consider the situation as it was left by Mayor Hylan. It is not strange if Mayor Walker is not willing to take the responsibility for continuing the thoroughly partisan board bequeathed to him by Mr. Hylan. The way out proposed by the Albany legislation may not be ideal, but perhaps it furnishes the only escape now possible.

CONGRESS ANXIOUS TO QUIT

Washington dispatches represent the leaders of both parties in Congress as hoping that the session will end soon. They are said to be urging the President to ask for no further legislation not absolutely necessary. If adjournment could come by May 15, they would be well pleased. But they say that in any case it must not be later than June 1. By that time a vote can be had on the foreign debt settlement, on the public buildings bill, possibly on a rivers and harbors bill; the rest of the legislative cargo can be jettisoned in order to get the Congressional ship quickly into her home port.

This eagerness of Congress to get away from Washington is not because of a feeling that a complete and splendid record has been made. Indeed, it is dread of having to give a "record" vote on several pending measures which leads Congressmen to hope that many bills may be abandoned. Elections are coming on, and it will be much easier for candidates to explain how they would have voted, if they had only had a chance, than how they actually did vote, if they happened to vote in a way to offend any large number of their constituents. Thus it would appear that distrust of itself, and of its ability to judge the public temper at this time, is the main reason why Congress wishes to adjourn quickly and have it over with. It would throw up its job much in the spirit of the despondent man of whom the poet writes, and who said that he was

Wary of myself and sick of asking
What I am and what I ought to be.

Another motive for retreat from Washington is darkly hinted. Why should Congressmen stay there to "stand by the President" when he will not stand by them after they have gone out to fight for their political lives? It is sadly and significantly remarked that Senator McKelvin went down to defeat in Illinois, yet that no bugle call in his behalf issued from the White House. Senator Pepper is engaged in a desperate struggle for re-election in Pennsylvania, but while the shallow in Harrisburg murmur, the deeps in the White House are dumb. Of course, the President's well-known policy is to keep himself aloof from these contests within the party, holding himself as it were in a higher Olympian sphere. But it is not strange that worried Congressmen are unable to understand that attitude. So they naturally want to go home.

A LARGER BOARD OF EDUCATION

A bill now on the eve of passage through the Legislature, which is said to have the approval of Mayor Walker, provides that the Board of Education in this city shall consist of fifteen members, instead of the present number, seven. It is also stipulated that "not more than nine shall at any time, belong to the same political party." This might be thought to be introducing political distinctions where they do not belong. Education should be nonpartisan, and the public schools administered by the most public-spirited and competent citizens that can be obtained for the work, no matter whether they call themselves Republicans, Democrats or Socialists. But the fact is that the existing Board of Education was made partisan by Mayor Hylan. All his appointees were of one party. Obviously the Albany bill seeks to redress this unfairness and to make the Board of Education at least bipartisan.

About the proper size of the Board of

Education opinions differ, even among educational experts. For a long time New York had a very large board. Then it lurched to the opposite extreme and got the very small one it now has. There are two conflicting theories about the matter. One thinks of the Board of Education as purely administrative, and therefore likely to be more efficient when the membership is small. The other regards it as representative, holding that the various localities and different interests of the city should each have a spokesman on the board. It is argued, for example, that the large Italian population of Greater New York—over 800,000—is entitled to have an Italian representative on the Board of Education. A similar argument is made for our negro residents. Plainly, however, this is a contention that cannot be pushed too far, otherwise we should have a Board of Education larger than the Board of Aldermen.

A RUSSIAN EDITOR

A brief dispatch from Belgrade announces the celebration there among Russian refugees of the fiftieth anniversary of the Novoe Vremya—once the great St. Petersburg organ of imperial Russia, of the nobility, the wealthy, the influential, read by thousands of officials and widely quoted all over the world. It is now an inconspicuous folk published, few know where, by the son of its famous founder and hopefully perused by noble exiles as they dream of the fall of Bolshevism.

Unlike the great paper conducted by ALEXIS C. SOUVENIR that now printed and almost entirely written by his son, MICHAEL, is far from prophetic. On the twenty-fifth anniversary of the paper, under the eye of Carlism, the elder SOUVENIR remarked: "This jubilee is the general rehearsal of 'funerals.' The son at the fiftieth anniversary, merely reviewed those funerals as an apologist; of the father's skepticism about the present and clairvoyance for the future there was not a glimmer. Twenty-five years ago the Novoe Vremya was easily the most influential daily in Russia, and, for its political and financial articles, its literary news and criticism, among the best in Europe. Based on a Parisian model, it early adopted the anonymous editorial. But a daily feature, called 'Little Letters,' consisting of pointed comment on the topics of the day and displaying a wonderful fund of curious knowledge on both Russian and foreign matters, continued to be signed 'A. C. SOUVENIR.' He died in 1912—just five years before the fall of the régime which had been lauded by him through all the great resources of the paper—but with his tongue in his cheek. There now seems to be no doubt of this, for his daily unearthed by the Bolsheviks apparently proves it. These words were ironically confided to it in 1900:

Autocracy is infinitely superior to parliamentarism, for with parliamentarism there are men who govern, while with autocracy one is governed by God. The Emperor only informs himself in accordance with God's will. He is invisible, he consults the first comers, his wife, his mother, his stomach, his temper, and he accepts them all as an expression of God. There is nothing above autocracy, for it raises an entire hive of drones who see nothing that is good in toll. These drones compose the privileged classes, and the essential of their privileges reposes precisely in the fact that having nothing in the head they form the head which controls the crowd.

Surely curious words to be set down, even in a private journal, by the great Czarist publicist! Again, he wrote in 1901 showing that he harbored no illusions in regard to the imperial régime:

New times approach, one feels their advent in the fact that the Government is completely demoralized and knows not which way to turn. But with this confusion last long! Shall I die with the conviction that the despotic régime is being gnawed away from beneath and only needs a squall to overturn it? Even an ordinary wind would throw it down.

Of the Grand Dukes he wrote: These Grand Dukes are truly a misfortune. They can only be compared with the scorpions by which thieves flourish. For the purchase of ships after the Russo-Japanese War, Grand Duke Mikhailovich exacted a commission of 500,000 rubles. People shed their blood, and the Grand Dukes take their "milk." Russia is the personal property of the Romanovs, and they make money out of it in every way.

No wonder the present régime in Russia hastened to make this diary known to the world. Nor is it strange that the diary's son, MICHAEL, has become an apologist rather than a prophet. But more wonderful than all else is the revelation made in regard to the character of the elder SOUVENIR.

A SHOW VOLCANO

Vesuvius and Etna in the Old World and Mont Pelee in the New have such awful reputations that it is not easy to believe that Hawaiian Mauna Loa, whose lava flood wiped out a little village on Saturday, is not feared by any except the superstitious. They throw offerings of leaves into the crater to propitiate Pele, goddess of the mountain. "During the more than one hundred years since the 'missionaries landed,' says GILBERT GROSVENOR, who once used an entire number of The National Geographic Magazine to describe, with typewriter and camera, 'the volcanic and floral

wonderland of the world," the "has not been a single death by 'territory' caused by a volcanic 'eruption.' Although the Hawaiian Islands, 'have been built along a 'crack on the ocean bottom,' by a 'string of volcanoes, some of which 'have belched themselves seven miles 'straight up from the ocean floor,' tourists sleep quietly in their hotels, having faith that lava from the craters moves so slowly toward the sea that eruptions are never more than spectacular—though stupendous sights. Seventeen years ago Dr. THOMAS A. JAGAN built his laboratory on the edge of the Kilauea crater, which is Mauna Loa's greatest spouter, and the doctor always slept there as sweetly as a babe. It is to his bulletins, monographs and photographs that the world owes most of what it knows about Mauna Loa. Describing a convulsion, when the Alike River burst from the flank of the mountain in 1900, Dr. Jagan wrote:

The color effects at sundown at the rift source on Mauna Loa were gorgeous beyond description. Over the scarlet fountains rose the sheets of red and green flame, topped with lilac foam, against a murky green or blue-gray background. Above rose the great buff-colored volutes of cloud, with individual billows coffee-colored or brown. All this was backed by an outer sky of deepest cobalt blue, with normal distant horizon clouds of pearly gray.

Mauna Loa signals from its cone by a column of lava, fume and flame that it is about to begin operations down below. In 1900 the lava stream reported by Dr. Jagan flowed to the sea for ten days. The cloud or column from Mauna Loa's altitude of 14,970 feet rises sometimes many thousand feet higher. "The cause of the steady 'flow,' this scientist has said, 'may be a subsidence of the ocean's bottom all about, or it may be the 'elastic force controlled within the 'liquid itself or its imprisoned gas.' Mauna Loa, which includes Kilauea and other Hawaiian volcanoes, is a constant study for the seismologists. They confess that they have never mastered its mysteries. Happily Mauna Loa is a great, long bulk of a mountain. It does not tower over the surrounding country and the settlements of men. Harmless as the craters of the island of Hawaii seem today, it is recorded that in 1790 an inland Kamehameha was overwhelmed by a sudden eruption of Kilauea.

Long may Mauna Loa retain its reputation as a show volcano peak! Estimated by its output of lava, it is the most productive volcano in the world. It is said that "its great flow of 1855 alone would nearly build 'Vesuvius.' How considerate it is may be judged from the statement of WILLIAM R. CASTLE JR., the son of a missionary, that 'people who go to 'see the flows camp directly in front 'of them, moving their tents only 'when the lava gets near enough to be uncomfortable warm.' Women's clubs, particularly in the Middle West, where they have had to endure much ridicule for eager excursions into encyclopedias in search of the traits of writers, ought to find amusement in the spectacle of this poetical wrangling. If they were malicious, they might fling back some of the javelins of wit that have been hurled at them. Their revenge, of course, would not necessarily be on their original critics, but would that matter? If their feelings require relief, here is a chance for them. They might even take up the question left floating by the poets, and perhaps settle it. Who knows, if yonder river had never thrust his shoulder against the machine, whether we should have had free verse? But for the endless streams of traffic on the avenues, we might never have had unpunctuated poetry. Lines of verse beginning with capital letters might never have been produced except in the modern civilization that gave us the subway. Even if the ladies in pursuit of culture can't decide the question, they might at least get some fun out of it.

Two amusing illustrations of the carelessness with which laws too often are drawn are presented in the latest issue of the Little Pamphlet in which the New York City Bar Association's Committee on Criminal Courts Law and Procedure expresses and explains its approval or disapproval of measures pending in the State Legislature.

The first is a bill, introduced by Assemblyman ALDERMAN, which provides that County Judges shall not practice law in their own counties, and that the District Attorney "except in counties containing a city with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants," shall practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record of the county in which he is elected. Of this the committee quietly says, "Most people, including ourselves, have labored under the notion that a District Attorney 'practices law' when he performs his official duties," and adds: "The introducer of the bill may not have meant what he has said, but we must take him at his word."

The other instance appears in a bill offered by Senator Guss to regulate the keeping of bees in certain villages. In the first place, declares the committee, the bill is unnecessary, for if the bees anywhere constitute a public nuisance, there already is enough law to force their suppression. But this bill says that the bees shall not be kept "within 500 feet of any dwelling or cultivated garden." The absurdity lies in the fact that this would include the beekeeper's own house and garden.

Addressing the St. Vincent de Paul Society in Boston on Sunday, Cardinal O'Connor made statements sure to excite discussion. Had they come from a

poet, they would have been called "poetry." Four speakers took part in the discussion on Sunday, and, like true philosophers, left the matter just where they found it. The first speaker, a physician and essayist as well as a poet, contributed some original ideas. But MAXWELL BOSEWORTH pursued his usual course and contradicted everything that had been said by the other man. He got as far away from the subject as he could in his allotted time, while the third poet ran still wider of the theme by dragging in "radio, gland rejuvenation, complexes and sex expression." The last speaker, however, refused to make prophecies. The whole is reminiscent of the days, ten or a dozen years ago, when ALFREDO KRAUSO edited Others and the young radical poets wrote any kind of verse that took their fancy—and got it published. There were poets in that group who have since won fame and prizes, but they are not engaging in debates now. They sometimes give lectures, but they leave debating to those who never grew out of that happy state.

Women's clubs, particularly in the Middle West, where they have had to endure much ridicule for eager excursions into encyclopedias in search of the traits of writers, ought to find amusement in the spectacle of this poetical wrangling. If they were malicious, they might fling back some of the javelins of wit that have been hurled at them. Their revenge, of course, would not necessarily be on their original critics, but would that matter? If their feelings require relief, here is a chance for them. They might even take up the question left floating by the poets, and perhaps settle it. Who knows, if yonder river had never thrust his shoulder against the machine, whether we should have had free verse? But for the endless streams of traffic on the avenues, we might never have had unpunctuated poetry. Lines of verse beginning with capital letters might never have been produced except in the modern civilization that gave us the subway. Even if the ladies in pursuit of culture can't decide the question, they might at least get some fun out of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES

They Should Be More Careful.

TWO NATIONS MAKE GIFTS TO CATHEDRAL

Japan Presents Two Vases and Serbia an Altar Cloth to St. John the Divine.

SYMBOLS OF PEACE HOPE

Ambassador Tells of Nippon's Desire—Dr. Manning Accepts Offerings at a Luncheon.

World peace rests upon mutual helpfulness and common understanding, according to Tameo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador, who spoke yesterday at a luncheon in the Hotel Astor, at which his Government and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes formally presented gifts to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, as Chairman of the Historic and Patriotic Division of the Committee for Completing the Cathedral, presided. Gifts—a pair of cloisonné vases from the Imperial Japanese Government, and an altar cloth embroidered by Serbian war orphans by the Serbian Ambassador Matsudaira. "To present to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine a pair of cloisonné vases in the name of my Government, I understand that this cathedral was designed to provide a permanent place of spiritual rest for the souls of the brave who died in the great wars of the world. In the midst of the constant changes and uncertainties of human life, it is a place of peace and rest, a haven of rest and a source of inspiration to those who are engaged in the busy life of this modern city. It will represent the peace of the world, the highest aspirations of man, the conception and the design of the building inspire ideals of love, truth, justice and self-sacrifice.

"It is in a sense a most fitting place for the cultivation and promotion of the spirit of universal brotherhood and mutual understanding among nations. In the language of the cathedral, it is the spirit of mutual helpfulness and common understanding can hardly be emphasized too much. Gen. Sherrill then turned to the presentation of the gifts. He said that the Japanese vases were a gift from the Imperial Japanese Government, and that the Serbian altar cloth was a gift from the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He said that the gifts were presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as a symbol of peace and hope for the future of the world. He said that the gifts were presented to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as a symbol of peace and hope for the future of the world.

A Bond of Brotherhood. "I often hear it said that Eastern civilization stands for principles apart from those of Western culture," continued the Ambassador. "It is true, indeed, that our history, our manner of thought, our mode of life are different from yours in many respects, but I feel that these differences are more apparent than real. Underneath the outward differences of people and nations there stretches a solid basis of common humanity upon which the edifice of civilization is built. Without the brotherhood of common humanity, civilization could not endure. In this belief, let me extend to you a word of greeting and a firmness on this solid foundation of common humanity, the people of both our countries may cooperate for the promotion of the common interests and general welfare of mankind. "I am glad these vases stand as a bond of brotherhood between the Japanese and the American people, and I am glad that the people of Japan entertain toward a sincere movement, wherever and however it comes, to work for the better understanding and good-will among countries and peoples—ideals for the fulfillment of which the cathedral, with its altar cloth and vases, is a fitting symbol. They will further serve as an eloquent testimony to the international brotherhood and neighborliness that are uniting all the peoples of the world and facing each other across the Pacific."

Bishop Accepts the Gift.

Replying, Bishop Manning said: "It would be impossible for me to express adequately the pleasure which it gives me to accept in my own name and in the name of the trustees the superb vases as a gift from the Japanese Government. It is indeed a gracious act on the part of the Japanese Government to have placed in the great cathedral which we are erecting for the worship of God, who made all nations of men and all peoples—ideals for the fulfillment of which the cathedral, with its altar cloth and vases, is a fitting symbol. They will further serve as an eloquent testimony to the international brotherhood and neighborliness that are uniting all the peoples of the world and facing each other across the Pacific."

Changing American Interests. To the Editor of The New York Times: Something has changed Americans, in the last few years, from the days when political discussion was the chief topic of almost every one to the present attitude of indifference in public affairs. Robert McLeod Jackson, your correspondent of the New York Times, has written a book, "The People and the Government," in which he has pointed out the fact that the people and not the Government are the real power in our country. He has pointed out the fact that the people and not the Government are the real power in our country. He has pointed out the fact that the people and not the Government are the real power in our country.

SPRING

About this time of year I write a little verse to Spring. In which I mention balmy night And note that thrushes sing.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements received until midnight. Telephone LACKAWANNA 1000.

Special attention given to Lost and Found advertisements at Subway Level Office, Times Building.

LOST.

BAG, black, week-end, between 92d and 94th Av. and the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, going through Central Park; suitable reward will be given person returning same to L. J. 107 St. N. Y.

BANK BOOK, 1935-1936, Eastern Industrial Savings Bank, Return book, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

BANKBOOK, 1935-1936, New Netherlands Bank, 41 West 34th St., N. Y.

BOOK, lost in taxi cab, Saturday, April 11, leather-covered, price book, marked "G. M. C." Return to: 11th and 57th St. N. Y.

BRIEFCASE, brown, on 94th St. P. M. train from Penn Station, Sunday, reward \$100.

EYEGLASSES, in case and ten railroad trip tickets, lost April 11, Call Deerpier, Circle 1114.

INSURANCE PAPERS, on Saturday, April 11, Brown envelope containing New York Life policy and other insurance papers. Will under kindly communicate with Mr. Schwartz, Room 608, 150 Broadway, or phone Rector 1234.

MONEY—Girl lost \$80 wages, from 86th, Amsterdam Av., 83d St., Central Park West, tennis court, reward \$25. Leukert, 215 West 85th St., Schuyler 1924.

PORTFOLIO, brown paper, containing miscellaneous papers, left on Hudson Tube train April 11, about 9:45 A. M. Return to Room 200, 100 Broad Street, New York. Reward.

PURSE, small, flowered, lost at Hippodrome or vicinity, last Saturday, April 11. Telephone Academy 2401.

PURSE, gray, 1st, money and bracelet, in taxi, Thursday, reward. Kellogg 8300W.

VANITY AND LIPSTICK, gold, monogrammed G. W. G., Saturday night, 44th St. Theatre; reward, no questions asked. Lawrence Goldsmith, 136 West 52d.

WALLET, National Theatre, 2d Av., Sunday night, Return and reward \$25. 334 Montgomery St., Brooklyn.

\$100 REWARD, no questions asked, for return of two design checks, lost in telephone booth at 42d St. and Broadway, N. Y., April 10. C. M. Gleicher, Longacre 5581.

\$50 REWARD for return of articles removed from Apt. 2D, 115 East 80th St., on Sunday.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN, platinum, with onyx centre, 8 small diamonds, on east side of Broadway, between 43th St. and Princess Street. Finder, please communicate with Riverside 1129.

BRACELET, gold, carnelian stones, lost Sunday evening, Adelphi Theatre, Broadway, 80th St.; reward. Silberstein, 473 West 2nd Av.

BRACELET, silver, links (Mexican) flower design, Sunday, 60th-61st; reward. Trafalgar 8000.

BRACELET, platinum, three diamonds, 12 sapphires, Thursday, subway, street; reward. Columbia 6371.

BRACELET FOUND, WHITE X2193 TIMES ANNEX.

BRACELET—Gold, engraved inscription, date 12-2-1917; reward. Phone Whitehall 4207.

CUFF LINK diamond and crystal, between 22d Park Av. and Madison Street Co. Friday; \$100 reward. Butterfield 062d.

EARRING—Coral and pearl earring lost, between 20 West 74th St. and the Mall; suitable reward. Schiffer, 20 West 74th St. Trafalgar 2014.

ENVELOPE containing bracelet, monogrammed watch chain, stick pin, lady's brooch, diamond ring, lost Saturday, between 4:30 and 7:30 P. M. between East 7th St. and West 10th. Finder will receive \$500 reward. No questions asked. B. Garland, 36 East 50th St.

RING lost, gentleman's diamond, sapphire, platinum; handsome reward. Goodell, 506 West 140th.

WATCH, between Empress Theatre and 102d St.; reward. Phone 2423 Washington Heights.

WRIST WATCH—Gold, inscribed "Clara B. Kerns", Saturday; reward. Telephone Trafalgar 8629.

\$5,000 REWARD for return of following articles of jewelry: Lady's ring with large marquise diamond; necklace, 117 pearls, diamond clasp; fancy ring with large emerald and 64 small diamonds; lady's diamond watch chain; lost April 10 on P. R. R. ferry, Desbrosses St. to Jersey City, or between ferry and Hill Road, Jersey City, proportionate reward paid for return of any article. Herbert J. Payne, 10 William St., Hanover 4000.

\$400 REWARD for return of diamond bracelet, gold mounting, lost April 10, at or between 876 Park Av. and Ritz Theatre. Albert R. Lee, 19 William St., Hanover 0520.

\$100 REWARD. Gentleman's diamond ring lost in men's room, lower-level, Grand Central Terminal, Monday A. M., April 10. Return LOST AND FOUND DEPT.

\$1,000 REWARD. Bracelet, single row of diamonds, Fulton Theatre or vicinity, Saturday evening, April 10. Samuel Reznick, Monument 8229.

\$100 REWARD. Wristwatch, platinum, set diamonds and onyx; no questions asked. Telephone Circle 1900, Apt. 808.

Wearing Apparel.

FUR, pointed fox, lost Saturday night in taxi, between Greenwich Village and West 85th; reward. Phone Susquehanna 9757.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

PINCH CANARY, green-brown, April 15; liberal reward. Telephone Kellogg 3049.

PARROT, reward. Payson, 100 West 59th St., Circle 5074.

BITZ, male, white Eskimo, "Champy" April 11; liberal reward. New Rochelle 018W.

POULTRY TRUST PUT ON TRIAL BY STATE

Ottenger Opens Action Seeking Dissolution of Community Corporation in Brooklyn.

PRICE-FIXING IS DESCRIBED

Two Retailers Charge Sahn, Head of Concern, Arbitrarily Set Scale Too High for Profit.

The dissolution of the Community Live Poultry Corporation, charged with

controlling the business and prices in poultry markets of Greenpoint and Williamsburg, Brooklyn, is sought in an action brought by State Attorney General Albert Ottenger which went to trial before Supreme Court Justice Stephen Callaghan in Brooklyn yesterday.

The president of the corporation, Sahn, and several other officers are under indictment charging them with a violation of the Donnelly Anti-Trust act, making it a misdemeanor to form a corporation to control the supply or sale of a commodity of public use or consumption.

Although Attorney General Ottenger was in court part of the day, the case was conducted for the State by Deputy Attorney General Israel M. Lerner, who has been in charge of the investigation into the affairs of the poultry dealers beginning last January and still going on.

Leader Newirth, former Assistant District Attorney, and George D. Zahn, who has been a manager of his former store as a branch of a salary of \$75 a week, which was later reduced. He said the corporation had forced him to sell poultry at prices so high as to make it unprofitable. Sahn

witnesses had testified when court adjourned until this morning. In his opening statement, Sahn said he would be able to prove that eight or ten poultry dealers had controlled prices through their corporation to dealers and consumers; that the corporation had been formed in January, 1935, it did not start business until October and that within a few months it had obtained control of the poultry business in its district.

The first witness, Max Sahn, who had a poultry market on 1st and 3rd Avenues, Brooklyn, testified that he had been made a director of the corporation after other retailers had insisted they be represented on the board. He said that Sahn as President had told the dealers that they must join and that if they did not he would find a way to make them.

The witnesses said that he had submitted his store to the corporation and had been made a manager of his former store as a branch of a salary of \$75 a week, which was later reduced. He said the corporation had forced him to sell poultry at prices so high as to make it unprofitable. Sahn



Twenty Years of Banking on Fifth Avenue

WHEN, in 1906, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company established its Fifth Avenue Office, the Avenue itself still retained much of the atmosphere of the late '70s. The two old brownstone residences shown in this picture at the South East Corner of 41st Street were converted into Banking Quarters for the Company.

OWERING 23 stories from pavement to cornice, the new Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Building looks out upon a new Fifth Avenue. In its contrast to the buildings it displaced it epitomizes the almost miraculous development of the Mid-Town Section—"New York's Marvelous Square Mile."



CENTURY-OLD BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK

Abel Brothers, Inc.
Acker, Merrill & Condit Co.
American Bank Note Company
American Sugar Refining Co.
Baker, Voorhis and Company
Walter Baker and Company
Barrett, Nephews & Company
Bartley Bros. and Hall, Inc.
Benedict Brothers
A. C. Benedict and Company
Black, Starr and Frost
Bonne and Company, Inc.
Brown Brothers and Co.
Brewster and Company
Brooks Brothers
Brown's Pharmacy
Browning, King and Company
Bruce and Cook
John Carle & Sons
H. A. Casselberg
Castell, Mastry Co., Ltd.
William Coulson and Sons
Church and Dwight Company
Cowperthwait and Sons
Cruikshank Company
Devoe & Reynolds Co., Inc.
James W. Howell & Company
The Gorham Company
C. G. Gunther's Sons
The Hanson & Van Winkle Corp.
J. & J. Harper, Harper & Bros.
Jas. A. Hearn & Son
Hendricks Brothers
R. Hoe & Company
Holt & Company
A. Howard Hopping
F. R. Houghton, Inc.

IN 1906—twenty years ago—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company established its Fifth Avenue Office at Forty-first Street.

In two weeks it will open the doors of its new Fifth Avenue Offices in The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Building at the same corner, which has been identified with the services of this Office ever since it was opened.

Here is the latest chapter in a story of upward-reaching change which is typically American—the story of Fifth Avenue and its neighborhood.

FROM 1906 TO 1926—AND GOING FORWARD

Twenty years ago, men of large vision, feeling the stir of a new century, began to see the Avenue, not as it was, but as it was to be.

This Company saw eye to eye with them. It saw their need—the need of the Mid-Town Section for convenient headquarters in Trust, Custodian and Safe Deposit matters, Commercial and Personal Banking.

Their need then—through the years of change—and in the future.

So the Fifth Avenue Office was established—the first uptown office of a downtown Trust Company. It has served the Fifth Avenue neighborhood for twenty most stirring years.

It is ready to go forward with the Mid-Town Section to still greater things.



CENTURY-OLD BUSINESSES IN NEW YORK

Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc.
William Iselin & Company
P. J. Kennedy & Sons
Lanman & Kemp, Inc.
Lever Brothers Company
Lord & Taylor
Mailand, Coppel & Company
Methodist Book Concern
National Lead Company
New York Central Railroad
New York "Commercial"
New York Evening Post
North American Review Mag.
North River Insurance Co.
Oelrichs and Company
Phoenix Ass. Co. of London
Phoenix Silk Mfg. Company
Pierce & Company, Inc.
B. F. Quackinbush
Remington Arms Company
Roosevelt and Son
Schieffelin and Company
William Simpson
Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons
The Smith-Worthington Co.
G. Tagliabue
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co.
Seth Thomas Clock Company
Todd Salt Company
Walpole Brothers, Inc.
James N. Wells Sons
James P. Eadie
Wessel, Dunal & Co.
John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
William Wood & Company
R. C. Williams & Company

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Fifth Avenue Office at Forty-first Street

22 William Street

Madison Avenue Office at Seventy-second Street

London: 15 Cockspur Street

Paris: 70 Rue des Petits Champs

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"For the Purpose of Accommodating the Citizens of the State"

Let Us Burn the Mortgage on Your Life!

Perhaps you didn't know we specialize in Happiness.

We do, because we've reconciled the Home with the Hotel.

Thus, we give our guests every advantage of each—with none of the bothers.

And the rates are low—more so on yearly lease.

With all your time to devote to just being happy you'll be really living—with no mortgage of care or housework.

Just compare these rates with your household budget!

Management BING & BING, INC.

RATES Transient (with bath)

Single.....\$3.50 to \$5 per day
Double.....\$6 and \$8 per day

Semi-permanent

En suite rates range from:—

1 single room...\$46 per wk.
1 single & 1 double...\$55 per wk.
2 double rooms...\$68 per wk.

Very fine single rooms are available at \$23, \$25 and \$27. Splendid double rooms from \$32. ALL RATES SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER ON YEARLY LEASE

A Luxurious Living Room by Day; a Delightful Sleeping Chamber by Night



Write for This New De Luxe Book

The complete story of the New St. George is told in a wonderful new book. We will be glad to send it to you for the asking. Better yet, come over to the St. George for a tour of inspection. If time is limited please—MAIL 10000

Management BING & BING, INC.

Hotel St. George THE HOTEL-HOME FOR MEN AND WOMEN CLARK ST., BROOKLYN

5 minutes from Wall St. By Subway 7th Ave. Subway 15 from Times St. Clark St. Express Station in Hotel.

How to Remove Grease Spots

Stubborn grease spots—spots that resist ordinary dry cleaners can be removed by

NACTO

The Perfect Spot Remover

Just moisten a clean rag with Nacto—rub the spot and it's OUT!

Nacto is harmless to material or color—can be used safely on satin, velvet, felt, suede, silk, laces, draperies, rugs, upholstery, etc. Leaves no "ring."

Non-Explosive—SAFE!

In cans or bottles 20c, 50c, 80c at Auto Supply and Drug Stores

Sold Everywhere But if your dealer can't supply you, send a stamped coin or non-poster for the desired size. We pay postage. Just a Rub—and Spot is OUT!

Nacto Cleaner Corp., 2175 Madison Ave., N. Y.

PROFICIENT COOKS.

Anxiety as to the success of a dinner party removed by choosing a cook from the advertisements in the Household.

Situations Wanted columns of The New York Times—Adv.

TEXTILE MILLS OPEN STRIKE ZONE IS CALLED

**Mass Picketing Halted as 500
Armed Guards Patrol Four
Embattled Towns.**

FEW WORKERS BACK ON JOB

**4,000 Give Weisbord Roses in
Wallington, Where They Are
Welcomed by Mayor.**

MOORE ASSAILS LEADERS

**Governor Declares Courts Give All
Needed Redress for Wrongs
Will Keep Hands Off.**

PASSAIC, N. J., April 19.—The crisis which this vicinity expects today in the textile strike, now in its thirteenth week, was not reached after all.

Union officials estimated that 5 per cent. of the strikers accepted the invitation issued by the mills to resume work today. The employers announced that a considerable number of the strikers who were back on the job were not the same as those who had been out.

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STRIKERS HALTED IN GARFIELD

Strikers who marched toward the Garfield plant of the Fortmann & Huffman Company were stopped by police outposts, who surrounded the mill within a radius of three blocks on every side. Eight motorcycle patrolmen, thirty on foot carrying automatic weapons, and a large force of deputy sheriffs guarded the company's gates.

Similar arrangements were made in Passaic, where every corner in the vicinity of the mills was guarded by policemen and special deputies. Strikers pickedeted the United Piece Dye Works in Passaic, where they were in a circle round the mill singing "Solidarity Forever."

Police Chief George Witte stood in the center of the circle beating the strikers with his club. Pickets have not had trouble with the Lodi police.

Albert Weisbord, the young university graduate who is leading the strike, addressed an open-air meeting in Wallington. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception from 4,000 strikers, who showed their loyalty by roses on him. Weisbord said that the injunction against picketing the Fortmann & Huffman mill in Garfield would not deter the strikers from continuing their fight against all the mills.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING

The outdoor meeting of strikers in Wallington was held at the request of Mayor Nelkin, who announced himself a believer in free speech and free assembly. The crowd waited nearly an hour for Weisbord, and cheered him loudly and again when he stepped on the platform.

Weisbord called himself facetiously a "100 per cent. jailbird," and told the audience that the strike was now in its "100 per cent. jailbird leadership." He denounced the mill owners and declared that the "terror of the bosses" had and would be broken by the strike. He said the strike was a ten times stronger than ever before.

Discussing the injunction obtained against the strikers by the Fortmann & Huffman Company, Weisbord said that the strikers "never broke strikes," and that the injunction was "a piece of paper and you cannot make scabs out of men with a piece of paper."

He called on the strikers to "pursue the same peaceful, orderly policy as before." He predicted that the mill owners would be "hanging over him" and that he and the other leaders could not be frightened.

ENTERMYER GOES TO CAPITAL

The movement for a Senate investigation of the strike is expected to overshadow other local developments in the strike field. Samuel Entermyer, on behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union, left tonight for Washington and will appear before the Senate Committee on Manufactures tomorrow, when the report of Senator Edwards of New Jersey will be presented.

Entermyer will appear also at the request of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, who is pushing the Borah and La Follette resolutions for an immediate inquiry.

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Goldsmith's Heir May Be Bought by Free State

LONDON, April 19.—The Free State may acquire and restore the home of Oliver Goldsmith, poet and novelist, at Lissoy, in County Westmeath.

McKEE NETTLES WALKER

He Objects to "Indiscriminate" Appropriations, but Votes "Aye" With Colleagues.

During a meeting of the Board of Estimate in Committee of the Whole yesterday, Mayor Walker disclosed that Police Commissioner McLaughlin intended to ask soon for authority to appoint 3,000 additional uniformed policemen. The Police Commissioner, it was said, believed that many recruits were needed for effective protection against criminals and enforcement of the traffic regulations.

Mayor Walker's statement was elicited when the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which conducts the examinations of police candidates, asked for four additional investigators and examiners. The Committee of the Whole, after a brief discussion, voted to recommend an appropriation of more than \$500,000 for repaying items, Alderman Joseph J. McKee entered a mild protest against the manner in which appropriations were being recommended for public improvements.

"This board has appointed a special committee to take into consideration the propriety of funds for public improvements, in view of that condition, what expenditures are of paramount importance and, with the cooperation of the Police Commissioner, to go on ahead somewhat indiscriminately as it seems to me, voting money away for the sake of the public, without knowing just where the money is going. I want to have it appear in the record that I do not think this is being done in a businesslike way."

Mayor Walker, who appeared somewhat nettled at McKee's remarks, held a moment's whispered conversation with Controller Berry, who sat at his side, and then replied: "I think the procedure that is being followed here is perfectly orderly and in the tentative appropriation of \$500,000 for repaying items, I am not sure that it will be an appropriate use of the money."

McKee then turned himself to the placing of the bill on record and voted "aye" to the bill. The item was placed on the calendar for the next day.

There is also a Chancellor of New Jersey, who may enjoy even a public official. All of these agencies are practically accessible at any hour of the day or night and are prepared to protect the rights and privileges guaranteed to the citizens by the Constitutions of the United States and New Jersey.

"The Governor has power to do just one thing, and that is to invade the strike zone with the armed forces of the State, and, obviously, this should only be done where the disorder amounts to rioting and bloodshed, and the local authorities are unable to maintain law and order. Such action would be a civil war, and I am convinced that such action is necessary to preserve law and order."

"I may say that no such need exists at this time."

BOTANY DIRECTORS MEET

The directors of the Botany Worsted Mills met today at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, Mr. Stoehr presiding, and listened to a report on the strike by Colonel Charles F. H. Johnson, First Vice President. The board approved the position of the management, and sustained its officers in dealing with the strikers.

"The management of the company has declared that it was the policy of the mill to maintain as high wages as possible, and that it was not the policy of the mill to decrease wages, as the strikers were doing."

"The Department of Labor of the State of New Jersey has commended the policy of the mill, and has sustained its officers in dealing with the strikers."

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Braves Again Bow to Giants Before Shivering Crowd, 8 to 3

GIANTS VANQUISH SHIVERING BRAVES

Prove the Hardier in Frigid Contest, 8 to 3, and Take League Lead.

AND RYAN'S SHOTS ARE EASY

Understrom Has Perfect Day at Bat—Virgil Barnes Holds Losers Scoreless Until Sixth.

By HARRY CROSS.

The Braves took another game away from the Boston Braves up at the Polo Grounds yesterday by an 8-to-3 score. The event was important enough to hoist them into first place. When the game was over about 1,000 spectators had survived the cold and huddled home to get revived. The valuable hands of the New York players were frost-nipped, which was the main reason that the errors were chalked against them. The Braves were so thoroughly frozen they didn't get near enough to the ball to make errors. The Giants were bundled up in extra clothing and were better fortified against the bite than either the Boston players or the spectators. Ross Young wore three heavy undershirts, which made him look as if he had gained forty pounds on home cooking. The Hawks soccer players from Vienna were at the game, and the first thing they asked was why the ball players were not on skates. They didn't know what the game was all about, but they did like the peanuts. They mentioned the fact that when they left Vienna they understood they were going to the United States, and they wondered how they happened to land in Labrador.

Manager Bancroft shook up his lineup and placed himself at the head of the batting order. He probably did this so that he could get his turn at bat over as quickly as possible and get back to the bench and wrap himself up in a blanket.

Ryan Faces Ordeal.

Bill Ryan, who pitched for the Braves, did the most suffering. Both the cold and the New York bats got him and got him good. After he had been slammed for four hits and as many runs in the first inning he was hurried to the steam room, and Hearn pitched the last two innings without giving the Giants a hit. Hearn must be an Eskimo.

Zetie Barnes pitched the whole game for the Giants and had the situation in hand all the way. The Braves didn't get a run off him until the sixth.

Burns clicked a double to left and scored on Wilson's single.

By that time the Giants were out in front with four runs. They gathered a couple in the first. Lindstrom singled and went to third when Frisch smacked a single to right. Young's sacrifice fly scored Lindstrom and Frisch stole second. He beat it to third on Meusel's sacrifice fly and scored on Wilson's single.

In the fifth Lindstrom singled again and went to third on a double by Frisch. Again Young scored Freddy with a sacrifice fly, Frisch tearing to third on the same play. Meusel's second sacrifice fly scored Frisch.

The Giants got rough with Ryan in the sixth. Tyson got a double to right and Frisch only got one hand near his drive. Jackson's single sent Tyson to third. Southworth went in to hit in place of Hartley, and his single scored Tyson. Barnes pitched a single to right, and when the ball trickled through Welch, Jackson and Southworth scored and Barnes pulled up at third base. Lindstrom's sacrifice fly to deep center enabled Barnes to get home.

Braves Score One.

The Braves got another run in the seventh. E. Taylor, hitting for Ryan, drew a ticket, moved along on Banny's out and Johnston's single, and scored while Brown was forcing Johnson's second.

In the ninth Gibson rattled a double to right and scored when Bancroft whiffed a double to left.

It was a momentous day for Lindstrom at the bat. He had a triple, two singles and a sacrifice in four times up. A perfect day for him, Jimmy Johnston, the former Brooklyn reliever, is carrying on a batting all of his own this season. He got three singles yesterday, and is hitting the ball just as heartily as any of his younger confederates.

The ball players are greatly disturbed about the weather. They can't find a thing in their contracts which calls for them to play ball when the thermometer flirts around zero.

Yesterday during the game when a few flakes of snow started to fall, the players began to inquire about the trains for Florida.

The box score (A. P.):

NEW YORK (N. Y.). BOSTON (N. Y.).

At Polo Grounds, N. Y., April 19 (P.).

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BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York 6, Boston 2.	1	0	1.000
Brooklyn 4, Philadelphia 1.	1	0	1.000
Cincinnati 1, Pittsburgh 1.	0	1	.000
Chicago 4, St. Louis 4.	0	1	.000
(Fourteen innings.)			
AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York at Washington (cold).			
Philadelphia 2, Boston 1.	1	0	1.000
(Morning Game.)			
Boston 7, Philadelphia 1.	1	0	1.000
(Afternoon Game.)			
St. Louis 4, Detroit 1.	1	0	1.000
Cleveland 5, Chicago 1.	1	0	1.000

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York.....	5	1	.833
St. Louis.....	5	2	.714
Cincinnati.....	4	2	.667
Philadelphia.....	4	3	.571
Brooklyn.....	3	3	.500
Chicago.....	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh.....	2	5	.286
Boston.....	1	6	.143
AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago.....	4	2	.667
Washington.....	4	2	.667
New York.....	3	2	.600
Detroit.....	3	2	.600
Cleveland.....	3	2	.600
Boston.....	3	3	.500
Philadelphia.....	2	5	.286
St. Louis.....	1	5	.167

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston at New York.			
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.)			
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.			
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati.			
Chicago at St. Louis.			
AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	P.C.
New York at Washington.			
Philadelphia at Boston.			
St. Louis at Detroit.			
Cleveland at Chicago.			

ATHLETICS DIVIDE TWO WITH RED SOX

Groves Hurls Them to 3 to 1 Victory in Morning, but Boston Retaliates in Afternoon.

BOSTON, April 19 (P.).—The Red Sox and Athletics divided the Patriots' day twin bill here today. While Lefty Groves held the Sox to three scattered hits his teammates thumped Wingfield for seven safeties and took the morning encounter by a score of 3 to 1.

In the afternoon 15,000 fans gathered to see the home team upset the Mackmen, 2 to 1, in a game featured by sensational fielding on the part of the Boston outfit. Ira Flagstad turned in several circus catches in the outfield, cut off two Philadelphia runs at the plate and headed a four-man double play that nipped a threatening rally.

Blachoff's single, following a single by Rigney and Herrera's double, accounted for the Red Sox run.

The box score:

MORNING GAME.

PHILADELPHIA (A.). BOSTON (A.).

At Fenway Park, Boston, April 19 (P.).

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Edgewood Handicap Won by Golden Spire; Forecaster Last

GOLDEN SPIRE FIRST IN THE EDGEWOOD

Beats Prince Hamlet by a Neck at Havre de Grace—Forecaster Stops Badly.

PRYCE SADDLES 3 WINNERS

Sends Out Post Horn and Punjab for W. J. Salmons and Phantom Fire for R. T. Wilson.

HUNTINGTON RACE ENDS IN DEAD HEAT

The Judges Unable to Choose Between Arragosa and Lavinia at the Finish of Sixth.

Havre de Grace Entries.

By The Associated Press.
HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., April 19.—Golden Spire carried the colors of the Sunnyside Stable of Bob Smith to victory this afternoon in the Edgewood Handicap, a gallop of a mile and a half, which headed the program. Under the whip of the trainer, Golden Spire, the son of Golden Emblem and Glory, made the distance in the slow time of 1:29 over a fast track. The winner paid \$5.50 for \$2 in the mutuels.
The weather was warm and ideal had it not been for a strong wind, but the track was in first-class shape. Fast time was out of question against the wind. The field was made up of two to three to the fore. J. R. Pryce saddling Post Horn to take the opener and Punjab to follow with Phantom Fire. The fourth, W. J. Salmons, had Maiben had the mount on both. Wilmund also scored a double, bringing Red Pennant home first in the second race and winning the sixth with Flint. Trainer Pryce also saddled a winner for R. T. Wilson in Phantom Fire.
With Cuddeker scratched out of the Edgewood Handicap, T. W. O'Brien's Forecaster was the odds-on public choice. The field was sent away without delay. W. C. Travers's War Man taking an early lead. Harvey brought up Forecaster with a challenge and the two fought it out. Forecaster was the first to crack and stopped badly. Harvey not persisting with him when beaten.
Merita held Golden Spire under wraps for half a mile, the leader raced themselves out, sent him to the outside and took command on the turn at the head of the stretch drive he outlasted Prince Hamlet to win by a neck. War Man managed to hold on to take third money.
The Yarros' Purse, a dash of six furlongs for the three-year-olds, brought out a field of six, with Punjab, the Salmon Preakness, and Kentucky Derby candidates. The public favorite, the homebred son of Brown Prince II made good for his followers by coming home at the head of his field in 1:14 under 110 pounds.
Punjab was slow to find his stride, but once Maiben got him going he moved up rapidly. He took the lead in the final furlong and came to the wire with a margin of a length over E. Seagram's Dust Up. The Seagram Stable's French-bred colt, who had had the early pace, but could not hold it in the stretch drive and finished third. Punjab paid \$4.30 for \$2 in the mutuels.

PARIS, April 19 (P. O. Patat, a trainer who was rehabilitated a short time ago after several years' suspension, made a killing at the Saint Cloud track today with an obscure outsider, Murela. The horse ran away from a field of eleven in a mile and a half race to win at odds of 200 to 1. Murela is a three-year-old and, heretofore, has been an "also ran."

HUNTINGTON RACE ENDS IN DEAD HEAT

The Judges Unable to Choose Between Arragosa and Lavinia at the Finish of Sixth.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., April 19

(P. O. W. J. Waterman's) Arragosa and W. M. Cain's Lavinia, thundered down to the wire as a team in the sixth race here today and the judges could do nothing else but call it a dead heat.
The dead heats of a racing season can usually be counted on the fingers of one hand and this was the first recorded for the 1922 season. There were only two run last year, one at Havana and the other at the Long Branch track.
As there was no run-off today, the owners of the principals in the dead heat split the purse, while the mutual officials honored straight, place and show tickets on both Arragosa and Lavinia.
Arragosa, on his part two races here, both of which he won, was backed down to odds-on before starting time. He was a length behind entering the stretch, but they went past the judges' stand together. Arragosa was conceding ten pounds to Lavinia over the mile and seventy yard distance. Arragosa finished close behind the leaders.
The summary:
FIRST RACE—Purse \$300; claiming; for maidens; three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. (J. Dolan) \$2.00 \$2.20 \$2.20. Gen. Seth, 105 (J. Dolan) 2.20 2.20 2.20. Ho Hurry, 112 (C. Mahoney) 4.00 4.00 4.00. Time—1:06.4. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Newkirk and Galusha also ran.
SECOND RACE—Purse \$400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. (C. Mahoney) 4.00 4.00 4.00. Orphelin, 112 (W. Taylor) 3.00 3.00 3.00. Corneille, 112 (D. Smith) 3.20 3.20 3.20. Time—1:11.5. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Wilmund, Salmons and Black Art also ran.
THIRD RACE—Purse \$500; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. Thomas Platt, 105 (J. Dolan) 4.00 4.00 4.00. First Light, 105 (C. Allen) 4.00 4.00 4.00. More On Both (C. Mahoney) 2.40 2.40 2.40. Time—1:05.2. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Claridge and Menzies also ran.
FOURTH RACE—Purse \$400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. Old Top, 105 (C. Mahoney) 3.20 3.20 3.20. Kinkaid, 105 (C. Mahoney) 6.00 6.00 6.00. Time—1:14.5. Harry B. Dr. F. Adams and Peat also ran.
FIFTH RACE—Purse \$400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Hindoo, 112 (C. Allen) 3.20 3.20 3.20. Dby, 112 (C. Allen) 3.20 3.20 3.20. Time—1:31.3. (C. Allen) 3.20. Peace, Cheatum Girl and Hialeah also ran.
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Weather: clear; track: muddy.

Huntington Entries.

By The Associated Press.
FIRST RACE—Purse \$400; claiming; for three-year-olds and upward; five furlongs. (J. Dolan) \$2.00 \$2.20 \$2.20. Gen. Seth, 105 (J. Dolan) 2.20 2.20 2.20. Ho Hurry, 112 (C. Mahoney) 4.00 4.00 4.00. Time—1:06.4. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Newkirk and Galusha also ran.
SECOND RACE—Purse \$400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. (C. Mahoney) 4.00 4.00 4.00. Orphelin, 112 (W. Taylor) 3.00 3.00 3.00. Corneille, 112 (D. Smith) 3.20 3.20 3.20. Time—1:11.5. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Wilmund, Salmons and Black Art also ran.
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Weather: clear; track: muddy.

Beulah Park Entries.

By The Associated Press.
FIRST RACE—Purse \$500; for four-year-olds and upward; claiming; five furlongs. (J. Dolan) \$2.00 \$2.20 \$2.20. Gen. Seth, 105 (J. Dolan) 2.20 2.20 2.20. Ho Hurry, 112 (C. Mahoney) 4.00 4.00 4.00. Time—1:06.4. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Newkirk and Galusha also ran.
SECOND RACE—Purse \$400; claiming; three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. (C. Mahoney) 4.00 4.00 4.00. Orphelin, 112 (W. Taylor) 3.00 3.00 3.00. Corneille, 112 (D. Smith) 3.20 3.20 3.20. Time—1:11.5. (C. Mahoney) 4.00. Wilmund, Salmons and Black Art also ran.
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Weather: clear; track: fast.

COLLEGE BASEBALL.

Fordham 3, Boston College 3.
Dartmouth 2, Holy Cross 1.
P. L. S. Virginia 5.
Yale 4, Harvard 3.
Weather: clear; track: fast.

HAVRE DE GRACE CHART

By The Associated Press.
Havre de Grace, Md., Monday, April 19.
Weather: clear; track: fast.

527 FIRST RACE—Two-year-olds; claiming; purse \$1,200; four and one-half furlongs.

Trainer, J. R. Pryce. Time—1:29.4. 0.55. 0.55. 0.55.
Ind. Starters. Wt. P.P. St. 1/2 3/4 1 1 1/2 1 3/4 2 2 1/2 3 3 1/2 4 4 1/2 5 5 1/2 6 6 1/2 7 7 1/2 8 8 1/2 9 9 1/2 10 10 1/2 11 11 1/2 12 12 1/2 13 13 1/2 14 14 1/2 15 15 1/2 16 16 1/2 17 17 1/2 18 18 1/2 19 19 1/2 20 20 1/2 21 21 1/2 22 22 1/2 23 23 1/2 24 24 1/2 25 25 1/2 26 26 1/2 27 27 1/2 28 28 1/2 29 29 1/2 30 30 1/2 31 31 1/2 32 32 1/2 33 33 1/2 34 34 1/2 35 35 1/2 36 36 1/2 37 37 1/2 38 38 1/2 39 39 1/2 40 40 1/2 41 41 1/2 42 42 1/2 43 43 1/2 44 44 1/2 45 45 1/2 46 46 1/2 47 47 1/2 48 48 1/2 49 49 1/2 50 50 1/2 51 51 1/2 52 52 1/2 53 53 1/2 54 54 1/2 55 55 1/2 56 56 1/2 57 57 1/2 58 58 1/2 59 59 1/2 60 60 1/2 61 61 1/2 62 62 1/2 63 63 1/2 64 64 1/2 65 65 1/2 66 66 1/2 67 67 1/2 68 68 1/2 69 69 1/2 70 70 1/2 71 71 1/2 72 72 1/2 73 73 1/2 74 74 1/2 75 75 1/2 76 76 1/2 77 77 1/2 78 78 1/2 79 79 1/2 80 80 1/2 81 81 1/2 82 82 1/2 83 83 1/2 84 84 1/2 85 85 1/2 86 86 1/2 87 87 1/2 88 88 1/2 89 89 1/2 90 90 1/2 91 91 1/2 92 92 1/2 93 93 1/2 94 94 1/2 95 95 1/2 96 96 1/2 97 97 1/2 98 98 1/2 99 99 1/2 100 100 1/2 101 101 1/2 102 102 1/2 103 103 1/2 104 104 1/2 105 105 1/2 106 106 1/2 107 107 1/2 108 108 1/2 109 109 1/2 110 110 1/2 111 111 1/2 112 112 1/2 113 113 1/2 114 114 1/2 115 115 1/2 116 116 1/2 117 117 1/2 118 118 1/2 119 119 1/2 120 120 1/2 121 121 1/2 122 122 1/2 123 123 1/2 124 124 1/2 125 125 1/2 126 126 1/2 127 127 1/2 128 128 1/2 129 129 1/2 130 130 1/2 131 131 1/2 132 132 1/2 133 133 1/2 134 134 1/2 135 135 1/2 136 136 1/2 137 137 1/2 138 138 1/2 139 139 1/2 140 140 1/2 141 141 1/2 142 142 1/2 143 143 1/2 144 144 1/2 145 145 1/2 146 146 1/2 147 147 1/2 148 148 1/2 149 149 1/2 150 150 1/2 151 151 1/2 152 152 1/2 153 153 1/2 154 154 1/2 155 155 1/2 156 156 1/2 157 157 1/2 158 158 1/2 159 159 1/2 160 160 1/2 161 161 1/2 162 162 1/2 163 163 1/2 164 164 1/2 165 165 1/2 166 166 1/2 167 167 1/2 168 168 1/2 169 169 1/2 170 170 1/2 171 171 1/2 172 172 1/2 173 173 1/2 174 174 1/2 175 175 1/2 176 176 1/2 177 177 1/2 178 178 1/2 179 179 1/2 180 180 1/2 181 181 1/2 182 182 1/2 183 183 1/2 184 184 1/2 185 185 1/2 186 186 1/2 187 187 1/2 188 188 1/2 189 189 1/2 190 190 1/2 191 191 1/2 192 192 1/2 193 193 1/2 194 194 1/2 195 195 1/2 196 196 1/2 197 197 1/2 198 198 1/2 199 199 1/2 200 200 1/2 201 201 1/2 202 202 1/2 203 203 1/2 204 204 1/2 205 205 1/2 206 206 1/2 207 207 1/2 208 208 1/2 209 209 1/2 210 210 1/2 211 211 1/2 212 212 1/2 213 213 1/2 214 214 1/2 215 215 1/2 216 216 1/2 217 217 1/2 218 218 1/2 219 219 1/2 220 220 1/2 221 221 1/2 222 222 1/2 223 223 1/2 224 224 1/2 225 225 1/2 226 226 1/2 227 227 1/2 228 228 1/2 229 229 1/2 230 230 1/2 231 231 1/2 232 232 1/2 233 233 1/2 234 234 1/2 235 235 1/2 236 236 1/2 237 237 1/2 238 238 1/2 239 239 1/2 240 240 1/2 241 241 1/2 242 242 1/2 243 243 1/2 244 244 1/2 245 245 1/2 246 246 1/2 247 247 1/2 248 248 1/2 249 249 1/2 250 250 1/2 251 251 1/2 252 252 1/2 253 253 1/2 254 254 1/2 255 255 1/2 256 256 1/2 257 257 1/2 258 258 1/2 259 259 1/2 260 260 1/2 261 261 1/2 262 262 1/2 263 263 1/2 264 264 1/2 265 265 1/2 266 266 1/2 267 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1/2 601 601 1/2 602 602 1/2 603 603 1/2 604 604 1/2 605 605 1/2 606 606 1/2 607 607 1/2 608 608 1/2 609 609 1/2 610 610 1/2 611 611 1/2 612 612 1/2 613 613 1/2 614 614 1/2 615 615 1/2 616 616 1/2 617 617 1/2 618 618 1/2 619 619 1/2 620 620 1/2 621 621 1/2 622 622 1/2 623 623 1/2 624 624 1/2 625 625 1/2 626 626 1/2 627 627 1/2 628 628 1/2 629 629 1/2 630 630 1/2 631 631 1/2 632 632 1/2 633 633 1/2 634 634 1/2 635 635 1/2 636 636 1/2 637 637 1/

Columbia Improves

ROWING MIRACLES NOT FOR COLUMBIA

But Crew Candidates Are
Already Showing Improvement
Under the Glendons.

FRESHMEN DRAW ATTENTION

Coaches Find Them Unpolished by
Hodge-podge of Systems—Work
on the Harlem Encouraging.

This is the first of a series of articles
on the rowing situation at various
Eastern colleges.

By HERBERT REED.

Columbia is in the throes of rebuilding rowing and already shows the handiwork of the two Glendons, father and son, who have done remarkably well considering the size of the task at hand. Had the problem been one merely of building it would have been much easier to solve. The remnants of oarsmen, no matter how enthusiastic, is, however, one to call out all the finesse of Richard Glendon Jr., the titular head coach, and the experience of Richard Glendon Sr., the wise old waterman who made so great a reputation for the Navy oarsmen over a long stretch of years.

The Glendons found the Columbia sweep-swimmers rowing a hybrid stroke, unsound and fatiguing, and they had to start their work with men who had been in the habit of finishing in the rack, and often lost by many lengths of open water. Progress with these men was necessarily slow, and it is too much to expect that the varsity eight will produce anything in the way of rowing miracles, although from what they showed on the cold and turbulent Harlem yesterday this season will find them at least closing the gap and coming up into the procession. They may do even better than that, since the first race is three weeks away and much can be accomplished in that time, but it is certain that if the big crew comes along as fast as it has been coming in the last week it will turn in at least some creditable racing.

Real Future for Freshman Crew.

Naturally, the coaches have given a great deal of attention to the freshmen, new to the game and therefore unpolished by a hodge-podge of systems. The results are gratifying not alone to Columbia men but to those who want to see morningside oarsmen live up once more to the old traditions. There is a big and powerful freshman eight on the river, already well grounded in the Glendon technique, stroke and able right now to bring the beat up to racing pitch. In the rough going yesterday the crew put on a burst of speed, and the power was well in hand. This eight has a real future, even this season.

There was little opportunity to study the work of the second varsity, for the shell was wrecked by driftwood at an early stage of the practice—nothing unusual in Columbia's experience on the Harlem. There were bits of good rowing by the 150-pound eight, but there was too much wind and water for a light crew to show its pace.

Principal interest centers, of course, on the varsity as remodeled under the regime with the greatest of care and patience. The work has been anything but hurried, for there was a great deal for some of the men to forge, and naturally an endless amount to learn. This eight is still far from a real racing crew, although it might hold its own in a burst of half a mile or a mile, or perhaps even the Henley distance.

It is a big, fairly matched eight which already has learned to keep the boat on an even keel, a true touch of the Glendon method, for their crews have always been noted for keeping the big boat going steadily as they race. This is the first feature that strikes the observer. The second is the union of the blades work, and the third is the straight backs, giving plenty of room to the human engine room. These three things are real accomplishments in such a short time under a new system. There is ample evidence of a world of power, and of power at its maximum just at the point where the Glendons want it—when the oar is at right angles to the blade, and the power at the instant of greatest leverage—that has been the making of Glendon crews of the past. With an eight crowding 180 pounds on the average this means business.

Union of Blades a Feature.

Through the rough going yesterday, with the stroke down around the early twenties, about the best gait that could be expected under the conditions, the second feature, the union of the blades, especially at the turn-off of the feather, was a pleasure to watch. Inboard there were some slight breaks in the body work, but these things mean little, usually being due largely to slight differences in the conformation of the men. Such things are generally corrected by rigging, and there is nothing about rigging that these coaches do not know.

The blades are in and out together, are properly covered, save that Lohr at stroke sometimes slips a little, but there is never a sign of washing out—something, incidentally, all but impossible with the Glendon stroke, and when the blades are together a great deal may be overlooked. These good points are dwelt upon at length for the reason that they are encouraging in the extreme in an eight that is frankly very far from a finished crew.

The straight backs are an unalloyed joy and uncommon even in sights of considerable reputation.

Columbia men need not expect too much in a hurry, for it takes at least three years to install a real rowing system, but they may at least have the comfortable feeling that they are well away on the right track.

The varsity boat, Bow, No. 2, Kergin; No. 5, Wiberg; No. 6, Wolfe; No. 7, H. Jacob; stroke, Lohr; coxswain, Miller.

INVITE FOREIGN CREWS.

Amateurs Expect Them to Row in
National Regatta on Schuylkill.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19 (AP)—Invitations have been sent to crews in Argentina, Cuba, England and Canada to compete in the national regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River Aug. 6, and 7. Harry Penn Burke, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, announced today. A number of foreign crews are expected to accept.

Mr. Burke said the association had decided that no oarsman who has rowed on a university or college crew will be eligible to compete as a junior and that any one who has competed in a varsity race, regardless of whether the boat was, will be classed as a senior.

Today's Radio Program

**DETROIT AND CHICAGO ENTER
The Central Hockey League**

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19 (AP)—Detroit and Chicago will have teams in the Central Amateur Hockey League next season, it was decided today at the Spring meeting of the organization. There will be eight cities in the league instead of six. Detroit will take the place of Sault Ste. Marie. The eighth city will be selected from Milwaukee, Toronto, Marquette, Michigan, and Fort Frances, Ontario. The other cities in the league are Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Winnipeg, and Eveleth-Hibbing.

HARVARD OARSMEN ON LAKE CARNEGIE

Coach Stevens Gives Varsity
Crews Double Workout on
Arrival at Tiger Camp.

TO ALTERNATE IN SESSIONS

Princeton Eight Practice After Two
Crimson Boats Close Long
Afternoon Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 19.—In spite of windy blasts, Lake Carnegie was the scene of unusual activity today, the Harvard and Princeton crews rowing here this morning and afternoon. Two Harvard varsities, under the direction of Coach Ed Stevens, and Manager Jack Preston, arrived at the Tigers' Camp this morning for a week's practice.

A schedule has been arranged by Coach Chuck Logg of Princeton so that the Tiger and Crimson oarsmen will occupy the lake at different times. Coach Stevens declared that he will devote most of the time here to the perfection of form, due to the fact that the Harvard crew has been handicapped by the late Spring. Toward the end of the week, however, he will give his charges racing starts.

The first Harvard varsity was boated as follows: Stroke, Watts; No. 2, Barton; No. 3, Captain Winthrop; No. 4, Hubbard; No. 5, Leavitt; No. 6, Darlington; bow, Barry; coxswain, Forthofer.

Varsity Coach Logg and Gordon Sikes, coach of the Princeton crew, coached their men late in the afternoon, after Harvard completed its second long session. Langhorne, recently given stroke in the first varsity, kept his position there today.

Harvard's second varsity left the dock as follows: Stroke, Scudder; No. 2, Saltonstall; No. 3, Weyman; No. 4, Iselin; No. 5, Canning; No. 6, Ames; No. 7, Perkins; bow, Murchie; coxswain, Beer.

BOS, MATSUYAMA

MEET NEXT WEEK

Former to Defend Junior 18.2

Title in 1,200-Point Match at

Dwyer's Academy.

The first challenge match of the season for the national junior 18.2 palky line championship will be held next week when Ay Bos of Holland, defending champion, meets Kinley Matsuyama of Japan in a 1,200-point match at Dwyer's Broadway Academy.

The match will be played in three blocks, each of 400 points, on successive nights, starting next Monday.

The champion must defend the emblem every thirty days, and as the last tournament ended on March 27 the champion will be forced to accept those dates or forfeit the championship.

REISELT TRAILS WAKEFIELD.

Three-Cushion Champion Behind,

93-100, at End of First 2 Blocks.

Otto Reisel, newly crowned king of the three-cushion game, made an inauspicious beginning in his first match in this city since winning the title when he trailed Harry Wakefield, 93 to 100, in the first two blocks of their 300-point match which opened yesterday at the Strand Casino. Wakefield won in the afternoon block and Reisel in the night block. Wakefield reached his quota in the night block, stopping Reisel before he could reach his quota.

Wakefield won 50 to 30, in the afternoon in fifty-eight minutes. He made a high run of 8. Reisel's high run was 3. Reisel won 63 to 50, in seventy-nine minutes and eight seconds. The high run was 8 and Wakefield's 6.

OTHER BILLIARD RESULTS.

Andrew St. Jean leads Ralph Greenleaf for six years pocket billiard champion of the world, in their handicap pocket billiard match which got under way at Dwyer's Broadway Academy yesterday.

St. Jean is playing for only 1,250 points as against Greenleaf's 1,500. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

In a three-cushion team match at Hopp's Billiard Academy, tournament at the Recreation Academy, Greenleaf and St. Jean won 125 to 100, in thirty-five minutes. The high run was 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

Edward J. O'Brien defeated Joseph A. Powers in a three-cushion match at the Recreation Academy. O'Brien won 125 to 100, in thirty-five minutes. The high run was 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

Orlando Lauri took the lead from Charles Harmon in a three-cushion match at the Recreation Academy. Lauri won 125 to 100, in thirty-five minutes. The high run was 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

James Langdon and Joseph Johnson were winners at 18.2 billiards in the Poughkeepsie Billiard Club tournament. Langdon won 125 to 100, in thirty-five minutes. The high run was 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

Lauri won 125 to 100, in thirty-five minutes. The high run was 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

Langdon won 125 to 100, in thirty-five minutes. The high run was 10. The winner had a high run of 10. The loser had a high run of 10.

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Today's Radio Program

NEW YORK.
(April 19, 1926, Eastern Standard Time.)
Wave lengths in meters. Set of radio receiver's dial; frequency of the right.
5:00 P. M.—Market report.
5:05 P. M.—Prayer service.
5:10 P. M.—Radio City.
5:15 P. M.—Lecture, "The Planets."
5:20 P. M.—Leonard Poffend, violinist.
5:25 P. M.—Motion picture.
5:30 P. M.—Helen McCarthy, piano.
5:35 P. M.—Market report.
5:40 P. M.—Radio City.
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New York Railways Corporation

Prior Lien 6s, 1925

In addition to being a general mortgage on the entire New York Railways System, these bonds are specifically secured by DIRECT FIRST LIEN on New York City real estate assessed at nearly twice the amount of outstanding bonds.

Price to yield about 7.15%

Circular T-103 upon request.

Wm. Carnegie Ewen

Investment Securities
2 Wall Street New York
Telephone Rector 3273-4

Odd Lots

Allow the small investor to take advantage of market opportunities.

They enable the larger investor to diversify his holdings, thereby increasing margin of safety.

Our booklet which explains the many advantages offered by Odd Lot Trading furnished on request.

Ask for T. 256

100 Share Lots

Corp Securities Bought or Sold for Cash

John Muir & Co.

Members
New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
Associate Members
New York Curb Market
61 Broadway New York

We Offer

\$100,000

Missouri Pacific R.R.

Secured 7% Bonds

Due June 1, 1939

@ 100%

Yielding 5.75% to first
callable date Dec. 1, 1926
or 6.85% to maturity

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
120 Broadway New York

Exempt From All Federal Income Taxes

City of Kingsport, Tenn.

5% Water Works Bonds
Due January 15, 1936
KINGSPORT, with a population of 12,000, is located in a rich agricultural community, and is an important manufacturing center, having the Tennessee Eastman Corp., a subsidiary of the Eastman Kodak Co., with a plant of 375 acres; the Corning Glass Works, makers of Pyrex Oven Ware, and a number of others.

Price to Yield 5%

City of Winter Park, Florida

6% Improvement Bonds
Due Jan. 1, 1936 to 1946
WINTER PARK, with a present population of 3,500, incorporated in 1897, is a suburb of Orlando, and the home of Rollins College, oldest institution of higher learning in the State. It has beautiful scenery, three large hotels, and is served by two railroads.

Price to Yield 5.75%

Both issues are Direct General Obligations, payable from Unallocated Taxes.
Descriptive circulars mailed upon request.

Prudden & Company

115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5027
Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Detroit

For Investment

Consumers Power

6.6% Cum. Pfd.

Penn. Power & Light

\$7 Cum. Pfd.

Alabama Power

\$7 Cum. Pfd.

Idaho Power

7% Cum. Pfd.

Nebraska Power

7% Cum. Pfd.

Tenn. Elect. Power

7% Cum. 1st Pfd.

RUTTER & Co.

14 WALL ST., NEW YORK

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

News, Comment and Incident, On the Stock Exchange and in the Financial Markets.

Business on the Stock Exchange yesterday was again on a small scale and prices generally moved within a narrow range. Sales heavily exceeded purchases, and approximately 10 million shares, and approximately 10 per cent. of the trading was in Hudson Motors. The railroad shares as a group closed with a slight loss; the industrials were a shade higher. The action of Steel common attracted attention in the early afternoon, due to Judge Gary's remarks concerning dividends at the annual meeting yesterday. The stock immediately sold off more than 2 points from the day's high level and this reaction influenced the general list, the result being that most issues closed below the high levels of the day. Numerous specialties, however, attracted attention because of their wide changes in opposite directions. These included United States Rubber, Armour & Co., Freeport Talcum, International Combustion, General Electric, Columbia Gas and Allied Chemical. Little attention was paid to the standard issues. Call money again closed at 4 per cent. and the calling of loans was less active than last week.

Gold Exported to Canada.

The first shipment of gold from this country to Canada this year has been announced, and is expected to be followed by a further movement. The initial shipment amounted to \$1,000,000 and was made in response to an advance last week in Canadian exchange to its highest level since last autumn. The gold export point is calculated at a premium of eleven-sixty-fourths of 1 per cent., and the Canadian dollar on several days last week was quoted at that figure. Yesterday it had receded to a premium of five-thirty-seconds of 1 per cent., at which point it was figured that gold shipments were not profitable. Since the rate was within so small a fraction of the gold export point, however, it was expected yesterday that a further movement would take place soon, as the approach of the big season for exports of Canadian commodities causes demand for Canadian funds in this market. Last year more than \$40,000,000 of gold was sent from the United States to Canada, and in the first three months of this year when Canadian exchange was at a discount, \$66,000,000 was imported from Canada.

March Railway Earnings.

The publication of railroad earnings for March begins today with the statement of the Kansas City Southern. Railroad men said they would be surprised if that month was not substantially better than March, 1925. Carloadings were in excess of the previous year and operating conditions permitted the reduction of maintenance of way forces, which were increased in February to a record point in order to keep the tracks clear of snow. March was also the first month since last September that the movement of hard coal was near normal.

Cotton at Year's Low Price.

The decline in spot cotton yesterday to 19.05 cents, the lowest price of the year, although previously touched on March 24, caused some comment in view of the fact that recent news has brought forward two considerations favorable to maintenance of the price. One of these was last Wednesday's report on consumption of cotton by home mills during March, which astonished the cotton trade by showing the mill takings of the month to have exceeded the home consumption of any other month on the record. The other was continuance in a large part of the cotton belt of the unseasonable weather, delaying planting operations. The weakness of the market was commonly ascribed to a growing belief that so large a surplus would be carried over

from the great crop of 1926 that even a very considerable reduction in the coming season's yield would leave abundant supplies. The large mill takings of last month have been subject to perplexed discussion throughout the cotton trade, where no one has professed to remember an occasion when a depletion of raw material on such a scale has occurred. It is a time when manufacturers were talking discouragingly regarding the business outlook.

Sellers of France Buy Pesetas.

From a purely trading standpoint, one of the most interesting developments in connection with the decline of the French franc, which touched a new low point yesterday, has been an upward movement in Spanish pesetas. The latter advanced again yesterday, and in the exchange market it was understood that there had been considerable accumulation of pesetas by those who had been selling the franc. The franc at one time yesterday showed rallying power, apparently in response to support in Paris, but this quickly encountered a new wave of selling, under which the rate dropped. Bankers said that nothing new had developed in the French situation and that the decline in the rate was the result of the same influences that had affected the market last week. The recession caused a new decline in the Belgian franc.

Bond Trading Decreases.

Price changes in the bond market yesterday were limited mostly to fractions, and there was about an equal division between advances and declines. Transactions were smaller in volume than has been general in recent sessions. Good buying was concentrated in the better class of railroad bonds, and these generally moved up slightly in price. Following the almost uninterrupted advance of more than a month, the demand has become restricted, but there seems to be a little tenacity on the part of holders to offer their securities, even at present prices. The principal buying yesterday was in the second-grade bonds, apparently with the idea of bringing them in line with first-class issues, in which most of the recent advances have taken place. French bonds declined moderately, in line with the continued depression in exchange, but there was no other movement of significance in the foreign list.

Changes of Railway Legislation.

Only a few weeks of the present session of Congress remain and the railroads have two important bills awaiting consideration. The more important from the financial point of view is the Loan Funding bill, which got under way slowly this year and was recommended by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee only last week. Its chances of getting by both the Senate and House before adjournment are regarded as slim. The other piece of legislation, the Watson-Parker bill, has only the House to pass, and its prospects have been materially brightened by the President's intimation that he wanted it enacted into law at this time.

Voting and Non-Voting Stocks.

Utility men see in a recent decision by a public utility commission a repudiation from the famous Nickel Plate merger denial. The decision by the State body was made on an application by a public utility company for the approval of an issue of stock. The application was denied on the ground that it brought the creation of a structure of voting and non-voting stock control of the utility was vested in a small group of shareholders. The application in other aspects conformed with regulations, and it was announced that the decision was made as a matter of public policy.

MONEY.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1926.
In the face of a quiet market Stock Exchange call money was in light demand and at a slight concession from last Friday. Opening at 4 1/2 per cent. the rate soon dipped to 4, while Street trades were reported at 3 1/2. Some \$10,000,000 was withdrawn. In time money some special funds not wholly banking money was loaned for ninety days at 4 1/2 per cent., and a moderate amount for six months at 4 3/4 per cent. When renewals and replacements made up the most of the day's business. In bankers' acceptances ninety-day bills tightened 1/4 to 3/8 per cent. Commercial paper was quiet and unchanged.

Call Loans.

Renewals High. Low. Last. Ask.
4 1/2 4 1/2 4 1/2 4 3/4

Time Loans.

Sixty-ninety days 4 1/2 4 3/4
Four, five and six months 4 3/4 4 1/2

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/4 to 4 3/4
Other names, 4 to 6 months, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4
Redeemable R. R. N. Y. Reserve Bank.
Rate on all classes of rediscountable paper, 4 per cent. Rate fixed Jan. 8, when it was advanced from 3 1/2 per cent., which had been in effect since Feb. 27, 1925.

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances, 3 1/2
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks. Rates quoted are for discount at purchase:
30 days 3 1/2
60 days 3 3/4
90 days 3 1/2
Four months 3 3/4
Six months 4 3/8

London Market.

Money in London unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.; short bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.; three months' bills unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.
Gold bullion unchanged at \$4 11 1/4. Cables contained no report of either the sale or purchase of gold by the Bank of England.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchange of checks at the New York Clearing House, \$269,000,000; balances, \$104,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balance, \$96,000,000; exchanges this day year ago, \$306,000,000.

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London unchanged at 34 1/2 per ounce; New York price unchanged at 63 1/2.
Range for 1926:—Highest—Lowest—
London 63 1/2 Jan. 4 to 63 1/2 Apr. 17
New York 63 1/2 Jan. 4 to 63 1/2 Apr. 17
Range for 1925:—Highest—Lowest—
London 63 1/2 Sep. 5 to 63 1/2 Apr. 23
New York 63 1/2 Sep. 5 to 63 1/2 Apr. 23

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
Range April 19, 1926.
High. Low. Last. Chg.
25 railroads 85.48 84.89 85.06 -12
12 industrials 142.83 141.42 141.75 +30
50 stocks 114.16 113.15 113.49 +08

DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Apr. 17.....High. Low. Last. Chg.
Apr. 17.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 18.....113.65 112.95 113.15 +12
Apr. 19.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 20.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 21.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 22.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 23.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 24.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 25.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 26.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 27.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 28.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 29.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08
Apr. 30.....114.16 113.15 113.49 +08

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

Apr. 17.....High. Low. Last. Chg.
1925 116.81 Apr. 7 112.05 Apr. 15 112.40
1925 107.18 Apr. 18 113.19 Apr. 2 107.51
1924 96.27 Apr. 4 82.26 Apr. 22 83.52
1923 89.17 Apr. 18 83.33 Apr. 29 82.49
1922 78.87 Apr. 24 74.55 Apr. 1 79.15
1921 70.75 Apr. 29 65.69 Apr. 14 70.03
1920 84.07 Apr. 8 81.96 Apr. 30 82.52

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

1925 120.16 Feb. 13 109.63 Mar. 30 113.40
1924 112.85 Mar. 2 101.16 Mar. 30 107.02
FULL YEARS.
1923 128.21 Dec. 23 101.16 Mar. 30 137.46
1924 107.23 Dec. 21 82.26 Apr. 22 104.72
1925 92.82 Mar. 6 71.15 Oct. 29 84.13
1922 93.07 Oct. 19 64.21 Jan. 10 86.53
1921 72.13 Nov. 6 58.35 June 29 73.27
1920 94.07 Apr. 8 62.70 Dec. 22 67.96

DOMESTIC BONDS.

Closing for April 19, 1926.
—Not Change—
Day Month Year.
10 issues 87.04 +0.09 +3.81

DAILY RANGE OF 40 DOMESTIC BONDS.

Apr. 17.....High. Low. Last. Chg.
Apr. 17.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 17.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 18.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 18.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 19.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 19.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 20.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 20.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 21.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 21.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 22.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 22.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 23.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 23.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 24.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 24.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 25.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 25.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 26.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 26.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 27.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 27.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 28.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 28.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 29.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 29.....88.25 +0.07
Apr. 30.....88.95 +0.07 Apr. 30.....88.25 +0.07

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Apr. 17.....High. Low. Last. Chg.
1925 87.08 Feb. 20 83.22 Jan. 4 87.04
1924 85.07 Feb. 20 81.09 Jan. 4 85.25
FULL YEARS.
1923 85.44 Dec. 31 81.99 Jan. 5 85.44
1924 82.46 Dec. 31 78.85 Jan. 5 81.80
1925 79.43 Jan. 3 73.58 Oct. 2 76.71
1922 82.34 Aug. 22 75.01 Jan. 3 79.12
1921 72.13 Nov. 6 67.35 June 29 73.27
1920 73.14 Oct. 21 65.57 May 21 68.68

FOREIGN BONDS.

Closing for April 19, 1926.
—Not Change—
Day Month Year.
30 Govt. issues 108.51 -0.01 +0.04

DAILY RANGE OF FOREIGN BONDS.

Apr. 17.....High. Low. Last. Chg.
Apr. 17.....103.52 +1.12 Apr. 17.....103.13 +0.05
Apr. 18.....103.48 +1.11 Apr. 18.....103.07 +1.10
Apr. 19.....103.45 +1.08 Apr. 19.....103.04 +1.07
Apr. 20.....103.43 +1.06 Apr. 20.....103.02 +1.05
Apr. 21.....103.41 +1.04 Apr. 21.....103.00 +1.03
Apr. 22.....103.39 +1.02 Apr. 22.....102.98 +1.01
Apr. 23.....103.37 +1.00 Apr. 23.....102.96 +0.99
Apr. 24.....103.35 +0.98 Apr. 24.....102.94 +0.97
Apr. 25.....103.33 +0.96 Apr. 25.....102.92 +0.95
Apr. 26.....103.31 +0.94 Apr. 26.....102.90 +0.93
Apr. 27.....103.29 +0.92 Apr. 27.....102.88 +0.91
Apr. 28.....103.27 +0.90 Apr. 28.....102.86 +0.89
Apr. 29.....103.25 +0.88 Apr. 29.....102.84 +0.87
Apr. 30.....103.23 +0.86 Apr. 30.....102.82 +0.85

YEARLY RANGE 10 FOREIGN BONDS.

Apr. 17.....High. Low. Last. Chg.
1925 104.13 Feb. 10 102.80 Mar. 31 103.53
1924 102.20 Mar. 5 101.04 Jan. 2 101.22
FULL YEARS.
1923 108.80 Nov. 18 101.04 Jan. 2 103.39
1924 102.06 Nov. 20 97.11 Jan. 3 101.10
1925 101.14 June 7 99.23 Jan. 30 97.83
1922 102.10 Apr. 17 97.40 Nov. 14 99.91
70 data.
70 corresponding date last year.



Safety

In creating bond issues, as in building bridges, factors of safety must rule.

The builder of bridges locates bedrock for a safe foundation. Carefully he computes the stress of maximum loads and specifies arches that will more than support it. He puts into his structure the essential factor of safety.

An underwriting department planning and building a bond issue must be governed equally by factors of safety if their work is to stand every financial test of the passing years. In the creation of Miller First Mortgage Real Estate Bonds we insist upon stringent financial and legal safeguards to protect Miller investors against loss or even delay in receiving funds due them.

NO INVESTOR EVER LOST A DOLLAR IN MILLER BONDS

As an example of safety in underwriting let us cite the \$525,000 issue of 6 1/2% real estate gold bonds secured by the Greystone Apartments, St. Louis, Missouri. The factors of safety in this Miller issue were so convincing, and the interest rate so attractive, that the entire issue was purchased by a large insurance company.

This \$525,000 bond issue represents only 61.5% of the appraised value of the property, allowing a factor of safety of 38.5%. The estimated net annual income, \$80,351 (based on rentals 25% lower than existing rentals for similar apartments in St. Louis), is over 2.3 times the greatest annual interest charges on the bond issue—another factor of safety. A still further safeguard of the bond issue is that appraisals of value and estimates of income were confirmed by the local realtors whose figures were in excess of the amounts used as a basis for underwriting this issue.

Out of the earnings, the owner of the Greystone Apartments makes monthly payments to a trustee, taking care of interest, coupons and the maturing of the bonds as they become due. Thus the investor is guarded against delay in payment of interest or principal.

Other safety factors

These are but some of the safeguards that the Miller Underwriting Department uses in preparing Miller Bonds for the investor. This department determines the demand for the structure—assists in planning and supervising its construction—even counsels in its management. This is a task calling for skill and experience in real estate, engineering and architecture as well as finance.

A booklet valuable to every investor

Knowledge of the thorough methods that the Miller Underwriting Department follows in preparing every issue of Miller Bonds is important for all investors. The booklet, "Creating Good Investments," explains it. Send for your copy today.

G. L. MILLER & CO., Incorporated
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Associated Electric Co.	Price	Yield
Convertible 5 1/2% due 1946	95 1/4	5.90%
Mobile Bay Bridge Co.	100	7.00
1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 7% due 1951		
Municipal Service Co.	96	6.30
Sinking Fund Coll. Trust 6% due 1956		
Virginia Public Service Co.	97	5.75
1st Mtge. & Ref. 5 1/2% due 1946		
Canadian Rail & Harbour Terminals, Ltd.	100	6.50
1st (closed) Mortgage 6 1/2% due 1951		
Grand Rapids Show Case Co.	99 1/2	6.05
Debenture 6% due 1941		
Dominion of Canada	98 1/4	4.65
4 1/2% due 1936		
Dominican Republic	98	5.70
Customs Administration 5 1/2% due 1942		
Roman Catholic Church in Bavaria	94	7.07
20 Year Sinking Fund 6 1/2% due 1946		

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LEGAL UPON COMPLETION OF BUILDING

\$1,600,000
First Mortgage 6%
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Secured by a closed first mortgage on the fee of the land at 70-76 Trinity Place, New York City, and the office building being erected thereon.

Denominations: \$1000, \$500 and \$100
Price 100 and accrued interest to yield 6%

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(Union Carbide Company)

The second of a series of articles dealing with the activities of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation is ready for distribution. We will be glad to send copies of the entire series to those interested.

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An Increase in Gross Earnings

of 85%

An Increase in Net Earnings

of 96%

for 1925 against 1924

is one reason why we

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Southeastern Power & Light Co.

Debenture 6s. due 1925

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MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

52 CEDAR STREET

NEW YORK

BAKING BOARD CALLS
WARD DEAL BENEFIT

Unnecessary Capital Retired by
Stock Purchase, General's
Directors Assert.

ANSWERED IN ORDER CHARGES

Committee Head Consented to the
Transaction as Chairman of the
Board, Statement Says.

The Board of Directors of the General Baking Corporation sent a letter to stockholders yesterday giving details of a report just approved by the board containing an answer to charges brought against the management by an independent stockholder committee, headed by William Deiningner, former chairman of the board. The board also announced that Paul H. Helms had resigned as president and director at yesterday's meeting and that C. Leslie Lowery was elected to succeed him. George N. Meisner of St. Louis was elected a director. The stockholders' committee, of which Mr. Deiningner is the head, charged that William B. Ward, who organized the corporation, depleted the cash resources of the organization through the sale of 119,900 shares of Class A stock for approximately \$8,500,000, or an average of more than \$71 a share. It further alleged that the transaction was carried out without the knowledge of the directors and was submitted to the latter for ratification only a few weeks ago, where as the deal was completed in February. The committee announced its intention of compelling the management to force Mr. Ward to return the money to the treasury.

The Directors' Statement.

The following statement was issued by the directors:

"The report of the directors recited in detail the results of their investigation that led up to the ratification of the previous purchase by the corporation of 119,900 shares of its own stock, and of the arrangement by which the corporation traded non-voting Class A stock in the corporation for all the voting Class A stock formerly controlled by William B. Ward or his company, the Ward Securities Corporation. "This statement emphasizes the fact that the General Baking Corporation is the operating company and that it had at the time plenty of cash for its needs. It states that the General Baking Corporation is the holding company and that it had more than \$9,000,000 in cash remaining after it had acquired over 90 per cent of the stock of the operating company. According to the directors, the corporation had no need for this large amount of money, nor any way of earning dividends on it because it is not an operating company. They say that Mr. Ward's company had been accumulating stock for some time on the open market and that the opportunity came to the General Baking Corporation to buy all of his holdings at exact cost and without profit to him.

"The statement goes on to say that the legality of this retiring unnecessary capital by purchase of its own stock was established by the then Board of Directors, who, with Mr. Deiningner as Chairman, all consented to the purchase. The Ward Securities Corporation's holdings of A stock were thereupon purchased at prices below the then market quotations and without any profit to the Ward Securities company, or Mr. Ward. "The statement then says that the 1,000,000 shares of B stock controlled by Mr. Ward were acquired under the plan of stock trading, and that the non-voting stock in order to eliminate the possibility of criticism by the Government in its suit under the anti-trust acts. "The net result, the board declares, beneficial to the corporation and its stockholders, as well as being fully authorized under its charter and the law.

Reports Increased Sales.

"The statement reviews the large increase in the sales since last October and says that current earnings are ample to continue the 5 per cent dividend rate on its A stock and to provide necessary surplus for expansion. "The corporation, according to the statement, had as of March 23, 1926, \$5,500,000 in cash and current assets totaling \$7,523,224, against current liabilities of \$2,437,561.22; that the corporation is free from debts and bonds except current accounts payable and a mortgage of \$100,000 on recently acquired property. "The statement concludes with the opinion of the Board of Directors that there is no need of any proxies for a stockholders' meeting and none will be necessary until the next annual meeting of the corporation, which will be in February, 1927."

ATTACK GENERAL BAKING.

Stockholders Seek Corporation Books to Show Payments to Ward. BALTIMORE, April 19 (AP).—A petition for a writ of mandamus to examine the books and papers of the General Baking Corporation, to obtain information regarding alleged payments of \$5,547,535.96 out of its funds, was filed today by Superior Court by five stockholders. The petitioners, who deposited that they were constituted a committee for the purpose of the suit, are William Deiningner, Louis J. Kolb, John U. Weber, Nicholas Fisher and Henry Deiningner, all of New York. The General Baking Corporation was incorporated in Maryland last October and was alleged to be allied with the Ward Food Products Corporation, recently dissolved by a Federal court decree. The petitioners complain that at the request of William B. Ward and without submission to the Board of Directors, checks for \$2,500,000 were paid to Ward Securities Company, which was owned by Ward. The petitioners signed Jan. 23, with further payments of \$389,680 on Feb. 9 and 12. Refunds were received of \$26,219 in cash and 119,900 shares of Class A stock. The petition alleges that the transaction enabled Ward to liquidate stock at 71% which is now selling around 50.

WARD BAKING INCOME GAINS.

Total for 12 Weeks Shows Slight Increase Over a Year Ago. For the twelve weeks ended March 30, 1926, a net income of \$35,633 is reported by the Ward Baking Company after depreciation, interest and Federal taxes. This is equal, after preferred dividends, to \$2.25 per share on 50,000 Class A common shares, and 50 cents a share on 500,000 Class B common shares. In each case this is 1 cent

GOOD OUTLOOK SEEN
IN BUSINESS WORLD

Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.
Report Says Trade in First
Quarter Was Above Normal.

DETROIT EDISON EARNINGS.

\$1,017,091 in March, Making Net
for Quarter \$3,247,084.

Net income of the Detroit Edison Company for March totaled \$1,017,091 after expenses, interest, amortization and miscellaneous deductions, as compared with \$877,091 in March, 1925. For the first three months the net income was \$3,247,084, as against \$2,454,901 in 1925.

Operating revenue for March was \$2,523,511; for the quarter they were \$7,570,533. Non-operating revenue for the month reached \$354,133; for the quarter they were \$1,037,770. In March, while for the quarter they totaled \$7,725,199. Other reductions, including interest amortization, were \$2,820,217 in March and \$2,247,084 in the quarter.

Conditions in the majority of manufacturing and general business lines are still being maintained at an encouraging level and there is a generally sanguine outlook for the future, despite some drastic recessions in industrial stocks, according to the mid-month review of business issued yesterday by the Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Company.

The volume of general business was

FUTURE BUYING CHECKED

Review Also Finds Stormy Weather
Has Hit Retailers and Held
Up Planting in South.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS: MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1926.

U. S. Govt. Bonds. Other Domestic Bonds. Foreign Bonds. Total All Bonds.

Yesterday \$1,226,400 \$7,243,000 \$1,358,000 \$10,427,400

Saturday 1,126,300 4,642,000 1,239,000 7,007,300

Year ago 944,400 7,956,000 2,368,000 11,268,400

Two years ago 4,095,100 5,526,300 1,650,500 11,271,900

Year to date:

1926 \$91,772,000 \$686,952,300 \$188,428,850 \$967,153,750

1925 129,704,950 837,193,000 200,704,200 1,167,602,150

1924 238,426,495 825,193,450 144,381,200 1,208,001,145

1923 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1922 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1921 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1920 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1919 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1918 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1917 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1916 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

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1911 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

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1850 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

1849 261,149,380 578,949,100 167,533,500 1,007,631,980

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5 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds
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Earnings for 1925 over
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Net tangible assets equal
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due 1951

Price at Market
Yielding about 5.07%

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panies at prices to yield

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30 Broad St. 131 So. 5th St.
New York Philadelphia

SHIPMENT OF GOLD TO CANADA STARTS

\$1,000,000 Sent by Acceptance
Bank Since Exchange Rose
to 11-64 of 1 Per Cent.

TRADE SWINGS THIS WAY

Opening of Navigation on Lakes
and St. Lawrence Bringing
Dominion's Exports.

The International Acceptance Bank, in conjunction with Harris, Forbes & Co., has shipped \$1,000,000 gold to Canada, it was announced yesterday. This was the beginning of a movement that was forecast last week when Canadian exchange advanced to 11-64 of 1 per cent., the point at which it is calculated the shipment of gold from this country is profitable. The rate has since sagged slightly, the premium yesterday being 632 of 1 per cent., but with the rate so close to the gold export point it is expected that shipments will be resumed shortly when the big season for the export of Canadian commodities gets in full swing.

Navigation on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River is being resumed following the winter inactivity, and this is expected to bring a heavy movement of Canadian wheat and other products to the American market. At this season of the year Canadian purchases of American goods are comparatively small, resulting in a demand in this country for Canadian funds in commercial settlements and an absence of demand in Canada for American dollars. These conditions were responsible for last week's advance in Canadian exchange, which reached the highest level of the year. The \$1,000,000 shipment was the first transfer of gold from this country to Canada this year. In the first three months of 1926 Canada sent \$66,000,000 of gold to the United States. This followed the shipment of about \$40,000,000 of gold from the United States to Canada last autumn, when conditions were similar to those existing at present. Bankers expect a large volume of gold shipments to Canada during the coming months.

Hupp Motor Car Earnings.

The Hupp Motor Car Corporation report for the first quarter of this year shows a net profit of \$1,122,308 after depreciation and Federal taxes, which is equal to \$1.22 a share (par \$10) earned on \$9,138,090 of common stock. This compares with \$882,963, or 83 cents a share, in the same period of 1924.

Mason Valley Mines Profit.

The Mason Valley Mines Company report for 1925 net profit of \$84,834 after expenses, interest, depreciation, etc., which is equal to 11 cents a share (par \$10) earned on 746,288 shares of stock. This is against a net loss in 1924 of \$7,042. Total income for 1925 was \$215,542.

Baltimore Has Biggest Issue Of Municipal Bonds in Sight

High prices and a dearth of new offerings continue to feature the municipal bond market, resulting in close attention being paid by investment bankers to the plans of cities and States for forthcoming issues. The largest offering in sight is one of \$18,522,000 of City of Baltimore 4 per cent. bonds, for which bids will be received on May 17. This is the largest bond issue ever arranged by Baltimore, and several New York banking groups will bid for it.

Although a 4 per cent. rate is considered low, there is no regulation against the sale of Baltimore bonds below par. In view of the ready sale of recent State and city issues at high prices, close figuring will be done by the bankers in arriving at bids. Proceeds of the issue will be used for paving, sewers, municipal buildings, schools and other purposes.

The largest issue to be awarded this week is \$1,666,000 of Nassau County, N. Y., 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, bids for which will be opened tomorrow.

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Paris Steadier, State Bonds Recover—London Quiet.

LONDON, April 19.—Trading was quiet and prices moved irregularly on the Stock Exchange today. Old 2 1/2 per cent. consols 1/4 higher at 54 1/4; British 5 per cent. war loan unchanged at 102 1/4; 4 1/2 per cent. war loan 1/4 higher at 99 1/4; De Beers Mining 1/4 lower at 14 1/4; Rand Mines unchanged at 2 1/4.

PARIS, April 19.—Prices were steadier on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 35 centimes higher at 48 francs 80 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan 30 centimes higher at 57 francs 15 centimes.

Exchange on London 70 centimes lower at 144 francs 20 centimes. The American dollar was quoted at 23 francs 70 centimes, against 23 francs 75 centimes Saturday.

Winnipeg Electric Net Is \$620,554.

The Winnipeg Electric Company shows in its annual statement for 1925 a net income of \$620,554 after interest, depreciation, taxes, etc., which is equal, after preferred dividends, to \$3.75 a share earned on 110,000 shares of common stock outstanding. In 1924 the income was \$619,310, or \$3.73 a share. Gross earnings last year were \$3,211,683, as against \$3,128,324 in the preceding year.

To Vote on Stock Increase.

A proposed increase from 300,000 to 1,000,000 shares in the authorized stock of Philip Morris & Co. will be voted on May 17 by the stockholders. There are at present 274,000 shares outstanding.

NATIONAL CITY BANK STILL HOLDS LEAD

Largest in United States, With
Resources of \$1,110,459,408,
Statement Shows.

CHASE NATIONAL IS NEXT

Assets Since Merger With Mechanics
and Metals Total \$918,918,928
—Bank Deposits Drop.

The National City Bank retains its position as the largest bank in the United States with resources of \$1,110,459,408, according to figures published yesterday. The Chase National Bank, which issued its first statement of condition since its merger with the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, has resources of \$918,918,928, leaving the Nations City still the only bank in the country with total assets in excess of a billion dollars. Deposits of the Chase, however, are only \$3,638,578 below those of the National City, which are listed at \$765,934,514.

The actual difference in deposits is larger than indicated, for the National City's figures do not take in the People's Trust Company, which was merged into the National City recently. The People's Trust, according to its latest report, had deposits of \$65,700,000, which will be added in large part to the total of the National City. The statements of virtually all the large banks which have been made public so far show decreases in deposits from the figures of Dec. 31, 1925, when the last previous statements were issued. The deposits of the National City in that period decreased \$130,634,884. The Chase (adding together the December figures of the Chase and the Mechanics & Metals) decreased \$104,317,000; the National Bank of Commerce decreased \$128,320,000; the First National decreased \$33,320,000; the Second decreased \$44,731,000 and the National Park decreased \$17,233,000.

One of the few large banks to report larger deposits than last December was the Hanover, which announced an increase of \$3,770,000.

The decreases in deposits were described as a seasonal development. Added to this has been the heavy liquidation in the stock market, which contributed to the reductions in deposits.

Fireproofing Surplus Is \$199,887.

The General Fireproofing Company of Youngstown, Ohio, reports for the first quarter of 1926 a surplus after charges and preferred dividends, but before Federal taxes, of \$199,887. This is equivalent to \$2.44 a share earned on the \$81,740 shares of common stock outstanding.

Northwest Utilities Net \$860,790.

A net income of \$860,790 after depreciation, interest and subsidiary dividends and including equity in earnings of controlled companies, is reported for 1925 by the Northwest Utilities Company. It compares with \$860,415 in the previous year.

NEW ISSUE

\$5,000,000 PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY First & Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series B

Dated February 1, 1926

Due February 1, 1931

Redeemable on any interest date on 30 days' notice, at 100% on August 1, 1926 decreasing 1/4% each six months thereafter to par on August 1, 1930. The Company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal Income Tax to an amount not exceeding 2% which it may lawfully pay on the source.

Capitalization

(Outstanding upon Completion of Present Financing)

Bonded Debt on Mortgaged Properties:	
First & Refunding Mortgage 5 1/2% Series A, due 1949	\$28,500,000
5% Series B (this issue)	5,000,000
Divisional Bonds (Underlying on properties owned),	17,381,900
Total	\$50,881,900
Coupon Notes, due 1930	4,350,000
Capital Stock: Prior Preference (7% Cumulative),	10,000,000
Preferred (\$6 per share Cumulative, No par value),	180,000 sha.
Common (No par va. "s),	202,829 sha.

In addition, subsidiary companies have outstanding \$4,308,000 bonds, for which Puget Sound Power & Light Company has no liability, excepting on \$2,500,000 for which a subsidiary has agreed to furnish the necessary funds.

The following information has been furnished by Mr. Donald C. Barnes, Vice-President of the Company:

BUSINESS: Puget Sound Power & Light Company owns one of the most important electric power and light systems in the United States. It furnishes nearly all power and light (outside of that supplied by municipalities of Seattle and Tacoma) in an area of over 31,000 square miles in the State of Washington—a territory half as large as New England. Also, but principally through subsidiaries, it does part of transportation business in same territory.

Properties include generating plants with a present installed capacity of 229,890 H.P. of which 185,180 H.P. is hydro-electric and 44,710 H.P. is steam, with necessary transmission lines and distribution systems. The hydro-electric generating capacity includes 40,215 H.P. at Baker River of which one unit began commercial operations on December 1, 1925, and the other on April 1, 1926.

SECURITY: The mortgage covers, in the opinion of counsel, substantially all the electric power and light properties and certain other property now owned or hereafter acquired by the Company, subject only to the divisional bonds underlying on a part of the property. It is a first mortgage on properties having a present value in excess of \$22,700,000 (based on appraisals or costs and including property to be constructed in part from the proceeds of these Bonds). It also covers by direct first lien \$10,835,000 "City of Seattle Municipal Railway 5% Bonds of 1919," maturing serially. The properties and securities covered by this mortgage are valued by the Company substantially in excess of the entire mortgage debt including underlying issues. The mortgage, with one unimportant exception, does not cover electric railways and does not cover certain properties or securities hereafter acquired but not made the basis of the issue of First & Refunding Mortgage Bonds.

EQUITY: Based on the present market prices of the capital stocks the equity in the properties is valued at more than \$35,500,000. Dividends are being paid on all classes of stock.

EARNINGS: Earnings of the Company and subsidiary companies:

Year ended Dec. 31	Gross Earnings	Net Income after Taxes	Interest Charges	Balance
1921	\$10,038,544	\$4,905,250	\$2,442,614	\$2,462,636
1922	10,477,609	5,093,875	2,439,302	2,654,573
1923	12,424,707	5,543,055	2,532,624	3,010,431
1924	12,539,869	5,215,051	2,557,141	2,657,910
1925	12,842,275	5,453,101	2,688,972	2,764,129

Net income from the mortgaged properties and securities alone for the year ended December 31, 1925 after taxes other than Federal income taxes was \$4,976,332 or more than 1.8 times the interest requirements of \$2,708,054 on the bonded debt of the Company on the mortgaged property including this issue.

Interest requirement of \$2,708,054 includes interest on money invested in important hydro-electric developments under construction during 1925 but statement of net income does not include any earnings from this source prior to December 1, 1925.

SINKING FUND: The mortgage provides for a substantial annual sinking fund, first payment September 1, 1926.

We Recommend these Bonds for Investment

PRICE 99 1/2 AND INTEREST, YIELDING OVER 5.10%

Bonds offered when, as and if issued and received by us subject to approval of Counsel.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. • HARRIS, FORBES & CO. ESTABROOK & CO.

The above statements, while not guaranteed, are based upon information and advice which we believe accurate and reliable.

Begin Today!

The great phenomenon of speculation is, not how many people get burnt, but how many keep going back for more.

That money which even now you are on the eve of losing in speculation, you can save and increase by putting it into 5 1/4% PRUDENCE BONDS.

Begin buying them today.

Mail the Coupon

Office open Mondays until 9 P. M.

THE PRUDENCE COMPANY, Inc.

Under Supervision of F. T. Stone Banking Dept.

NEW YORK BROOKLYN

331 Madison Ave. 162 Reichen St.

TELEPHONE PR. 111

The Prudence Company, Inc., 331 Madison Ave., 162 Reichen St., N.Y.C.

Customers: Without obligation on my part please send booklet "Prudence Bonds Payable for Comparison with Prudence Demand."

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PRUDENCE COMPANY, INC.

NEW YORK OFFICE

582 Fifth Avenue Bryant 6430

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ZIP _____

**Americanize
Your Credits**

DIVIDENDS.
COPPER RANGE COMPANY
A dividend of \$1 per share, being Dividend No. 66, will be payable on May 3rd, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 3rd, 1926.
F. W. FAINE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.
COPPER RANGE COMPANY
 A dividend of \$1 per share, being Dividend No. 88, will be payable on May 3rd, 1926, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 3rd, 1926.
F. W. PAINE, Treasurer.

First among American Investment Trusts

DIVIDENDS.
COPPER RANGE COMPANY
 A dividend of \$1 per share, being Dividend No. 88, will be payable on May 3rd, 1926.

QUOTATIONS FOR APRIL 19.

ERS TR

Office: Fifth Avenue
 at 42nd
 3 & 5 Place Vendome

AFRICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

NEW YORK
128 Broadway

Branches
42nd Street at Park Avenue
(Central Office for Uplown Business)
10th Street **28th Street**
4th Avenue **59th Street**
Madison Street at North Moore

Comptroller's Call, April 12, 1901

	Capital Stock
	Surplus Fund
\$ 65,074,722.59	Undivided Profits
12,124,218.88	Reserves, Taxes
7,243,595.92	Deposits
6,598,733.85	Interest and
	not Earned
12,599,720.24	Acceptances
141,872,006.61	Credit
	Acceptances
11,318,552.20	Endorsements
393,378.38	Circulation
1,880,000.00	Foreign Exchange
11,541.38	Customers
\$259,006,550.11	

and but not used or drawn against.

DIRECTORS
W. F. BUTLER **HEAMAN W. HOOVER**
President, The Travelers *Banker & Merchant*
W. C. CUNNINGHAM **GEORGE LEGG**

FRANKS
 H. L. CLARKE
 Resident
 JESS W. CROMWELL
 A. Tellez & Company
 HULLTON CUTTING
 W. F. EGGER, JR.
 A. A. J. J. J. J. J.
 WILLIAM P. DIXON
 Wm. & Helms

FRANCIS R. MAGEE
 Lawrence & Company
 EDGAR J. NATHAN
 Cardozo & Nissen
 WILLIAM R. ROSEN
 Kohn & Felsht
 JOSEPH A. SKINER
 Wm. Skinner &
 WILLIAM SKINNER
 Wm. Skinner &

JUST CO
 Office: Fifty-sev
 Street at M
 London Office: 26

LIABILITIES	
.....	\$ 7,500,000.00
.....	8,500,000.00
Notes.	4,462,992.92
Bills, etc.,	806,995.07
.....	196,637,463.56
Account Collected,	
.....	429,811.76
and Letters of	
.....	12,025,902.61
Sold with our	
.....	23,083,993.74
.....	4,952,000.00
Change Account	
.....	686,790.25

\$8,745,438.84



COMPANY

Fourth Street Office:
Madison Avenue
Old Broad Street



**A Personal
Interest**

in all entrusting
their affairs to this
company is
taken by the

**FULTON
TRUST COMPANY**
OF NEW YORK
139 Broadway
Established 1850
Member Federal Reserve System

THE
**CENTRAL
NATIONAL
BANK**
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Capital and Surplus, \$2,500,000
BROADWAY AT 40th STREET

The Cos. & Iron National Bank
The Fidelity-International Trust Co.
NOW
**FIDELITY TRUST
COMPANY**
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120 Broadway—Equitable Building

FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

**Bond Salesmen
Wanted**

A real opportunity is offered to one or two successful salesmen of corporation, public utility and railroad bonds to become associated with an investment house of the highest standing. The territory unlimited and the list of securities well diversified. Salary and commission. Replies treated strictly confidential. Address B. L. Foy, Office Box 64, Trinity Station, New York.

CASH REGISTER CO. TACTICS ASSAILED

Witnesses Testify National's Alleged Agents-Wanted Rival Contracts Broken.

FEES OFFERED, ONE SAYS

Woman Declares Salesman Asked Her to "Knock" Remington Machine.

Four witnesses yesterday before the Federal Trade Commission, at 45 Broadway, which is investigating a charge of unfair trade competition by the National Cash Register Company, told of efforts by its agents to have them break contracts for purchase of Remington cash registers. But only one of these witnesses was able to recall names of the so-called agents or representatives of the National Cash Register Company in these transactions, and therefore all the rest of this testimony may be excluded ultimately if proof is not had of connection with the company of the supposed agents.

Irma Kaudelka, manager of a bakery at 1,320 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, testified that a man who represented himself as a salesman for the National Cash Register Company had offered to give her \$10 to "knock" Remington machine. She said the name of the alleged agent was unknown to her. He had arrived at her place in a car, and she was unable to describe the car or the appearance of the alleged briber.

Antonio Pagano, a jeweler, 622 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, told of an unidentified "salesman" who he said, claimed to be a representative of the National Cash Register Company, in August, 1923, and had tried to have him break a contract with the Remington Arms Company, saying that the Remington machine would cost him \$100,000, but that the National Cash Register machine was only \$100,000 in the end. Similar testimony was given by Victor De Laville, a butcher, 243 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

Fees an Objection.

Frank P. Dinmore, chief counsel for the National Cash Register Company, filed a general objection to all of this testimony, claiming that it was immaterial and irrelevant to the issue of whether the National Cash Register Company had broken its contracts with the Remington Arms Company.

He could not recall the first name of his visitors. One of them, he declared, was an agent named Poppenberg and the other Grull, making up the names of the alleged agents of the National Cash Register Company.

William A. Sweet, counsel for the commission, announced that the testimony of the witnesses was being taken to show that the National Cash Register Company was using agents to break contracts with its rivals.

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ELECTRICAL EXPERTS HONORED AT DINNER

Thank New York for Hospitality as Session Ends—Walker Says City Was 'Proud' to Have Them.

The convention of the International Electrotechnical Committee, which brought to New York a group of the world's greatest electrical geniuses, came to an end at the Hotel Astor last night with a dinner given in honor of the delegates by the light and power companies of Greater New York.

Those who spoke, thanking New York for its hospitality during the past week, included Dr. John W. Lieb, Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Edison Company; Guido Semenza, President of the International Electrotechnical Committee, who spoke for Italy; Professor C. Feldmann, President of the Electrotechnical Committee, who spoke for the Teutonic and Scandinavian countries; E. Uthorbeck, Chairman of the Belgian delegation; and others.

Major Walker came in during the dinner to tell the delegates how "proud" New York had been in entertaining them during their conference. Professor Luigi Lombardi, President of the Italian Electrotechnical Committee, also spoke, and the scientists to hold their next annual meeting in Rome.

The formulation of an international technical language for designating units and measurements for machinery and machine equipment was proposed yesterday at the session of the International Conference on Standardization, held in the Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Most of the members of the Electrotechnical Committee are also delegates to the standardization conference. The proposal was referred to special committees, which will report next Tuesday.

TO SHOW SUMMER MODES. Manufacturers Seek to Help Linen Trade by Advancing Fashions.

Retail merchants from 151 cities in various parts of the country are expected to attend a Summer season fashion promenade under the auspices of the National Garment Manufacturers Association at the Hotel Commodore to-night.

The purpose of the promenade, as outlined by John W. Hahn, Secretary of the organization, is to bring out entirely new fashions during April, May and June, thereby increasing activity in the trade during what has been in the past a dull period.

Thirty-nine exhibitors will show 120 models. More than 2,000 retailers and manufacturers will be present. The creations were prepared by the outstanding producers in the garment industry.

COMMERCIAL PAPERS. Yesterday's market for the best season. Saturday—4 1/2 per cent. for the best season. The quotations are for six months' paper.

Silks Being Bought for Sales.

Buying of silks for sales purposes by retailers continued to be a feature of the business in the wholesale market here. The purchasing is still spread out over a number of weeks and buyers are shopping rather carefully for quantities. So far, the trade has been greatly disappointed in the way the latter part of the season has shaped up, although there is a fair amount of confidence about the prospects during the next few weeks. Manufacturers are being kept on their toes by the date of their Fall openings.

Floor Coverings Are Quiet Here.

With the Smith auction a thing of the past and no more important Fall openings due until the first of June, things have quieted down considerably in the local floor covering trade. Some house trading is being done from day to day by buyers located in the metropolitan district, and in sections more or less adjacent to it, but even in the aggregate it does not amount to a great deal. Initial orders received by the men now on the road have been uneven, many of the jobbing buyers who bought heavily in the closing days of the Smith sale being more interested in disposing of their purchases of auction goods at present than in looking ahead to Fall. That the jobbers are being held up in the closing days of this season by the way that rugs sold at the auction are already appearing in special sales in the stores is shown by the fact that a very large part of the sale merchandise will be in the retailers' hands before the first of June, and the season gets into full swing about six weeks hence.

Rayon Prices to Hold.

The statement made yesterday morning by S. A. Salvage of the Viscose Company, Inc., that he had secured reductions for an extended period to come sets at rest the rumors which have been circulating that prices were to be raised in the rayon market beginning in July. This anticipation of a reduction was most strong in the hosiery and knitwear trades and had created a rather unstable price situation in certain of the rayon specialties. Both hosiery and knitwear executives said yesterday that Mr. Salvage's statement is likely to have a good influence in firming values up, although there may be some disappointment in the elimination of the prospective reduction in the rayon trade agreed with Mr. Salvage that rayon stocks on hand were small and that orders in hand were encouraging.

Cool Spring Has Hampered Sales.

Early reports from clothing salesmen on the road with Fall lines deal more with the lack of satisfactory turnover in Spring merchandise by retailers than with the demand for goods yesterday by clothing wholesalers. The road men report that the retailers, while not loaded with heavy stocks, have not had the demand for either Spring suits or topcoats yet, mainly owing to the poor selling season in the past. The demand for the rayon trade, as outlined by the salesmen, was confident, however, and the belief was general that warmer weather would bring a revival in sales.

Plaides Are Helping Gingham.

Predictions made in this market some time ago that the demand for plaides for women's outer apparel, which is now manifesting itself here in the offerings of leading style shops, would be maintained by a good gingham gives evidence of being borne out. Although the business here has been rather slow at present, it is practically all for immediate delivery, the demand for them in both dress and staple patterns is slowly but steadily increasing. At least one large handler of gingham has been obliged to turn down quite a little business because of the inability of the mills to meet the demand for the fabric. The line of gingham handled by this commission house is sold up solidly until the end of the season, and the Fall delivery at the moment is practically nil, and in well-posted quarters here the belief exists that not a great deal of

Gray Goods Sales Not Large. Business in gray goods was not very large here yesterday. With Fall River practically out of the market as a result of the Patriots' Day holiday in Massachusetts, trading proceeded under a handicap. Printcloth sales for the day were confined to spot and near-by deliveries, and they included 39-inch 62-72s at 9 1/2 cents, 39-inch 64-72s at 10 1/2 cents, 39-inch 66-72s at 11 1/2 cents, 39-inch 68-72s at 12 1/2 cents, 39-inch 70-72s at 13 1/2 cents, 39-inch 72-72s at 14 1/2 cents, 39-inch 74-72s at 15 1/2 cents, 39-inch 76-72s at 16 1/2 cents, 39-inch 78-72s at 17 1/2 cents, 39-inch 80-72s at 18 1/2 cents, 39-inch 82-72s at 19 1/2 cents, 39-inch 84-72s at 20 1/2 cents, 39-inch 86-72s at 21 1/2 cents, 39-inch 88-72s at 22 1/2 cents, 39-inch 90-72s at 23 1/2 cents, 39-inch 92-72s at 24 1/2 cents, 39-inch 94-72s at 25 1/2 cents, 39-inch 96-72s at 26 1/2 cents, 39-inch 98-72s at 27 1/2 cents, 39-inch 100-72s at 28 1/2 cents, 39-inch 102-72s at 29 1/2 cents, 39-inch 104-72s at 30 1/2 cents, 39-inch 106-72s at 31 1/2 cents, 39-inch 108-72s at 32 1/2 cents, 39-inch 110-72s at 33 1/2 cents, 39-inch 112-72s at 34 1/2 cents, 39-inch 114-72s at 35 1/2 cents, 39-inch 116-72s at 36 1/2 cents, 39-inch 118-72s at 37 1/2 cents, 39-inch 120-72s at 38 1/2 cents, 39-inch 122-72s at 39 1/2 cents, 39-inch 124-72s at 40 1/2 cents, 39-inch 126-72s at 41 1/2 cents, 39-inch 128-72s at 42 1/2 cents, 39-inch 130-72s at 43 1/2 cents, 39-inch 132-72s at 44 1/2 cents, 39-inch 134-72s at 45 1/2 cents, 39-inch 136-72s at 46 1/2 cents, 39-inch 138-72s at 47 1/2 cents, 39-inch 140-72s at 48 1/2 cents, 39-inch 142-72s at 49 1/2 cents, 39-inch 144-72s at 50 1/2 cents, 39-inch 146-72s at 51 1/2 cents, 39-inch 148-72s at 52 1/2 cents, 39-inch 150-72s at 53 1/2 cents, 39-inch 152-72s at 54 1/2 cents, 39-inch 154-72s at 55 1/2 cents, 39-inch 156-72s at 56 1/2 cents, 39-inch 158-72s at 57 1/2 cents, 39-inch 160-72s at 58 1/2 cents, 39-inch 162-72s at 59 1/2 cents, 39-inch 164-72s at 60 1/2 cents, 39-inch 166-72s at 61 1/2 cents, 39-inch 168-72s at 62 1/2 cents, 39-inch 170-72s at 63 1/2 cents, 39-inch 172-72s at 64 1/2 cents, 39-inch 174-72s at 65 1/2 cents, 39-inch 176-72s at 66 1/2 cents, 39-inch 178-72s at 67 1/2 cents, 39-inch 180-72s at 68 1/2 cents, 39-inch 182-72s at 69 1/2 cents, 39-inch 184-72s at 70 1/2 cents, 39-inch 186-72s at 71 1/2 cents, 39-inch 188-72s at 72 1/2 cents, 39-inch 190-72s at 73 1/2 cents, 39-inch 192-72s at 74 1/2 cents, 39-inch 194-72s at 75 1/2 cents, 39-inch 196-72s at 76 1/2 cents, 39-inch 198-72s at 77 1/2 cents, 39-inch 200-72s at 78 1/2 cents, 39-inch 202-72s at 79 1/2 cents, 39-inch 204-72s at 80 1/2 cents, 39-inch 206-72s at 81 1/2 cents, 39-inch 208-72s at 82 1/2 cents, 39-inch 210-72s at 83 1/2 cents, 39-inch 212-72s at 84 1/2 cents, 39-inch 214-72s at 85 1/2 cents, 39-inch 216-72s at 86 1/2 cents, 39-inch 218-72s at 87 1/2 cents, 39-inch 220-72s at 88 1/2 cents, 39-inch 222-72s at 89 1/2 cents, 39-inch 224-72s at 90 1/2 cents, 39-inch 226-72s at 91 1/2 cents, 39-inch 228-72s at 92 1/2 cents, 39-inch 230-72s at 93 1/2 cents, 39-inch 232-72s at 94 1/2 cents, 39-inch 234-72s at 95 1/2 cents, 39-inch 236-72s at 96 1/2 cents, 39-inch 238-72s at 97 1/2 cents, 39-inch 240-72s at 98 1/2 cents, 39-inch 242-72s at 99 1/2 cents, 39-inch 244-72s at 100 1/2 cents, 39-inch 246-72s at 101 1/2 cents, 39-inch 248-72s at 102 1/2 cents, 39-inch 250-72s at 103 1/2 cents, 39-inch 252-72s at 104 1/2 cents, 39-inch 254-72s at 105 1/2 cents, 39-inch 256-72s at 106 1/2 cents, 39-inch 258-72s at 107 1/2 cents, 39-inch 260-72s at 108 1/2 cents, 39-inch 262-72s at 109 1/2 cents, 39-inch 264-72s at 110 1/2 cents, 39-inch 266-72s at 111 1/2 cents, 39-inch 268-72s at 112 1/2 cents, 39-inch 270-72s at 113 1/2 cents, 39-inch 272-72s at 114 1/2 cents, 39-inch 274-72s at 115 1/2 cents, 39-inch 276-72s at 116 1/2 cents, 39-inch 278-72s at 117 1/2 cents, 39-inch 280-72s at 118 1/2 cents, 39-inch 282-72s at 119 1/2 cents, 39-inch 284-72s at 120 1/2 cents, 39-inch 286-72s at 121 1/2 cents, 39-inch 288-72s at 122 1/2 cents, 39-inch 290-72s at 123 1/2 cents, 39-inch 292-72s at 124 1/2 cents, 39-inch 294-72s at 125 1/2 cents, 39-inch 296-72s at 126 1/2 cents, 39-inch 298-72s at 127 1/2 cents, 39-inch 300-72s at 128 1/2 cents, 39-inch 302-72s at 129 1/2 cents, 39-inch 304-72s at 130 1/2 cents, 39-inch 306-72s at 131 1/2 cents, 39-inch 308-72s at 132 1/2 cents, 39-inch 310-72s at 133 1/2 cents, 39-inch 312-72s at 134 1/2 cents, 39-inch 314-72s at 135 1/2 cents, 39-inch 316-72s at 136 1/2 cents, 39-inch 318-72s at 137 1/2 cents, 39-inch 320-72s at 138 1/2 cents, 39-inch 322-72s at 139 1/2 cents, 39-inch 324-72s at 140 1/2 cents, 39-inch 326-72s at 141 1/2 cents, 39-inch 328-72s at 142 1/2 cents, 39-inch 330-72s at 143 1/2 cents, 39-inch 332-72s at 144 1/2 cents, 39-inch 334-72s at 145 1/2 cents, 39-inch 336-72s at 146 1/2 cents, 39-inch 338-72s at 147 1/2 cents, 39-inch 340-72s at 148 1/2 cents, 39-inch 342-72s at 149 1/2 cents, 39-inch 344-72s at 150 1/2 cents, 39-inch 346-72s at 151 1/2 cents, 39-inch 348-72s at 152 1/2 cents, 39-inch 350-72s at 153 1/2 cents, 39-inch 352-72s at 154 1/2 cents, 39-inch 354-72s at 155 1/2 cents, 39-inch 356-72s at 156 1/2 cents, 39-inch 358-72s at 157 1/2 cents, 39-inch 360-72s at 158 1/2 cents, 39-inch 362-72s at 159 1/2 cents, 39-inch 364-72s at 160 1/2 cents, 39-inch 366-72s at 161 1/2 cents, 39-inch 368-72s at 162 1/2 cents, 39-inch 370-72s at 163 1/2 cents, 39-inch 372-72s at 164 1/2 cents, 39-inch 374-72s at 165 1/2 cents, 39-inch 376-72s at 166 1/2 cents, 39-inch 378-72s at 167 1/2 cents, 39-inch 380-72s at 168 1/2 cents, 39-inch 382-72s at 169 1/2 cents, 39-inch 384-72s at 170 1/2 cents, 39-inch 386-72s at 171 1/2 cents, 39-inch 388-72s at 172 1/2 cents, 39-inch 390-72s at 173 1/2 cents, 39-inch 392-72s at 174 1/2 cents, 39-inch 394-72s at 175 1/2 cents, 39-inch 396-72s at 176 1/2 cents, 39-inch 398-72s at 177 1/2 cents, 39-inch 400-72s at 178 1/2 cents, 39-inch 402-72s at 179 1/2 cents, 39-inch 404-72s at 180 1/2 cents, 39-inch 406-72s at 181 1/2 cents, 39-inch 408-72s at 182 1/2 cents, 39-inch 410-72s at 183 1/2 cents, 39-inch 412-72s at 184 1/2 cents, 39-inch 414-72s at 185 1/2 cents, 39-inch 416-72s at 186 1/2 cents, 39-inch 418-72s at 187 1/2 cents, 39-inch 420-72s at 188 1/2 cents, 39-inch 422-72s at 189 1/2 cents, 39-inch 424-72s at 190 1/2 cents, 39-inch 426-72s at 191 1/2 cents, 39-inch 428-72s at 192 1/2 cents, 39-inch 430-72s at 193 1/2 cents, 39-inch 432-72s at 194 1/2 cents, 39-inch 434-72s at 195 1/2 cents, 39-inch 436-72s at 196 1/2 cents, 39-inch 438-72s at 197 1/2 cents, 39-inch 440-72s at 198 1/2 cents, 39-inch 442-72s at 199 1/2 cents, 39-inch 444-72s at 200 1/2 cents, 39-inch 446-72s at 201 1/2 cents, 39-inch 448-72s at 202 1/2 cents, 39-inch 450-72s at 203 1/2 cents, 39-inch 452-72s at 204 1/2 cents, 39-inch 454-72s at 205 1/2 cents, 39-inch 456-72s at 206 1/2 cents, 39-inch 458-72s at 207 1/2 cents, 39-inch 460-72s at 208 1/2 cents, 39-inch 462-72s at 209 1/2 cents, 39-inch 464-72s at 210 1/2 cents, 39-inch 466-72s at 211 1/2 cents, 39-inch 468-72s at 212 1/2 cents, 39-inch 470-72s at 213 1/2 cents, 39-inch 472-72s at 214 1/2 cents, 39-inch 474-72s at 215 1/2 cents, 39-inch 476-72s at 216 1/2 cents, 39-inch 478-72s at 217 1/2 cents, 39-inch 480-72s at 218 1/2 cents, 39-inch 482-72s at 219 1/2 cents, 39-inch 484-72s at 220 1/2 cents, 39-inch 486-72s at 221 1/2 cents, 39-inch 488-72s at 222 1/2 cents, 39-inch 490-72s at 223 1/2 cents, 39-inch 492-72s at 224 1/2 cents, 39-inch 494-72s at 225 1/2 cents, 39-inch 496-72s at 226 1/2 cents, 39-inch 498-72s at 227 1/2 cents, 39-inch 500-72s at 228 1/2 cents, 39-inch 502-72s at 229 1/2 cents, 39-inch 504-72s at 230 1/2 cents, 39-inch 506-72s at 231 1/2 cents, 39-inch 508-72s at 232 1/2 cents, 39-inch 510-72s at 233 1/2 cents, 39-inch 512-72s at 234 1/2 cents, 39-inch 514-72s at 235 1/2 cents, 39-inch 516-72s at 236 1/2 cents, 39-inch 518-72s at 237 1/2 cents, 39-inch 520-72s at 238 1/2 cents, 39-inch 522-72s at 239 1/2 cents, 39-inch 524-72s at 240 1/2 cents, 39-inch 526-72s at 241 1/2 cents, 39-inch 528-72s at 242 1/2 cents, 39-inch 530-72s at 243 1/2 cents, 39-inch 532-72s at 244 1/2 cents, 39-inch 534-72s at 245 1/2 cents, 39-inch 536-72s at 246 1/2 cents, 39-inch 538-72s at 247 1/2 cents, 39-inch 540-72s at 248 1/2 cents, 39-inch 542-72s at 249 1/2 cents, 39-inch 544-72s at 250 1/2 cents, 39-inch 546-72s at 251 1/2 cents, 39-inch 548-72s at 252 1/2 cents, 39-inch 550-72s at 253 1/2 cents, 39-inch 552-72s at 254 1/2 cents, 39-inch 554-72s at 255 1/2 cents, 39-inch 556-72s at 256 1/2 cents, 39-inch 558-72s at 257 1/2 cents, 39-inch 560-72s at 258 1/2 cents, 39-inch 562-72s at 259 1/2 cents, 39-inch 564-72s at 260 1/2 cents, 39-inch 566-72s at 261 1/2 cents, 39-inch 568-72s at 262 1/2 cents, 39-inch 570-72s at 263 1/2 cents, 39-inch 572-72s at 264 1/2 cents, 39-inch 574-72s at 265 1/2 cents, 39-inch 576-72s at 266 1/2 cents, 39-inch 578-72s at 267 1/2 cents, 39-inch 580-72s at 268 1/2 cents, 39-inch 582-72s at 269 1/2 cents, 39-inch 584-72s at 270 1/2 cents, 39-inch 586-72s at 271 1/2 cents, 39-inch 588-72s at 272 1/2 cents, 39-inch 590-72s at 273 1/2 cents, 39-inch 592-72s at 274 1/2 cents, 39-inch 594-72s at 275 1/2 cents, 39-inch 596-72s at 276 1/2 cents, 39-inch 598-72s at 277 1/2 cents, 39-inch 600-72s at 278 1/2 cents, 39-inch 602-72s at 279 1/2 cents, 39-inch 604-72s at 280 1/2 cents, 39-inch 606-72s at 281 1/2 cents, 39-inch 608-72s at 282 1/2 cents, 39-inch 610-72s at 283 1/2 cents, 39-inch 612-72s at 284 1/2 cents, 39-inch 614-72s at 285 1/2 cents, 39-inch 616-72s at 286 1/2 cents, 39-inch 618-72s at 287 1/2 cents, 39-inch 620-72s at 288 1/2 cents, 39-inch 622-72s at 289 1/2 cents, 39-inch 624-72s at 290 1/2 cents, 39-inch 626-72s at 291 1/2 cents, 39-inch 628-72s at 292 1/2 cents, 39-inch 630-72s at 293 1/2 cents, 39-inch 632-72s at 294 1/2 cents, 39-inch 634-72s at 295 1/2 cents, 39-inch 636-72s at 296 1/2 cents, 39-inch 638-72s at 297 1/2 cents, 39-inch 640-72s at 298 1/2 cents, 39-inch 642-72s at 299 1/2 cents, 39-inch 644-72s at 300 1/2 cents, 39-inch 646-72s at 301 1/2 cents, 39-inch 648-72s at 302 1/2 cents, 39-inch 650-72s at 303 1/2 cents, 39-inch 652-72s at 304 1/2 cents, 39-inch 654-72s at 305 1/2 cents, 39-inch 656-72s at 306 1/2 cents, 39-inch 658-72s at 307 1/2 cents, 39-inch 660-72s at 308 1/2 cents, 39-inch 662-72s at 309 1/2 cents, 39-inch 664-72s at 310 1/2 cents, 39-inch 666-72s at 311 1/2 cents, 39-inch 668-72s at 312 1/2 cents, 39-inch 670-72s at 313 1/2 cents, 39-inch 672-72s at 314 1/2 cents, 39-inch 674-72s at 315 1/2 cents, 39-inch 676-72s at 316 1/2 cents, 39-inch 678-72s at 317 1/2 cents, 39-inch 680-72s at 318 1/2 cents, 39-inch 682-72s at 319 1/2 cents, 39-inch 684-72s at 320 1/2 cents, 39-inch 686-72s at 321 1/2 cents, 39-inch 688-72s at 322 1/2 cents, 39-inch 690-72s at 323 1/2 cents, 39-inch 692-72s at 324 1/2 cents, 39-inch 694-72s at 325 1/2 cents, 39-inch 696-72s at 326 1/2 cents, 39-inch 698-72s at 327 1/2 cents, 39-inch 700-72s at 328 1/2 cents, 39-inch 702-72s at 329 1/2 cents, 39-inch 704-72s at 330 1/2 cents, 39-inch 706-72s at 331 1/2 cents, 39-inch 708-72s at 332 1/2 cents, 39-inch 710-72s at 333 1/2 cents, 39-inch 712-72s at 334 1/2 cents, 39-inch 714-72s at 335 1/2 cents, 39-inch 716-72s at 336 1/2 cents, 39-inch 718-72s at 337 1/2 cents, 39-inch 720-72s at 338 1/2 cents, 39-inch 722-72s at 339 1/2 cents, 39-inch 724-72s at 340 1/2 cents, 39-inch 726-72s at 341 1/2 cents, 39-inch 728-72s at 342 1/2 cents, 39-inch 730-72s at 343 1/2 cents, 39-inch 732-72s at 344 1/2 cents, 39-inch 734-72s at 345 1/2 cents, 39-inch 736-72s at 346 1/2 cents, 39-inch 738-72s at 347 1/2 cents, 39-inch 740-72s at 348 1/2 cents, 39-inch 742-72s at 349 1/2 cents, 39-inch 744-72s at 350 1/2 cents, 39-inch 746-72s at 351 1/2 cents, 39-inch 748-72s at 352 1/2 cents, 39-inch 750-72s at 353 1/2 cents, 39-inch 752-72s at 354 1/2 cents, 39-inch 754-72s at 355 1/2 cents, 39-inch 756-72s at 356 1/2 cents, 39-inch 758-72s at 357 1/2 cents, 39-inch 760-72s at 358 1/2 cents, 39-inch 762-72s at 359 1/2 cents, 39-inch 764-72s at 360 1/2 cents, 39-inch 766-72s at 361 1/2 cents, 39-inch 768-72s at 362 1/2 cents, 39-inch 770-72s at 363 1/2 cents, 39-inch 772-72s at 364 1/2 cents, 39-inch 774-72s at 365 1/2 cents, 39-inch 776-72s at 366 1/2 cents, 39-inch 778-72s at 367 1/2 cents, 39-inch 780-72s at 368 1/2 cents, 39-inch 782-72s at 369 1/2 cents, 39-inch 784-72s at 370 1/2 cents, 39-inch 786-72s at 371 1/2 cents, 39-inch 788-72s at 372 1/2 cents, 39-inch 790-72s at 373 1/2 cents, 39-inch 792-72s at 374 1/2 cents, 39-inch 794-72s at 375 1/2 cents, 39-inch 796-72s at 376 1/2 cents, 39-inch 798-72s at 377 1/2 cents, 39-inch 800-72s at 378 1/2 cents, 39-inch 802-72s at 379 1/2 cents, 39-inch 804-72s at 380 1/2 cents, 39-inch 806-72s at 381 1/2 cents, 39-inch 808-72s at 382 1/2 cents, 39-inch 810-72s at 383 1/2 cents, 39-inch 812-72s at 384 1/2 cents, 39-inch 814-72s at 385 1/2 cents, 39-inch 816-72s at 386 1/2 cents, 39-inch 818-72s at 387 1/2 cents, 39-inch 820-72s at 388 1/2 cents, 39-inch 822-72s at 389 1/2 cents, 39-inch 824-72s at 390 1/2 cents, 39-inch 826-72s at 391 1/2 cents, 39-inch 828-72s at 392 1/2 cents, 39-inch 830-72s at 393 1/2 cents, 39-inch 832-72s at 394 1/2 cents, 39-inch 834-72s at 395 1/2 cents, 39-inch 836-72s at 396 1/2 cents, 39-inch 838-72s at 397 1/2 cents, 39-inch 840-72s at 398 1/2 cents, 39-inch 842-72s at 399 1/2 cents, 39-inch 844-72s at 400 1/2 cents, 39-inch 846-72s at 401 1/2 cents, 39-inch 848-72s at 402 1/2 cents, 39-inch 850-72s at 403 1/2 cents, 39-inch 852-72s at 404 1/2 cents, 39-inch 854-72s at 405 1/2 cents, 39-inch 856-72s at 406 1/2 cents, 39-inch 858-72s at 407 1/2 cents, 39-inch 860-72s at 408 1/2 cents, 39-inch 862-72s at 409 1/2 cents, 39-inch 864-72s at 410 1/2 cents, 39-inch 866-72s at 411 1/2 cents, 39-inch 868-72s at 412 1/2 cents, 39-inch 870-72s at 413 1/2 cents, 39-inch 872-72s at 414 1/2 cents, 39-inch 874-72s at 415 1/2 cents, 39-inch 876-72s at 416 1/2 cents, 39-inch 878-72s at 417 1/2 cents, 39-inch 880-72s at 418 1/2 cents, 39-inch 882-72s at 419 1/2 cents, 39-inch 884-72s at 420 1/2 cents, 39-inch 886-72s at 421 1/2 cents, 39-inch 888-72s at 422 1/2 cents, 39-inch 890-72s at 423 1/2 cents, 39-inch 892-72s at 424 1/2 cents, 39-inch 894-72s at 425 1/2 cents,

LATEST DEALINGS IN REALTY

APARTMENT HOUSES SOLD BY ESTATES

Madison Av. Flat Disposed of by the Heirs of Emanuel Arnstein.

DEAL ON SECOND AVENUE

Bjerrum Estate Sells Tenements—More Sales in the Yorkville Section.

The Estate of Emanuel Arnstein sold 1,400 Madison Avenue, a five-story apartment, 25 by 95 feet. This is the first sale by this estate in over thirty years. Armstrong & Armstrong were the brokers.

John Gilvard, executor of the estate of Emma F. Bjerrum, sold 225-231 Second Avenue, two five-story tenements containing thirty-two families, and three stores, on a lot 50 by 100 feet, to the Leo Adler Holding Company, Inc. This was the first sale of this property since 1888. Louis Lent was the broker.

Anderson & Bremer in conjunction with Julius Wistar were the brokers who sold for Luigi Impellizzeri 228 East Seventy-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, a five-story tenement with two stores, size 25 by 102 1/2 feet. H. M. Brennan was the purchaser. This property adjoins the plotage recently assembled by Bing & Bing.

In Yorkville Leonard S. Gans Company, Inc., sold for Mary Boye to Anthony Pinto the property known as 329 East Eighty-seventh Street. This property is in the heart of the Carl Schurz Park section and is a five-story building on a plot 25 by 100 feet. This is the first sale of the property in thirty-four years.

The same brokers sold for Alice Feldman to Henry J. Goldberg and Sanford M. Wolf two tenements known as 1,329-1,333 Second Avenue. They are both five-story buildings with stores on a plot 50 by 80 feet.

The four-story tenement at 1761 Avenue A, adjoining the southeast corner of the Forty-second Street, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, was sold by the Square Realty Company to a client for occupancy.

SPRING AUCTION SALES.

James R. Murphy Announces a Long Schedule.

James R. Murphy, Inc., will start his Spring campaign of auction sales on Wednesday night at Hunts Point Palaces, Southern Boulevard and Hunts Point Avenue, in the Bronx, with the sale of eleven two-family houses located on Fletley Avenue, between 172d and 174th Streets. At the same time Mr. Murphy will sell 2,974 Valentine Avenue, a two-story and attic dwelling, near Bedford Boulevard.

On Saturday, April 24, 1934, building lots located on such important thoroughfares as Eastchester Road, Jerome Avenue, East 233d Street, Gun Hill Road, Eastern Boulevard, Leomin Avenue, Bronxwood Avenue, 174th Street and Longfellow Avenue will be offered to the highest bidder.

Twenty-two four-family houses and five well-located lots, all situated in the active East Bronx section, will be Mr. Murphy's third offering on the evening of Wednesday, April 25. The lots are located on Leland Avenue, between Wood Avenue and Archer Street. At the same time the two-story frame dwelling and store at 3,051 Third Avenue will be sold and also building plots on Sound View Avenue, Fletley Avenue and Watson Avenue.

PRIVATE HOUSE SALES.

Mrs. Jean Laughlin Buys West 24th Street Residence.

The four-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 40 West Eighty-fourth Street on a lot 20 by 100 feet was sold to Mrs. Jean Laughlin by Schuler Realty Corporation. Emanuel A. Mole was associate broker in the transaction with the John L. Rogers Company.

Armstrong & Armstrong, as brokers, found the thirty-two dwelling-unit Magnhattan Avenue for Clara Richardson to a client for occupancy.

Square Realty Company sold 519 East Eighty-fourth Street, a three-story house, to M. Muller. A resale is pending.

SOME RECENT BUYERS.

Archer M. Huntington Takes Henderson House—Pearl St. Buyer.

Archer M. Huntington is the purchaser of the residence of Mrs. Robert B. Henderson at 1,030 Fifth Avenue, north corner of Eighty-ninth Street, recently reported sold through the William B. May Co. as broker. It is a four-story house on a lot 25 by 102 1/2 feet.

The Factors Realty Corporation, formed by Stuart McNamee last October, is the purchaser of the plot 12,500 feet square at 229-241 Pier Street 107-119 John Street and 16 Cliff Street, sold recently by the Bellamy Holding Corporation. The company represents fire insurance brokers and has for directors John T. Perry, L. Cushman and Stuart Augustus Muller. A tall building is planned.

Flats for Upper Manhattan. Joseph T. Riordan sold for William F. Connell a plot 100 by 100 feet on Park Terrace East, at 215th Street, to the Super Building Corporation. This completes a plotage of twenty lots to be improved with elevator apartment houses. The plotage will have a frontage on Broadway, Isham Park and Park Terrace East.

Putnam County Farm Sold to Herman Neuss

The Hunter farm at Oregon, the property of the late Congressman James W. Neuss, has been sold, according to announcement made yesterday. The new owner is Herman Neuss of New York City.

Mr. Neuss will make further improvements on this property and convert it into one of the show places of that section of Putnam County. The farm contains over 100 acres and is crossed by one of the best streams of water in Putnam County.

The house is large and modern, probably being the most modern farmhouse in this section. The main barn is constructed of concrete and two silos are constructed of hollow tile. Charles J. Denham of Peekskill was the broker.

BOYS' MILITARY SCHOOL BUYS BOURNE MANSION

Famous Estate at Oakdale, L. I., Resold by Joseph P. Day Syndicate.

Indian Neck Hall, the country home of the late Commodore Frederick G. Bourne at Oakdale, L. I., has been sold to the Clason Point Military Academy of the Bronx.

With the mansion, which contains about 100 rooms, and is considered one of the show places of Long Island, the academy buys about 125 acres of the 1,000 acres that comprise the estate.

The buyers will secure possession of the property on May 15, and it is understood that the present home of the academy, located in the old Ludlow mansion, is on the market.

The Bourne estate was purchased last October for about \$1,000,000 by a syndicate headed by Joseph P. Day.

Just what will be done with the balance of the Bourne estate has not been decided upon, according to Mr. Day.

COMMERCIAL LEASES.

Importers Take Space in Madison Av. Building—Other Contracts.

A. E. Lefcourt, President of the A. E. Lefcourt Realty Holdings, has leased to Mackoud Brothers & Co., importers and wholesalers of negligees and robes, for a long term the entire top floor and pent house of the new Lafayette-Madison Building on Thirty-fourth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues.

It is the intention of Mackoud Brothers & Co. to utilize the pent house as a studio for their artists, while the entire top floor of approximately 14,000 square feet of space will be used for showroom, stockroom and executive offices.

Rowantree-Bailey Company have leased for Vincent Astor the corner half of the sixth floor at 328-334 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-third Street, to Aliyah Brothers, oriental rug dealers.

Thomas & Maunacher, Inc., leased for the Hudson-Charter Corporation (James Hudson and Charles Spear) half of the fourth floor in the building recently completed at 333-335 Hudson Street, at the southwest corner of Charter Street, to the Detroit Fruit Inc. (Peter Detroit, President; Victor Detroit, Vice President) for a term of years. The lessee has been located for numerous years at 15 Spruce Street and by leasing these quarters is following the trend of the larger printers to the west side. After extensive alterations the space will be occupied by book and job printing.

Charles F. Noyes Company leased in the Castillo Building, 16 Beaver Street, the fifth floor to John P. Stetson Company, Inc., Central Leather Company's portion of the sign-in floor in 17 Battery Place to the Central American Trading Corporation, in 113-115 West Seventeenth Street the second floor to A. Klein & Co.

Young Brothers, haters, have leased from the Zogale Realty Company, composed of Charles Galewaki and R. T. Zobel, the store and basement at 438 Seventh Avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, for twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about \$400,000. Stone & Co. negotiated the lease.

First Sale in 50 Years.

The Charnett Realty Corporation, Nathaniel Chibney, President, purchased from Mary L. Whittemore the three four-story and basement buildings at 30 and 32 West Twentieth Street and 40 West Twenty-second Street. The Realty Corporation resold 350 West Twentieth Street to Marie Teosoro. The broker for Mrs. Whittemore was William B. May Co. These properties had not changed hands in more than fifty years.

Real Estate Notes.

Henry Shapiro & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the property at 130 Deland Street to John Scheier.

Pease & Elliman sold for the G. B. Beaumont Co. an apartment occupying the entire second floor of the new 100 per cent co-operative apartment house at 31 East Seventy-ninth Street, the northwest corner of Madison Avenue, to Dr. W. J. Fulle.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Olson & Co. leased for Hortense R. O'Mahoney to Margaret McKnight the four-story and basement dwelling 350 East Fifth Street for the term of seven years. They also leased for Alma Griffith Gray to Robert M. Zell the five-story American basement dwelling 317 West 100th Street for a term of ten years.

Coughlan Special Auction Sale.

"Today at noon in the Exchange Salesroom, 16 Vesey Street, Coughlan & Co., auctioneers, will hold another special sales day auction at which time a large number of improved and unimproved parcels will be offered to the highest bidder.

TRADING IS ACTIVE IN QUEENS PARCELS

Vacant Plots, for Residential and Business Improvements, Again Feature the Market.

SEVERAL DWELLINGS SOLD

Home Seekers Buy in Jackson Heights—Other Improved Properties in Deals.

Queens sales took the leading place in the Long Island market yesterday. Vacant plots for business and residential improvements proved the feature with a good demand for improved properties. The majority of the improved sales involved private houses.

Harry Silverman has purchased the northeast corner of Glen Avenue and 164th Street, Briarwood, Jamaica, a plot 70 by 100 feet, which he plans to improve with an apartment house and stores. The Laurel Hill Estates were the brokers.

Additional sales of Great Neck lots are reported by Joseph P. Day and I. G. Wolf, who sold five lots at Clair Street, near Cutter Mill Road, to Abraham Stern, four lots on Clair Street at Glenview Place to Elsie Rommel and twelve lots at the corner of Jayson Avenue and Clair Street to the Moreland Home Company, Inc. for improvement with one-family dwellings.

Oscar F. Meredith sold to a Manhattan operator the property on the northwest corner of Roosevelt Avenue and Twenty-second Street, Jackson Heights, a plot 100 by 100 feet. The purchaser will improve with stores. The Hub Realty Company were the brokers.

Carroll & McCarthy have sold for John W. Clarke a plot of ground 100 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of Cross Island Boulevard and 109th Avenue, Hollis, to Joseph Dauenhauser.

A client of Kessels & Wheeler purchased the southwest corner of Baldwin and 132d Street, opposite the Long Island Railroad station at Auburndale, Flushing.

Cavanagh & Freed sold a plot of business frontage, 40 by 104 feet, on the south side of Northern Boulevard, forty-five feet east of 159th Street, Auburndale.

Lewis James has purchased one of the single-family English garden homes at 183 Thirtieth Street, Jackson Heights, through the Queensboro Corporation. William E. Hillhouse has also purchased a house, through the Queensboro Corporation, on the same street.

Louis M. and I. Block gave in part payment for the purchase of an elevator apartment in 1931, York City, three brick dwellings in the residential district at Woodmere. One of the houses in the dwelling on the corner of Central Avenue and Oak Street. The H. O. Kravich Company was the broker.

Frank J. Maguire sold for William Dekuth & Co. three two-family detached cottages, a plot 100 by 100 feet, to a client, who will remodel. Fred P. Cody, Inc., sold lots 6 to 10, both inclusive, in Block 160, being the northeast corner of Lincoln Boulevard and Front Street, Long Beach, for Rosa Cella, to a New York investor. This is the first sale of this property in eighteen years.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Samuel Novick a vacant plot at 3,403 Edgemere Avenue, Edgemere, to J. Stein and N. Marcus for improvement.

SCARSDALE ESTATE SOLD.

Buyer to Occupy Keator Property—Other Westchester Sales.

Beverly Keator sold through Pease & Elliman, Inc., his estate near the historic James Fenimore Cooper house, on Penrose Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, consisting of four acres of land, with dwelling, garage, stable, kennels and other outbuildings, to John H. Livingston Jr. It is Mr. Livingston's intention to make extensive alterations to the premises and occupy as his permanent residence.

The Inter-Ocean Realty Corporation sold through Frederick Fox & Co., Inc., fifty-two acres, at Columbus and Stevens Avenues, Valhalla. This property is near the "Glen development, north of White Plains. The buyer is the Nard Realty Company.

The HomeLand Company sold plots in Palmer Hill, Croton-on-the-Hudson, William Van Nelson, R. Haverly, Geo. W. Dobbs and Robert L. Palmer.

SALES IN MONTCLAIR.

Two Plots and Office Building Sold by Frank Hughes Co.

The Frank Hughes Company sold for Miss Marcelle I. Van Pelt to Walter G. Spear the plot 200 by 200 feet at the southeast corner of Mt. Prospect Avenue and Summit Road, opposite the Montclair Golf Club. The purchaser intends to build a residence.

The same company also sold for Michael de Ponts and G. Desposito to a group of investors the two-story brick building at the corner of Bloomfield Avenue and Maple Place. The building contains three stores with offices and studio above. The same firm resold this building to William C. Wallace of Montclair.

The Frank Hughes Company has also sold for Charlotte Hip to John Picken, Montclair Commissioner and builder, a plot on the mountainside on Highland Avenue, on which the purchaser intends to build a dwelling for sale.

Bankrupt Building Is Sold.

The ten-story Bankrupt Building at 3-7 West Twenty-ninth Street, on a plot 74.5 by 83.5 feet, has been purchased by Wilkinson Bros. & Co. from the Imperator Realty Company. The structure adjoins the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church at the northwest corner of Third Avenue and was taken subject to mortgages of \$400,000, of which the sellers allowed \$75,000 to remain for ten years.

Musicians in Newark Deal.

Ben Bernie purchased from Benjie Krueger, through Louis Schlesinger, Inc., the vacant plot, 150 by 100 feet, at 699-99 Sanford Avenue, Newark. Both the principals are musicians.

Amsterdam Av. Taxpayer Is Sold.

Joseph O'Gara sold for the Tillgrove Realty Company, 1,839-1,841 Amsterdam Avenue, a one-story taxpayer with stores on a plot 50 by 100 feet, to E. W. Brown. Alexander Warner was associated as broker.

Thirty Years of Management With Wide Open Eyes

It is one thing to manage a property efficiently for the owner for thirty years, and quite another thing to keep the owner advised of developments in the neighborhood during all that period which may affect the desirability of his investment.

Naturally, we are proud of the fact that with our fifty-eight years of management experience, we are equipped to supply the kind of service which prompts such letters of approval as that shown here.

If you are interested in better management of your real estate enterprises, our Management Department will gladly discuss the matter at your convenience, without obligating you in any way.

Wm. A. White & Sons
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42nd St. Cor. office on the 5th floor, 2,000 sq. ft.

51 East 42d St.

"Next Door to Grand Central"

one of the best and one of the last offices available in the building.

Space in this building is scarce. The few remaining offices from 250 sq. ft. up, represent a real opportunity to locate in one of New York's most accessible locations.

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Vanderbilt Avenue Building Corporation
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Apartment, Dwellings and Building Plots in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn At Public Auction

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FOR SALE New apartment house on Convent Avenue near City College. Very easy terms; possibly long contract. Shows excellent returns. Address P 304 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS. 2nd MTGS. GREATER NEW YORK QUICK ACTION, BROKERS PROMPTLY

S. A. ISRAEL 110 Broadway, Haver 3400

Land for PROFIT In Westchester. On the Parkway. In center of finely developed neighborhood. Close to transportation. First payment \$100. Balance monthly. Write Dept. T for location maps and particulars. Our Money-Back guarantee.

THE HOMELAND CO. 15 E. 41ST NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE—Other Cities and Towns.

Chestnut St. Store for Rent Near 15th Attractive store, 18x160, to rear street. Large basement space included. Possession.

Will lease at interesting figure.

J. I. JACKSON CO. REALTORS 16th Street, above Chestnut (Entrance 37 E. 16th St.) PHILADELPHIA

5th Ave. near 27th sublease, unusually desirable, corner space, approximately 4,000 sq. ft., suitable office or showroom, \$200 per month.

MARTELL & McNEILL 42 Broadway, Haver 5472

BUILDERS Insurance Districts. Corner plot on John Street. In the exclusive, established and strong trading fire and liability insurance district. One 12,000 square foot fronting 151 feet on John Street, with a total street frontage of 104 feet and good light on all sides. Attractive price. Ask for Mr. Weaver.

HOUSEHOLD HELP WANTED The New York Times

Centrally Located BUILDING LOTS

In a highly-developed substantially built section on subway, elevated and bus lines. Full subordination to responsible builders

Liberal mortgage loans Brokers protected

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30 East 42nd St., New York City Phone Murray Hill 9900

Offices 1560 Broadway (150 West 46th St.) NIGHT AND DAY SERVICE HIGH SPEED ELEVATORS UNITS OF 680 Square Feet to 14,800 Square Feet Agent on Premises FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

Stores 165 West 46th St. (1500 Broadway) Suitable For JEWELER—MILLINER MODISTE—HABERDASHER BARBER SHOP, etc. Agent on Premises FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS

Corner Store 7TH AVE. and 51ST ST. Opposite new Manger Hotel and Roxy Theatre in the 1650 Broadway Building. Also Several SMALLER STORES FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS E. W. KINGSLAND CO. 21 East 47th St. Agent on Premises Or Telephone MUrray 5235 or 1224

Small Offices 280 MADISON AVENUE At 40th St. [Southwest Corner] A few light units of 275 to 1200 Sq. Ft. are available, and ENTIRE TOP FLOOR WITH 7 SKYLIGHTS Ideal for Architects, Artists or Commercial Photographer Inquiry Please 1218, or 225 Fifth Avenue, 4th Floor 4200

FLATIRON Building LOFTS Store Showrooms 24TH ST.—117-119 EAST Store (11th ceiling & bank) 9300 Sq. Ft. 6th Fl. 880 Sq. Ft. 10th Fl. 4600 Sq. Ft. 38TH ST.—225-231 EAST 2nd Fl. 1600 Sq. Ft. 4th Fl. 1800 Sq. Ft. 5th Fl. 1200 Sq. Ft. 6th Fl. 2810 Sq. Ft. Modern, sprinklered, steam, elevators, manufacturing, building.

J. CHR. G. HUFFEL CO., Inc. Owners 225 E. 38th St., CALADESIA 1000 Full Commission to Brokers

FOR SALE or TO LET 5 Stories and Basement 751 E. 135th St. 50 x 100 Daylight all around Full Commission to Brokers Chas. Ramsey, Klagston, N. Y.

FOR RENT S.W. Cor. 42d St. & 6th Ave. Entire Fourth Floor ALSO OFFICES from 425 Sq. Ft. Up 2 high-speed elevators, 24-hour service, best location for any high-class business (immediate possession).

255-257 5th Ave. Southerly Store with Basement 25 x 100

123 Liberty Street N. W. Cor. Greenwich St. OFFICES in small or large units. Rent \$35 up

42d St. & 6th Ave. Corporation 104 West 42d St. Windows 204-5 OR YOUR OWN BROKER

BUILDING 244 EAST 59TH STREET FOR LEASE

501 7TH AV. RUBIN BUILDING Open to Rent about five thousand square feet; wonderful location in a wonderful building for the right party. See J. T. 12th St. James Bldg.

The Ideal Location! 322 Eighth Ave.

Northeast Corner 26th Street
21 STORY OFFICE & LOFT BLDG.



Pennsylvania
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Building

This building will appeal to the executive with a critical perspective. It represents the last word in modern construction. Prospective tenants will do well to inspect this perfectly equipped building with the following advantages:

Conveniently situated with respect to all transportation facilities (9th Ave. "E", "F", "M", "T", Subways, 8th Ave. Subway stop). 100% sprinklered throughout, and is provided with the most approved modern sanitary facilities.

5 elevators. Ample wash-rooms, private lavatories, etc. Excellent Light.

Possession About May 1, 1926.

FOR RENT

FLOORS Will Be Divided to Suit. Only 2 left. Very Desirable

170 Fifth Ave. **ADAMS & CO.** Gramercy 6800
Or Your Own Broker.

Unusual Opportunity Choicest Office Floors Downtown FOR SUB-LEASE "Woodbridge Building"

100 William Street

Drug & Chemical Club floors—14th & 15th
Westchester Fire Insurance Co. floor—11th

Possession Prior to May 1st, 1926
FLOOR AREAS 13,500 SQ. FT.

Will Divide

No finer floors anywhere downtown. Perfect light and ventilation. Unusually fine layout for insurance occupancy, or corporations employing large clerical force.

Attractive Terms Can Be Arranged

CHARLES F. NOYES CO.
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Note: The "Woodbridge Building" is the most popular building in lower William Street—15 and 16 stories high. Block front on William Street from John to Platt Street. Size 120x150. 19,000 feet. Finest office service and low rates—well, they will surprise you. 50% less than similar space on Broadway or in the financial district—and better space can't be produced. Brokers protected. Ask for Mr. CASAR or Mr. FRAZER.

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NEW BUILDING
8,000 Sq. Ft.
Including Mezzanine and Basement

Also Lofts
Very Reasonable Rent

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41 Park Row On City Hall Park Fine Sun-lighted

Offices

in units of 1,200
700, 400 and 300
square feet.

Partitioned to suit
E. A. TREDWELL & CO.
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OFFICES FOR RENT

New, Modern
Vanderbilt Building
132 Nassau Street

VERY MODERATE RENTALS
Will Divide to Suit

Space available up to 10,000 sq. ft.
Possession at once.

Chas. F. Noyes Co., Agents
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EXCEPTIONAL SUBLEASE SECOND FLOOR CORNER SPACE

Immediate Possession
About 1,500 square feet daylight
space, for five years.
From Terminal Building
7th Ave. and 51st St.
Apply

Wormser & Co.
COMMERCIAL FINANCING
35 Fifth Ave. Broadway 2360
BROKERS PROTECTED

New 20 Story OFFICE BUILDING

Cowan Building
41st & 7th Ave.

Several choice units still
available to restricted
tenants.

Divided to Suit
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170 ft. glass May divide
PENT HOUSE

Available
Subway Station to all
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Your own Broker, or
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LOUIS COWAN A. M. DALY
Builders

Store

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11,500
Sq. Ft.
on Each
Floor.

Lofts

316-22 Hudson St.

Modern, fireproof, sprinklered build-
ing. Elevator, electric light,
heat power. Apply 117 Fulton Street,
New York City.

Light, airy
Offices
in



The new Harriman National Bank Building

The Harriman National Bank Building offers a limited number of desirable offices in its new 12 story building. The prestige and services of the Harriman National Bank add to the convenience of the location in making the building exceptionally attractive to discriminating tenants. 325 square feet and larger. Now ready for occupancy.

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ENTIRE FLOOR FOR RENT

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4th Floor—4500 Square Feet divided into private offices and general sales offices, completely equipped and ready for occupancy. Can be leased for three years from May 1st to responsible tenant. An unusual opportunity.

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50 East 57th St.

4 Floors—2000 Sq. Ft. each

SUITABLE FOR
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(No Manufacturing)—Very Light

21 East 60th St.
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GROUND FLOOR
PARLOR FLOOR—STORE

ALSO SIX SUITES OF
Spacious 2 Room Apts.

SEWARD W. EHRLICH
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Several Other Units of Various
Sizes Now Available

Three Passenger and Two
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Superior Service at All Times

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**Small
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Overlooking Park
Convenient to all transportation
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Corner Space
Fine light, airy offices of
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1500 FEET
LOFT FOR SUBLET

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100% sprinkler and fireproof build-
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4,500 Square Feet
Carrying capacity, 300 pounds to
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MORAHAN EXP. CO. REALTY DEPT.
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LIGHT LOFT

6,000 sq. ft. high class manufacturing
building; floor load 230 lbs.; sprink-
lers, live steam, low insurance rate.
Possession May 1st or sooner. Owners
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74 GREENWICH ST.
NEAR RECTOR ST.
1-Story Modern Loft Building.
Only \$10.00 Cash Required to Buy.
For rent at \$5.00 Net.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

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This Corner Office

With Fifth Avenue Windows at

100
FIFTH AVENUE

N.W. Cor. 15th St.

800 sq. ft.

Is typical of the desirable day-
light offices and show rooms in
this modern fireproof building.

Several Other Units of Various
Sizes Now Available

Three Passenger and Two
Freight Elevators.

Superior Service at All Times

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Corner 23 Street

DESIRABLE
STORE

Also Light
Offices & Showrooms

With Show-Window Space
from 350 to 1,100 sq. feet

LOW RENTAL
Immediate Possession

Inquire on Premises
or your own broker
303 4th Avenue

**103
PARK AVE.**
Southeast cor. 41st Street

Modern 12 Story Building
At the Hub of the Grand Central Zone

Take 5th Ave. Bus
to Jackson Heights

JACKSON HEIGHTS OFFICE
25th St. and Park Ave.
Open Saturday Afternoon
and Sunday

Reached via Interborough
(Queensboro Subway at 42nd St.)
or E. M. T. Subway

OFFICES
In Units to Meet Your Requirements
250 Sq. Ft. to 1600 Sq. Ft.
Daylight on All Sides

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FLOOR
718 Fifth Ave.
Entire Floor, 27x100

CLARK T. CHAMBERS, Inc.
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LIGHT OFFICES, LOFTS
AND SHOW ROOMS

This is a well-lighted fireproof building,
100% sprinklered, low insurance, water,
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light and heat and water and gas
connections are made in the building
and no extra charges are made.

SPACE \$75 PER MONTH
SPACE \$90 PER MONTH
SPACE \$125 PER MONTH
SPACE \$250 PER MONTH
SPACE \$325 PER MONTH

BASEMENT SPACES,
\$1.10 to \$2.50 per year.

131 WEST 24TH STREET
Lofts for manufacturing and store,
\$800 to \$2,500 per year.

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32 Broadway
OFFICES

Choice Space at
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526-530 WEST 25TH ST.
BUILDING

Size 75x100, 6 stories and basement.
Sprinkler 100%. Steam Heat.
Elevator. Possession.

247-253 WEST 19TH ST.
LOFT—7,500 square feet. Fine light,
2 passenger freight elevator.
Sprinkler 100%.

Also in Same Bldg.
STORES, BASEMENT—2nd and 3rd
floors, sublet, whole or part possession.

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Brooklyn.
E. F. Albee Building
at Brooklyn's Most Central Spot
Fulton St. and DeKalb Avenue

ONLY SEVEN OFFICES LEFT
Also second floor of 2,100 sq. ft.
with beautiful view window space
on three sides.

Also in Same Bldg.
STORES, BASEMENT—2nd and 3rd
floors, sublet, whole or part possession.

JOHN F. JAMES & SONS
Renting Agents
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APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

**Moderate
Rentals**

**Jackson Heights
Apartments**

3 Rooms . . . \$95

Large living room, bedroom
with bath, fully equipped
kitchen, dining bay, foyer,
ample closet space throughout.

4 Rooms . . . \$100

Consisting of master bed-
room, large living room, large
dining room, fully equipped
kitchen. Some with garage
and open fireplace, \$120.

5 Rooms . . . \$110

These larger suites with two
master bedrooms, dining
room, large living room and
kitchen.

6 Rooms . . . \$140

Elevator apartment with two
bedrooms, large living room,
dining room, fully equipped
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AT EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET

WHEN SPRINGTIME COMES

and city-worn New Yorkers long for
fresh green lawns and building trees,
the residents of 1035 Fifth Avenue with
Central Park spread before them may
enjoy the same thrill of the changing
seasons as those who live in the country.

TWELVE ROOMS . . . FIVE BATHS
ELEVEN ROOMS . . . FIVE BATHS
NINE ROOMS . . . FOUR BATHS
SEVEN ROOMS . . . THREE BATHS

J. E. R. CAMPBELL, Architect
READY MANAGER, Inc., Builder

Leasing for October Occupancy
Douglas L. Elliman & Co.
AGENT Plaza 9200

15 East 49th Street

Unfurnished—East Side.

Unfurnished—West Side.

**A Few
Desirable
Co-operative
Apartments**

**1158
Fifth Ave.**

Approximately
85% sold and occupied

Typical offerings at
Reasonable Prices and
Convenient Terms

8 & 9 Rooms—3 Baths
\$20,500 to
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Corner, Fifth Ave. and
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on 2nd to 15th floors.

There is also a charming
Maisonette, of duplex type,
with a private Fifth Ave.
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List of Present Owners-Tenants will
be furnished on request.

Representative at Building
Plans, Terms, etc., from

FEASE & ELLMAN, INC.
340 MADISON AVE.
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Planned and built by Hamilton
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NEW BUILDING
**800
West End Av.**

Corner Ninety-ninth Street
Ready for Occupancy

6-7 Rooms
3 Baths—Room Size Foyer

3-4 Rooms
With Dining Alcove

Spacious Rooms and Closets
Appointments in Best of Taste

Representative on premises or
SHARP & NASSOIT, Inc.
2489 Broadway at 92nd St.
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THE CRILLON
15 East 48th St.

1-2 Rooms and Bath
Suitable for Physicians

Maid Service and Refrigeration
if desired

Special Rates to October
Superintendent on Premises
Murray Hill 7261
Brooklyn Prospect

150 EAST 93d ST.

Your large, all light rooms; dining alcove,
foyer, may be rented advantageously now.
\$1,700 to \$2,100.

ALL AGENTS or SUPERINTENDENT.

Unfurnished—West Side.

THE LORINGTON
1 WEST 70th STREET
at Central Park West

11 ROOMS & BATHS
Also
12 ROOMS & BATHS

Grand Floor Apartments
Suitable for Physicians or Doctors
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LAUREATE HALL
435 WEST 119TH ST.
Cor. Amsterdam Ave.

Opp. Columbia University Campus
2

Apartment in desirable
walk-up and elevator build-
ings in this classified list.

Manhattan Apartments—Brooklyn

Apartment—Brooklyn
Furnished.
MONT desirable suite, 2 b
George Hotel, Brooklyn, Ho
southeast; no sublet. Apt. 114

Unfurnished
BAY RIDGE—Six rooms, e
water; two-family house; 5
Flat, near 60th and 7th.
FLATBUCH (1,483 East 5
rooms, all improvements; 3
\$570.

JEROME APARTMENT
OCEAN AND JEROME A
SHEPHEARD BA

3 and 4 rooms; all improvements; \$40 and UPWARD. Phone Shepleyhead 1236.

LINCOLN PLACE, 600-ONE—ment, all improvements, fully closed kitchen; near subway. Phone information at 600-ONE.

OCEAN PARKWAY, 340-STE—condo-3-4 room apartment. Riverside Drive; rent \$50-\$90 at Brooklyn Bridge or 43d St. Cortelyou station.

FIVE-ROOMS and bath; facing steam, hot water, electric; Huguenot 1236.

Apartment—Status

Unfurnished,
6 ROOMS and bath; Improvements
utes from St. George Ferry
Telephone St. George 5112.

Apartment—Queens—Lo
Furnished.
ASTORIA—Furnished apartment
and bath, heat, hot water
rooms; near subway; until No
sonable; references exchanged.

KEW GARDENS—QUEENS
2-3 and 4-ROOM APART
ALSO DOCTOR'S SU
FURNISHED OR UNFURN

room, new
 Apartment
 elevator
 bath;
 (Park)-
 rooms,
 Lawson
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 Park
 6-8
 month.

ballroom, billiard table, gym,
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LONG BEACH—Beautiful, com-
 plished apartment, near depot
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 cluded.
 Gardens only 15 minutes to
 New York city's business district,
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 Arrow bus from 8. Aliman Co.
 Kew Gardens IN
 NEW GARDENS
 Delightful spots throughout
 nia, dancing, riding golf, etc.; 1
 week for one person; \$50 to \$70
 two persons. Richmond Hill 3880

FURNISHED 4-rooms, with gar-

all im- Included; \$110; bathing privi-
meyer 3198.
Two young ladies to share ap-
lady in Jackson Heights. N
Annex.
Unfurnished.
CRYSTAL GARDENS-14 min-
St.; all large outside rooms.
air; all courts; beautiful gar-
grounds, tennis courts, three, 2
six rooms; \$54 to \$90. Office, 2
Avenue. Queensboro subway
Central, B.-M. T. from Times
Av., "L" (Astoria Lines) to Ho-
for booklet.
JACKSON HEIGHTS-Owner

FOREST HILLS—4-room apartment floor; 2 flights up; bath, heat and dumbwaiter—\$90 to \$95.
6-room duplex, first and second floors—\$130.

These are in new brick houses which have complete plumbing.

6-room, 2 tiled baths, toilet in basement; garage—\$180.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—Homesite, 1 acre, 100 ft wide, 231 Ascun Ave. Phone Boulevard 7-1212.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS—16 minutes from Penn Square, 100 ft wide, 231 Ascun Ave. Phone Boulevard 7-1212.

when you can rent a large, dirt apartment of 5-4-7 rooms with bath and heat, for \$12-\$150 in New York's premier suburb? Phone Jamaica Pointment.

IN BEAUTIFUL LAURELTON—Two room apartments; every improvement for service, near station; two courses; ¼ hour out. The apartments are very cheerful, full of light and air and much better than get elsewhere for the price; rent \$100 per month. J. G. 2071 Laurelton, at Laurelton Station.

Apartment—Westchester
Furnished

WARBURTON AV. 504 (Two rooms, new, overlooking beach; Park (tennis) and Hudson; furnished: reasonable; particular; HIGH-CLASS three-four room garage; excellent commutation; kers 8121.

Unfurnished.

PELHAM MANOR AND THE ADJACENT. Yes, but not the lawns, big trees, shrubs and be enjoyed from cool, airy, private living rooms with beamed ceilings, fireplaces, a few 30 to 50 feet class, moderate-price restaurant, rigid social reference required.

Apartment—New Jersey
Furnished.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Attractive bath, parlor, central location and cool; rent, May 3 to Oct furnished, \$80; furnished, \$100. Montclair 9107-W.

Unfurnished.
FIVE rooms and bath, 592 Gramscott, between Hillside and Central, Le

Apartment Wanted

Furnished.
STUDIO—European artist in New York for two months desires to sublet apartment near 57th St. and 5th Av. Write: Downtown.

LIST immediately with Mrs. Renting Specialist, 138 West 7th St. Apt. 1203.

WANTED—One or two room furnished apartment for Summer. Keep. apartment for Summer. St.; references. K 646 Times Day.

WANTED—Apartments, furnished. Otto Kaufmann, 153-15 47th St. Tel. 6-0241.

SELECT apartments wanted; list available for quick results. Cremerman, Vanderbilt 3640.

BUSINESS couple wishes sublet
room, Manhattan; excellent
Bryant 1734.

Unfurnished.
PROFESSIONAL GIRL wishes
room apartment with kitchenette
near Columbia University or in
Village; permanent; \$40. K 452

SIX, seven rooms; garage; one o-
ffice house; Fieldston, Riverdale
Box 1723, 585 West 181st.

SIX rooms, light, below 116th
St. \$75; elevator; \$1,000; bot-
tom, Cole & Leach, Endicott

Moving, Trucking, Storage

HAES Fireproof Storage for storing, crating, shipping, moving, storage hold goods; reasonable. 14 West Endcott 4082.

MOVE return load way. Washing everywhere National Moving C 5810.

Furnished Rooms—East

11TH ST. AND UNIVERSITY
-block west of Broadway, east of
-Rooms with running water, \$1
-single; \$16 per week double; room
-ate bath, \$17.50 per week single

25TH ST. MADISON AV. (Store)
All outside rooms, private bath,
one or two people, use of bath, re-
saurant; block to subways: daily
Madison Square 1784.

27TH, 33 EAST (subway)—Pleasant
heated room, electric lights, air
water: 32 Mrs. Rodway, 33th floor

29TH, 29 EAST (MARTHA WASH)
600 ROOMS, FIREPROOF—A
HOTEL, ROOMS WITH RUNNING
BID WEEKLY, 100 ONE- & LARGE
DOUBLE ROOMS WITH BATHS

FOR ONE OR TWO. \$18: WITH
FOR ONE: \$24.50 FOR TWO.

30TH ST. (Lexington Av. Hotel)
Women exclusively: newly decori-
private bath, \$18 up weekly; also
of bath, \$11 up weekly; room w/
\$20 up weekly. Ashland ROOM.

30TH (146 Lexington)—Single room
business people, running water,
terraces.

30TH, 25 EAST—Studio apartment
ment, elegant; charm, privacy.
4006, Koebeke.

OFFICE MAN. energetic, capable cheap office, book, medical, dental, correspondence, etc., work. Write R. 7 Times.

COPYING MACHINE. Constantly in repair experienced mechanic bookkeeper with manufacturing, printing and automobile experience. References furnished. Box 106, 19 Times.

PAWNBROKER'S COUNTERMAN whose position, 38 years' exp.; has received \$1000. Write R. 7, 19 Times 2d St.

PURCHASING MAN, general knowledge machinery and electrical; 14 years with national concerns; expert in estimating kind; complete charge of purchase, receipt, installation of system, know knowledge machine tools, electrical apparatus, etc. salary, highest references furnished. Box 106, 19 Times.

REAL ESTATE MAN. 38, smart or damage office; real estate, collection, sales; steady experience; moderate salary. 40 Times.

RECEPTIONIST, good personality, high-class refined, desired position. K 40 Times-Dorchester.

SALESMAN living in Philadelphia will act as local or traveling representative for any firm or sell such wares connected with refrigeration, wholesale and retail local and traveling; American, 37 years of age, steady; excellent references furnished or commission. X 2186 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.

Represented manufacturer on Pacific Coast for six years; wishes connection with reliable firm calling on New York. N. J. Parvaz, 45 West 40th Street, 4.

SALESMAN—Young man, 31 years, 16 years experience; office manager, bookkeeper with current manufacturing, banking and automobile concern. "Good" references at write K 40 Times.

SALESMAN—A real estate man who knows how to sell has several homes for prospect for buyers there to small tracts; what have you? Write R. 7, 19 Times.

SALESMAN—Young man, 31 years, desires connect with reliable real estate firm as salesman; "Good" references; opportunities; excellent references; salary \$80. K 40 Times.

SALESMAN, 37 years, seven years experience trading in fish, dealing in export with reliable firm. E 387 Times.

SALESMAN, college graduate, position with reputable business experienced. N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

SALESMAN, 33 years experience; retail store; "Good" references. Smith, 26 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, experienced producer, 26 direct connection; salary and commission. E 60 Times.

SALESMAN, 37, experienced selling women's and girls to cut-in-up and in creative capacities. Write R. 7, 19 Times.

SALESMAN, 36 years experience; retail store; "Good" references. Smith, 26 Times.

SALESMAN, retail shoe, clothing or men's furnishings; American, 32 years of age; salary moderate. Write R. 7, 19 Times.

SALESMAN, 32, EDUCATION, ADDRESS, CHARACTER. K 506 Times.

SALESMAN, 30, thoroughly experienced, desires good connection. Write R. 7, 19 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, 9 years' broad experience; intelligent, dependable, well educated; offered opportunity to buy car. Write J 418 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, married, 15 years experience. Apt. 41, 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER—A little experience, as secretary, high school graduate, Christian, Phone Wisconsin 9331.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, bookkeeper, some experience; capable assistant; \$11. Frank Bestman 4242.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, experienced; see advertisement elsewhere.

STENOGRAPHER, age 28; experienced real estate preferred. Telephone Madison 881.

SUPPLYER wishes position, 10250 A. M. S. 4300 P. M. Times.

TAILOR, experienced, to design and paint patterns, make alterations. Call Tuesday, H. Harshbarger 4-11.

HANDWRITING.

BAGS, GLOVES, CORSETS, UNDERWEAR.

Only those with successful past record in department or specialty store apply.

MARTIN.

226 Duane St., New York, 4th Floor.

SELLING CLERKS, wish assistance; knowledgeable; experienced. See R 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-CARRIER.

Ambitious bookkeeper as carrier's employee, looking for position where needs of typewriting required; state age and experience; also start. Of 777 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant position with rapidly growing business; must be capable, prompt for advancement; give details of education, experience and nationality. E 30 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Capable, conscientious young lady, preferably with experience with "write" firms; willing accept position. Box 809 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DRESS LINE; BELLIGEROUS CAPABLE; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE WITH WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE. Age, 30 Years. Write R. 7, 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Underneath bookkeeping machine operator, experienced; good opportunity; congenial atmosphere; state salary, experience, age. E 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of stenography; previous work always satisfactory; willing; stating salary, references, experience. Experience; congenial atmosphere; state salary, experience, age. E 8 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, MISSED-Fisher, experienced in needle trade; knowledge of control accounts. Louis Adair, 529 5th Ave.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, typist; experienced. Lammor & Baumgardner, 31 Madison Ave.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER thorough by experience; capable take charge office. Reference furnished. Write R. 7, 19 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, at once, experienced double entry; \$25 weekly; charge of office. Huntz and Co., State Plaza, N. Y.

CANDY AND BAKERY SALES GIRLS (LADIES).

PERMANENT POSITION WITH ADVANTAGEOUS SALARY. NO STUDY QUALITY: GOOD SALARY AND COMMISSION. WRITE FOR DETAILS. SOBRATSKY, 56 WEST 25D.

CANVASERS—Live wire canvassers needed to sell fire food protection; only capable saleswomen experienced in door-to-door selling are considered; salary and commission will be paid in advance; selected for this work; state fully your qualifications. X 2186 Times Annex.

CASHIER, EXPERIENCED, PERMANENT, GOOD PAY, ADVANCEMENT, NO STUDY: 12 NOON-9 P. M. SCHRAFFTS, 56 WEST 25D.

CASHIER for beauty parlor, accustomed to these appointments, The Beautifier, 11 East 57th St.

CLERICAL—Experienced typist and file clerk, operate switchboard, large printing establishment; willing to learn all new work and salary desired, Redfield-Kendrick-Ross 4-11.

CLERK—State arty, education, experience and

W 1125-Times Harlem.
OPERATOR experienced

clerk, desires to make a change for similar position where ability and honesty are appreciated; high grade references; J. N. Carey C. Murphy, 447 East 20th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SUPERINTENDENT desires office, full apartment; 20 years' experience handling both residential and private school references; \$ 330. times.
TREASURER
ACCOUNTANT
OFFICE MANAGER.
 Have had ten years excellent, varied experience as assistant manager, accountant, time manager, desires connection along these lines or associated; being active; age 40; married; references. \$ 154.
YOUNG COLORED MAN, degree in business administration; well grounded in accounting; good personality, desirous position. \$ 371. times.
YOUNG MAN, 22, DESIROUS OF MAKING CONNECTION WITH FIRST-CLASS INTERIOR DECORATING ESTABLISHMENT. TO CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE, \$ 480. TIMES.
YOUNG MAN, 23, Christian, college graduate, good appearance, character and habits, good appearance, character and habits; desire connection; (inexperience), yet intelligent; willing to start at the beginning for nominal salary, provided future is promising. \$ 65. times.
YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced clothing manufacturer, showroom, shipping, assistant to buyer chain of stores; creative; even college student account-bookkeeper. \$ 237.
YOUNG MAN, 25, college company where position with bank or trust company where hard work and strict attention to business will gain me respect and position for advancement. \$ 506. times.
YOUNG MAN, 25, eight years' experience in public relations; connections in same or other line; salary and commission basis preferred. \$ 454. times.
YOUNG MAN, 26, desires position with responsible firm, selling, salary or commission; no canvassing. \$ 654. times Downtown.
 for permanent position in public accountants' office; state full particulars regarding education and salary. \$ 8 times.
COST CLERK, KNOWLEDGE BOOKKEEPING, STENOGRAPHY, ACCURATE COMPUTING AND CORRESPONDENCE; STATE AGE, SALARY, \$ 210 TIMES ANNUX.
DENTAL ASSISTANT: state experience and salary. \$ 8 West 20th St.
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
 Several good, permanent positions open for experienced dictaphone operators. Miss Chasrah, Dictaphones Sales Corp., 154 Nassau St., Room 20.
DITTIEN'S PUPIL wanted: a student with less than two years home economics school not apply. **MRS KEEHAN, POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL,** 10 West 20th St.
FILE CLERK for statistical department, about 30 years of age; must be energetic and possess initiative ability in detail; state experience, salary desired and religion. \$ 714. Times Downtown.
GRILS,
YOUNG WOMEN,
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
 To Secure
 Under Ideal Conditions.
 No Experience Necessary.
GOOD SALARY TO START.
 With an Increase in Salary
 At the End of Each Month and
 Frequent Bonuses
 Thereafter.
PROMOTION
 To Higher Positions Assured
 To Those Who Qualify.
YOUNG WOMEN
 Are Required

OF NIGHT WORK.

selling position with reputable concern. **H 313 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 22, neat, ambitious, experienced, desires connection mercantile concern, selling stock; willing to travel. **K 490 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 23, educated, conscientious, banking and selling experience, desires connection commercial or banking institution. **7 400 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 23, American, 54; Spanish-English, fluent speaker and translator; good knowledge of export business; highly recommended. **K 410 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, experienced salesman and licensed auctioneer will consider any writing permanent. **K 383 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 22, Christian, present employment over 4 years; desires change; small mercantile house; experienced at credits, bookkeeping. **F 410 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 24, experienced as traffic manager, checking and routing; can handle shipping and receiving department. **F 410 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 34, four years' experience in radio time; manufacturers answers; can turn out highest references. **K 485 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position with opportunity; 7 years experience, bookkeeping, selling; reliable, best references. **D 117 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 23, five years' business experience, shipping, selling, desires reliable connection. **D 117 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, experienced order, stock, shipping and trade salesman, desires position. **D 117 Times.**

HANDY MAN, would like position in apartment house or hotel; 10 years' mechanical experience. **D 117 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position in furniture house with opportunity to become salesman. **D 117 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, 23, desiring connection with men's furnishings, clothing or hosiery store; no previous experience. **D 117 Times.**

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position as shipping clerk. **Greenblatt, 283 Bristol St., 7 400 Times.**

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS

Are Given Higher Salaries to Starved

Further Advancement

In Salaries Assured.

8:30 A. M. TO 1:30 P. M.

Saturday 7:30 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

27th St. and Broadway.

90th St. and Broadway.

145th St. and Broadway.

33rd St. near 6 Ave.

135 West 42nd St.

IN BROOKLYN.

2111 Coney Island Av. Near Av. M.

10th St. and 10th Ave.

Willetsburg St. Cor. Lawrence.

33rd St. and 4th Av.

543 Flatbush Av. Near Church.

1871 135th St. Jamaica, N. Y.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY.

GIRL, high school student, seeking home and board in exchange for services.

Write or call Kaye, 305 Willis Av. (185th).

LADIES: To sell special ladies' garments: commission, driving school, when qualified. **Room 642, 605 2nd Av. (42d St.).**

STREET TRUST, all-around girl. **116 West 45th St.**

MURKIN.

Wanted, graduate nurse required in advisory capacity at present position would also be required to sell; state experience, age and salary expected. **3 465 Times.**

NURSES, undergraduates, day and night duty. Apply **Brownsville, 10 East 10th Street Hospital, Rockaway Parkway and Av. B. Brooklyn.**

NURSES, undergraduates, day and night duty.

hospital, Grand Compteur.

YOUNG MAN, trackway; 28. Havana, Bookman 5245.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wishes position with reliable firm; no advancement; \$400 monthly salary. J 435 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 29, married, desires reliable position; business experience; references. K 651 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24 desires position traveling with sales manager or collecting, investigating, taking orders. J 414 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, high school graduate; chauffeur's position; sales position with future; no commutation. K 419 Times.

YOUNG MAN desiring part time position as messenger in a department or sales weekly. J 493 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college education, shipping, clerical experience; no commuting. K 472 Times.

YOUNG MAN, AA willing, commendable worker; 4 years' experience silk, shipping, stock, selling dyestuffs records. D 64 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, honest, ambitious, wishes position with advancement. J 433 Times.

YOUNG GMAN, high school graduates, office. See 24, 224 Bookways Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, bookkeeper, married, desires position. J 492 Times or J 127 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Norwegian student, wants position, stenogr. K 439 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, business and newspaper training; 20 months. J 493 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, desires position anywhere; willing; no commuting. J. 394 Times.

WIFE, BC.

WOMAN, Graduate and undergraduate, for day and night duty. Call White Hospital. 10 West 52d St. Brooklyn.

NURSES-Graduates and undergraduates for New York Orthopedic Hospital, Ridgeway Av., White Plains. Apply at hospital.

PAREL WRAPPERS,

for high-class women's specialty shop; prefer those having experience in wrapping, dressmaking, millinery, and department store. Apply Sewst. 3rd Street, Astor City.

STEWART & CO.,
3th Av. at 57th.

METRIC CULTUREIST, good specimen, not over 25 years old, with health institution experience preferred. Apply Fleischman's Hotel Restaurant, 104 West 52d St. Monday and Tuesday.

PRESSER,

on high-class dresses, for 5th Av. specialty shop; factory experience. Apply Supr. 3th floor, 10th entrance.

STEWART & CO.
5th Av. at 57th St.

SALISBURY, experienced, dresses; good tailor and commission; steady position. Harman, 2041 Broadway (WSB).

Continued on Following Page.

SORTS

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W. A. COOPER, Coroner at 1029 N. M. St., 14-15-16 Sec. 2, Madison, Wis. machinery, office furniture, fix- tures.	CLEVELAND 14-15-16 Sec. 2 Telephone Main 3430	NEW ORLEANS 14-15-16 P. 2 Th. Main 11
CHARLES SHONGWOD, Custodian, CHARLES C. PARNET, Attorney for Pat- ent Office Orditors, 214 Broadway, New York.	COLUMBUS, Ohio 240 N. Fifth St. Telephone 155	NEWPORT, N. H. 14-15-16 P. 2 Telephone 111
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The New York Times is the preferred medium for advertising, because all other New York Times adver- tising agencies are authorized to place their advertising in the New York Times.	DETROIT 125 Ford Bldg. Telephone 3788	PHILADELPHIA 14-15-16 P. 2 Th. Main 11

TORONTO, ONT.
Tel. 461-1111
147 Front
Telephone 461-1111

VANCOUVER
Sutcliffe Tower, Stand
523 Granville St.
Telephone 571-8711

WASHINGTON
717 Albee Building
1111 15th St. N.W.
1612 New Ave. N.W.
Telephone 331-1111

GALEN HALL HOTEL
101 11th Ave. East
Telephone 331-1111

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Japanese Cherry Trees are in Bloom
Burlington Hotel
Five Minutes' walk to Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tel. 331-1111

The Two

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W. A. COOPER, Coroner at 1029 N. M. St., 14-15-16 Sec. 2, Madison, Wis. machinery, office furniture, fix- tures.	CLEVELAND 14-15-16 Sec. 2 Telephone Main 3430	NEW ORLEANS 14-15-16 P. 2 Th. Main 11
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VANCOUVER
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Japanese Cherry Trees are in Bloom
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Five Minutes' walk to Everything
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2-day Stopover granted by

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147 Front
Telephone 363-1111

VANCOUVER
Sutcliffe Tower, Stand
523 Granville St.
Telephone 571-8711

WASHINGTON
717 Albee Building
1111 15th St. N.W.
1612 New Ave. N.W.
Telephone 331-1111

GALEN HALL HOTEL
101 14th St. Opp. O'Connell
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WASHINGTON, D. C.
Japanese Cherry Trees Are in Bloom
Burlington Hotel
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Tel. 331-1111

Five Minutes - Walk to Every
WASHINGTON, D. C.
2201 R Street, N.W. B-4 \$2.50

SPECIAL DINNERS: 5:15 and 8:15
New York Office Phone Bryant 1144

